FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle registered in Ireland with registered number C185488 established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds and authorised pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (as amended))

PROSPECTUS

MANAGER

Fineco Asset Management dac

Dated: 1 December 2022

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear under the heading "Management and Administration" in this Prospectus, 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 the information.

Capitalised words and expressions are defined in the body of this Prospectus and/or under "Definitions" below.

THIS PROSPECTUS

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or the suitability of you investing in the ICAV, you should consult your stockbroker or other financial adviser. Shares are offered on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and the documents referred to herein. Prices for Shares may fall as well as rise. Investors should also be aware that the difference at any one time between the subscription and redemption prices of the Shares means that an investment in the ICAV should be viewed as medium to long term.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages and such translation shall contain only the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English language Prospectus shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Ireland.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Prospectus describes the FAM Evolution ICAV (the "**ICAV**"), which was registered as an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital on 4 October 2018 with registered number C185488 pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015. The ICAV is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds.

The Funds have different investment objectives and invest in different types of investment instruments. Each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to such Fund as specified under the heading "The Funds" below. Each Fund will bear its own liabilities including fees of the service providers appointed to the ICAV, the Directors, any receiver, examiner or liquidator nor any other person will have access to the assets of a Fund in satisfaction of a liability of any other Fund. Investors should refer to the paragraph entitled "Umbrella Structure of the ICAV" in the "Risk Factors" section below for further details.

Shares of the ICAV may be divided into one or more classes of Shares ("**Classes**") to accommodate differing characteristics attributable to each such different class of Shares. The Directors may create additional Classes from time to time and such additional Classes may have varying rights attaching to them in relation to, among other matters, fees, rebates, liquidity and restrictions from participating in certain initial equity public offerings ("**new issues**").

The ICAV is authorised and regulated in Ireland by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank 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.

The Central Bank shall not be liable by virtue of its authorisation of the ICAV or by reason of its exercise of the functions conferred on it by the legislation in relation to the ICAV for any default of the ICAV. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV.

Shareholders should note that for distributing Share Classes, dividends may be paid out of capital in order to preserve income and maximise payment of dividends to these Shareholders. Therefore, there is a greater risk that capital may be eroded, that the value of future returns will be diminished, and distribution will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth, and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted.

Shareholders should note that all the fees and expenses of a Fund may be charged to the capital of the Fund. Thus, on redemption of holdings, Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested, and this will have the effect of lowering the capital value of the Shareholder's investment.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV does not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptance (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, obligations under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised in any jurisdiction after date of publication of the first semi-annual report of the ICAV unless accompanied by a copy of such semi-annual report and thereafter unless accompanied by a copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report. Such reports and this Prospectus together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares. All holders of Shares are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV, copies of which are available as mentioned herein.

DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in a jurisdiction where to do so is unlawful or the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified or authorised to do so or a person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully do so. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or any accompanying application form in any jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus or such form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Shares, nor should they in any event apply for the purchase of Shares unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and accepted by them without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of the countries of their nationality, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors have the power to redeem or require the transfer of Shares held by or for the account of any person in breach of the laws or requirements of any country or government authority or by any person or persons in circumstances where the holding of such Shares may, in the opinion of the Directors, result in regulatory, pecuniary, legal, taxation or material administrative disadvantage for the ICAV or its Shareholders as a whole or to maintain such minimum holding of Shares as shall be prescribed from time to time to Directors.

Potential subscribers for Shares should inform themselves as to (a) the possible income tax and other taxation consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of their respective countries of nationality, citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of Shares.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Shares in the ICAV may be admitted to listing on the Official List of Euronext Dublin and to trading on the Main Market of Euronext Dublin. No application has been made for the listing of Shares on any stock exchange to date.

Neither the admission of Shares to the Official List of Euronext Dublin and to trading on the Main Market of Euronext Dublin nor the approval of this document pursuant to the listing requirements of Euronext Dublin shall constitute a warranty or representation by Euronext Dublin as to the competence of the service providers or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of any information contained in this document or the suitability of the ICAV for investment purposes should the ICAV decide to apply for admission to trading.

RELIANCE ON THIS PROSPECTUS

Shares in the ICAV are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus, the latest audited annual accounts and any subsequent semi-annual report of the ICAV. Any further information or representations given or made by any dealer, broker or other person should be disregarded and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the ICAV other than those contained in this Prospectus, in any subsequent semi-annual or annual report for the ICAV and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been authorised by the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager,

the Administrator or the Depositary. Statements in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland at the date hereof and are subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the issue of Shares shall, under any circumstances, create any implication or constitute any representation that the information contained in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof or that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof.

INVESTMENT RISKS

Investment in the ICAV carries a certain degree of risk. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the ICAV will be achieved and investment results may vary substantially over time. The value of Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount invested. Investment in the ICAV is not intended to be a complete investment programme for any investor. Prospective investors should consider carefully whether an investment in Shares in the ICAV is suitable for them in light of their circumstances and financial resources. Each prospective investor is urged to seek independent investment, legal and tax advice concerning the contents of this Prospectus and the consequences of investing in the ICAV. Investment risk factors are set out under the section headed "Risk Factors" herein and investors should read and consider this section before investing in the ICAV.

FUNDS OF THE ICAV

The Funds of the ICAV are listed in the Addendum to the Prospectus, which may be updated from time to time as additional Funds are approved by the Central Bank.

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DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS OF THE ICAV
Aidan Cronin (Irish resident)
Jim Firn (Irish resident)
Lorenzo Di Pietrantonio (Irish resident) Fabio Melisso (Irish resident)
Ciaran Brady (Irish resident)

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ADMINISTRATOR
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Ireland

DEPOSITARY
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Dublin 18
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Dublin 2
Ireland

ITALIAN PAYING AGENT
Société Générale Securities Services S.p.A.
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Italy

LEGAL ADVISORS
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South Bank House
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Ireland

SECRETARY
MFD Secretaries Limited
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Dublin 2
Ireland

UK FACILITIES AGENT
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London EC4Y 0AB,
United Kingdom.

DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus, the following words and phrases have the meanings set forth below, except where the context otherwise requires:-

"**Accounting Date**"	means 31 December in each year or such other date as the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank may determine;
"**Accounting Period**"	means a period ending on the Accounting Date and commencing, in the case of the first such period on the date of incorporation of the ICAV and, in subsequent such periods, on the day following expiry of the last Accounting Period;
"Administrator"	means BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company as may be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, to provide administration, accounting, registration and transfer agency services to the ICAV;
"Administration Agreement"	means the administration agreement dated 11 December 2018 between the Manager, the ICAV and the Administrator as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Application Form"	means the application form as prescribed by the ICAV from time to time, pursuant to the provisions of which an investor agrees to purchase Shares in and become a Shareholder of a Fund of the ICAV;
"Article 6 Fund"	means a Fund of the ICAV which does not meet the criteria to qualify as either an Article 8 Fund pursuant to Article 8 of SFDR or an Article 9 Fund pursuant to Article 9 of SFDR;
"Article 8 Fund"	means a Fund of the ICAV that, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 8 of SFDR, promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the companies that the Fund invests in follow good governance practices;
"Article 9 Fund"	means a Fund of the ICAV that, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 9 of SFDR has Sustainable Investment as its objective;
"Auditors"	means Deloitte Ireland LLP, or such other firm of chartered accountants as may from time to time be appointed as auditors to the ICAV;
"Base Currency"	means the base currency of a Fund;
"Business Day"	means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business or, in relation to a specific Fund, such day(s) specified in the Supplement of that Fund;
"Class(es)"	means a class or classes of Shares in a Fund;
"Central Bank"	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of the ICAV;
"Central Bank UCITS Regulations"	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (as amended) and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules conditions or requirements or guidance of the central Bank issued from time to time;
"Dealing Day"	means each Business Day or, in relation to a specific Fund, such

	Business Day as specified in the Supplement of that Fund or such other Business Days as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to shareholders provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight;
"Dealing Deadline"	means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day or, in relation to a specific Fund, such time on a Valuation Day as specified in the Supplement of that Fund or such other time as the Directors may determine, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point and that Shareholders shall be notified in advance if the Directors determine to change the Dealing Deadline;
"Depositary"	means BNP Paribas Securities Services, Dublin Branch or such other person as may be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to act as depositary to the ICAV;
"**Depositary Agreement**"	means the depositary agreement dated 11 December 2018 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary as may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Directors"	means the directors of the ICAV for the time being and any duly authorised committee thereof;
"Distributor"	means FinecoBank S.p.A. or such other person as may be appointed, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, to provide distribution services to the ICAV;
"EEA"	means the European Economic Area;
"ESG"	means environmental, social and governance;
"Exempt Irish Investor"	means "Exempt Irish Investor" as defined in the section entitled "Taxation";
"Fund"	means one or more sub-funds of the ICAV, established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank, which constitutes a separate and distinct portfolio of assets that is pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is represented by one or more classes of Shares;
"ICAV Act"	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as the same may be amended, revised or supplemented from time to time;
"Investment Grade"	means fixed income securities that are rated no lower than BBB- by Standard & Poors or Baa3 by Moodys or of equivalent rating by an internationally recognised credit rating agency; where no rating is available, the Manager may assign its own rating which must be equivalent to or no higher than the previously mentioned credit ratings by Standard & Poors or Moodys or other rating agency as the case may be;
"Instrument of Incorporation"	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time;
"Intermediary"	means 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 shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons;
"Manager"	means Fineco Asset Management dac or such other person as may be appointed, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, to provide management services to the ICAV, including but not limited to

	providing discretionary investment management services to the Funds, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Management Agreement"	means the Management Agreement dated 11 December 2018 between the ICAV and the Manager, as may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Member State"	means a member state of the European Union;
"Minimum Holding"	in respect of a Class of Shares, means the minimum number or value of Shares which must be held by Shareholders as specified herein subject to the discretion of the Directors to waive or reduce such minimum number or value of Shares with respect to any Shareholder or applicant for Shares or category thereof, in accordance with the Instrument;
"Minimum Subscription"	in respect of a Class of Shares, means the minimum number or value of Shares which must be subscribed for by Shareholders as specified herein subject to the discretion of the Directors to waive or reduce such minimum number or value of Shares with respect to any Shareholder or applicant for Shares or category thereof, or, subject to the requirements of the Central Bank, waive the minimum initial subscription with respect to such individuals or entities as may be disclosed in this Prospectus, in accordance with the Instrument;
"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;
"Net Asset Value" or "Net Assets"	means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV or a Fund or attributable to a Class of Shares, as the context requires, calculated as referred to herein;
"Net Asset Value per Share"	means the Net Asset Value attributable to a Class divided by the number of Shares issued in that Class, which may be adjusted in the manner set out in the section of this Prospectus headed "Calculation of Net Asset Value" or rounded to such number of decimal places as the Directors may determine;
"OECD"	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comprising of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and such other countries that become members from time to time;
"Prospectus"	means the prospectus of the ICAV and any addendum thereto issued in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Recognised Market"	means any stock exchange or market set out in Schedule I;
"Securities Financing Transactions"	means repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and any other transactions within the scope of SFTR that a Fund is permitted to engage;
"SFDR" or **"Disclosure Regulation"**	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, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

"Shares"	means the participating Shares or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating Share, in the capital a Fund of the ICAV;
"Shareholder"	means a person who is registered as the holder of Shares in the register of shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV;
"STF Regulations" or "SFTR"	means Regulation 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"SRD II"	means European Union (Shareholders' Rights) Regulations 2020 as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time**.**
"Supplement"	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information in respect of a Fund and/or one of more Classes;
"Sustainability Risk"	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment, including but not limited to, risks stemming from climate change, natural resource depletion, environmental degradation, human rights abuses, bribery, corruption and social and employee matters;
"Sustainable Investment"	means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured by key resource efficiency indicators on (i) the use of energy, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) raw materials, (iv) water and land, (v) the production of waste, (vi) greenhouse gas emissions, or (vii) its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective (in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations), or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices;
"Taxonomy Regulation"	means the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"UCITS"	means an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) established pursuant to the UCITS Regulations;
"UCITS Directive"	means Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS)(as amended);
"UCITS Regulations"	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;
"Underlying Funds"	means units of collective investment schemes within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the UCITS Regulations and as further described in the section titled "Underlying Funds" below;
"US Person"	means the same as the definition of US person in Regulation S of the 1933 Act;

"Valuation Day"	means each Business Day, or, in relation to a specific Fund, such Business Day as specified in the Supplement of that Fund or such other Business Day or Days as the Directors may determine, on which the Net Asset Value will be calculated by the Administrator for each Dealing Day;
"Valuation Point"	means 11.59pm on each Valuation Day or, in relation to a specific Fund, such time on a Valuation Day as specified in the Supplement of that Fund or such other time or times in such place or places, as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify to Shareholders in relation to any Fund;
"1933 Act"	means the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and
"1940 Act"	means the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise specified, all references to "billion" are to one thousand million, to "€" or "Euro" are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the Economic Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty of Rome dated 25 March, 1957 (as amended) establishing the European Union, to "£" or "Sterling" are to "Pound Sterling", and to "US Dollar", "USD", "US$" or "cents" are to United States Dollar or cents.

In this Prospectus any reference to any statute, statutory provisions or to any order or regulation shall be construed as a reference to:

(a) that statute, provision, order or regulation as extended, amended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time;
(b) all statutory instruments made under it or deriving validity from it;
(c) any statutory instruments made under any enactment to be read and/or construed with any such statute, statutory provisions, order or regulation; and
(d) any rules made by competent authorities under or pursuant to a statutory instrument.

THE ICAV

Establishment and Incorporation

The ICAV was registered in Ireland under the ICAV Act on 4 October 2018 as an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle (registered number C185488). The ICAV is organised in the form of an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its Funds. It is authorised in Ireland by the Central Bank pursuant to the UCITS Regulations and is structured in the form of an umbrella fund consisting of different Funds comprising one or more Classes of Shares. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the ICAV may offer separate Classes of Shares, each representing interests in a Fund that comprises a distinct portfolio of investments that are invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to such Fund. The Shares of each Class will rank pari passu with each other in all respects provided that classes may differ as to certain matters including, currency denomination, hedging strategies, if any, applied to the currency of a particular Class, dividend policy, the level of fees and expenses to be charged, subscription or redemption procedures or the Minimum Subscription and Minimum Holding applicable. Additional Classes may be added by the Directors with prior notification to and clearance in advance by the Central Bank. All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available as mentioned herein.

With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the ICAV from time to time may create an additional Fund or Funds, the investment objective and policy of which shall be outlined in the relevant Supplement, together with details of the initial offer period, the initial subscription price for each Share and such other relevant information in relation to the additional Fund or Funds as the Directors may deem appropriate, or the Central Bank requires. Each Supplement shall form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus.

Share Classes

A Fund may consist of one or more Classes of Shares. The Directors shall notify to the Central Bank and clear in advance with it, the issue of additional Classes of Shares in a Fund. A separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Fund but not for each Class of Shares within a Fund.

Investment Objectives and Policies of the Funds

The investment objective and policies for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of the Fund, details of which are set out in the relevant Supplement. Each Fund, if set out in the relevant Supplement, may have recourse to invest in the Underlying Funds on a fund of funds basis in order to achieve its investment objective. Where a Fund invests on a fund of funds basis, the Fund may invest all of its assets in the Underlying Funds provided that the Fund is invested in at least five Underlying Funds. In accordance with the investment restrictions set out in Schedule II, the maximum investment in any one Underlying Fund may not exceed 20% of Net Asset Value of the relevant Underlying Fund. The maximum level of management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests is 2% per annum of their aggregate net asset value but if the Underlying Fund is a Fund managed by the Manager, any management fee will be waived in respect of the proportion of the relevant Fund's assets invested in the other Fund(s) of the ICAV.

Any changes to the investment objective and any material changes to the investment policy of a Fund may be made only with the approval of the Central Bank and the prior consent of the Shareholders of that Fund evidenced by an ordinary resolution passed in a general meeting of the Shareholders or by resolution in writing signed by all Shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the investment strategies will accomplish a Fund's investment objective. Please refer to the risks set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors" for further details. A list of the stock exchanges and markets in which the Funds are permitted to invest, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank is contained in Schedule I to the Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the investment objective and investment policy of the relevant Funds. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, investment by the Funds will be restricted to those stock exchanges and markets listed in Schedule I to the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that each of the Funds may invest in are collective investment schemes established as UCITS collective investment schemes under the national legislation implementing the UCITS Directive in any Member State and/or UCITS equivalent collective investment schemes, namely open-ended collective

investment schemes satisfying one of the following criteria:

(i) schemes established in Guernsey and authorised as Class A Schemes;
(ii) schemes established in Jersey as Recognised Funds;
(iii) schemes established in the Isle of Man as Authorised Schemes;
(iv) retail 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 UCITS Regulations;
(v) alternative investment funds authorised by the Central Bank and alternative investment funds authorised in a member state of the EEA, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man and which comply, in all material respects, with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The consideration of "all material respects" should include, inter alia, consideration of the following:
    (a) the existence of an independent depositary with similar duties and responsibilities in relation to both safekeeping and supervision;
    (b) requirements for the spreading of investment risk including concentration limits, ownership restrictions, leverage and borrowing restrictions, etc.;
    (c) availability of pricing information and reporting requirements;
    (d) redemption facilities and frequency; and
    (e) restrictions in relation to dealings by related parties.

The UCITS Regulations require the constitutional document of a non-UCITS Underlying Fund to include a prohibition on investing more than 10% of its assets in other investment funds. A non-UCITS Underlying Fund must also be subject to requirements in its jurisdiction of domicile which are equivalent to UCITS investor protections in order to comply with the UCITS Regulations. Alternatively, the non-UCITS Underlying Fund must be subject to requirements of the same effect in its constitutional document or offering document.

Investment Restrictions

Each Fund's investments will be limited to investments permitted by the UCITS Regulations, as set out in Schedule II. 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. The Directors may impose further restrictions for a Fund which will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Changes to the investment restrictions shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and may be subject to prior approval or notification of Shareholders. Shareholders will be advised of such changes in the next succeeding annual or half-yearly report of the ICAV.

Borrowing and Lending Powers

The ICAV may borrow up to 10% of a Fund's Net Asset Value at any time for the account of any Fund and the Directors may instruct the Depositary to charge the assets of such Fund as security for any such borrowing, provided that such borrowing is only for temporary purposes. Credit balances (for example, cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding. Without prejudice to the powers of the ICAV to invest in transferable securities, Money Market Instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 of Schedule II, the ICAV may not lend to, or act as guarantor on behalf of, third parties. The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations, provided that the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding, provided however that a foreign currency loan which exceeds the value of the back-to-back deposit shall be treated as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103. In the context of back-to-back loan arrangements, a Fund will be subject to currency exchange risk if the Fund maintains an offsetting balance with a counterparty in a currency other than the Fund's Based Currency.

INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)

Subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time laid down by the Central Bank, and in compliance with the investment objective and policies of a Fund, a Fund may use FDIs for efficient portfolio management purposes or for investment purposes. The FDIs that a Fund may utilise will be described in the Fund's investment objective and policy and will only be used only in accordance with the investment objective and investment policies of the relevant Fund.

Risk Management Process

Where a Fund intends to engage in transactions in relation to FDI, a risk management process will be submitted to the Central Bank prior to the ICAV entering into such transactions. The risk management process enables the ICAV to accurately measure, monitor and manage, on an ongoing basis, all open derivative positions and the overall risk profile of a Fund's portfolio. A Fund will not use any FDI that have not been provided for in the ICAV's risk management process. The Manager will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

The following is a description of the types of FDIs and instruments which may be used by the Funds:

- Futures

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Futures contracts allow investors to hedge against market risk or gain exposure to the underlying market. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying assets prior to the contract's delivery date. Futures may also be used for the purposes of immediately investing a Fund's cash balances, both pending investment of a cash flow and with respect to fixed cash targets. Frequently, using futures to achieve a particular strategy instead of using the underlying or related security or index results in lower transaction costs being incurred.

- Forwards

A forward contract locks-in the price that an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date, whereas an interest rate forward determines an interest rate to be paid or received on an obligation beginning at a start date sometime in the future. Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties. These contracts cannot be transferred. A Funds' use of forward foreign exchange contracts may include, but is not be limited to, altering the currency exposure of securities held, hedging against exchange risks, increasing exposure to a currency, and shifting exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another.

- Options

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that gives one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) of the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option. Options may also be cash settled. A Fund may be a seller or buyer of put and call options.

- Credit Default Swaps

A credit default swap is a derivatives contract in which one party (protection buyer) pays a periodic fee to another party (protection seller) in return for compensation for default (or similar credit event) by a reference entity. Accordingly, a credit default swap may be used by the Funds to either buy or sell its credit exposure of a reference entity. Where a Fund buys a credit default swap, it is buying credit protection, whereas the seller of the credit default swap guarantees the credit worthiness of the product to the Fund. If a Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund will lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, a Fund (if the buyer) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, a Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that

there is no default event. If an event of default occurs, a Fund must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

- Interest Rate Swaps

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange between parties 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.

- Inflation swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of a Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

- Total Return Swaps

Total return swaps ("**Total Return Swaps**") are derivative agreements under which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses of a reference obligation to another counterparty for investment or efficient portfolio management purposes. Through the swap, a Fund may take a long or short position in the underlying asset(s), which may constitute a single security or a basket of securities. Exposure through the swap closely replicates the economics of physical ownership (in the case of long positions) without the voting or beneficial ownership rights of direct physical ownership or may replicate the physical shorting (in the case of short positions). If a Fund invests in Total Return Swaps or other FDIs with the same characteristics, the underlying asset or index may be comprised of equity or debt securities, money market instruments or other eligible investments which are consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Fund. The counterparties to such transactions shall only be those institutions that comply with Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The risk of the counterparty defaulting on its obligations under the Total Return Swaps and its effect on investor returns are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors". The counterparties to Total Return Swaps entered into by a Fund will not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying of the FDIs, and the counterparty's approval is not required in relation to any portfolio transactions by the Fund.

- Convertible Bonds and Securities

A convertible bond is a bond that provides the holder of the bond with the option to convert the bond into a predetermined amount of a company's equity at certain times during its life. Thus, convertible bonds tend to offer a lower rate of return in exchange for the option to trade the bond into stock. Convertible preference shares provide the holder with the option to exchange preferred shares into a fixed number of common shares. Convertible notes are debt securities which contains optionality where the note can be converted into a predefined amount of shares.

- Money Market Derivatives

A short-term interest rate derivative that is used in money market trading and hedging. The money market derivatives that may be used by the Funds are short-term interest rate futures and forward rate agreements (FRAs), short-dated interest rate swaps and overnight interest rate swaps.

- Warrants

Warrants grant the right to acquire an underlying security from the issuer (as opposed to an option where a third party grants a right to acquire an underlying security as described above) at a fixed price. Warrants have similar characteristics to call options, but are typically issued together with preferred stocks or bonds or in connection with corporate actions.

- Repurchase agreements and Reverse Repurchase agreements

A repurchase agreement, or sale-and-repurchase agreement (also known as a "**repo**"), is the sale of securities together with an agreement for the seller to buy back the securities at a later date. Under a repurchase agreement a Fund sells securities to a counterparty with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the securities at the same price, plus interest, at a specified rate.

A reverse repurchase agreement (also known as a "**reverse repo**") is the purchase of securities from a counterparty with an agreement for the purchaser to resell the securities at a later date to the counterparty. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund buys securities from a counterparty with an agreement by the Fund to resell the securities at the same price, plus interest, at a specified rate. Security is held by the Fund as collateral for the counterparty's repurchase obligation.

- *Securities Lending Agreements*

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will generally be used to increase and enhance overall returns to the Funds through finance charges.

Efficient Portfolio Management

The Manager on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments (meaning futures, forwards options, swaps, warrants, money market derivatives (as described in the above section of the Prospectus titled "Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)"), repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending arrangements) relating to transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which a Fund invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, provided such techniques and instruments are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and policies and comply with the requirements of the Central Bank and the UCITS Regulations.

The use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management ("**Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**") is not expected to change a Fund's investment objective. A Fund may enter into Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques only if, and to the extent, disclosed in the Supplement of the relevant Fund and only with respect to such transferable securities and such money market instruments in which the Fund is permitted to invest.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques will be entered into with the aim of (i) a reduction of risk, (ii) a reduction of cost, or (iii) generation of additional capital or income, taking into account the risk profile of a Fund as described in this Prospectus and the general provisions of the UCITS Regulations.

The Manager shall ensure all revenues from Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Fund. Direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising from Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques (which shall not include hidden revenue) will be paid to the counterparty, who shall be identified in the ICAV's financial statements, who may or may not be related to the ICAV, the Manager or the Depositary.

Securities Financing Transactions

Where specified in the investment policies of a Fund, a Fund may enter into Securities Financing Transactions (which includes repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending arrangements) for efficient portfolio management purposes only, in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the requirements of the SFTR and the Central Bank requirements. Securities Financing Transactions and/or Total Return Swaps may be entered into for a purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the relevant Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks. Total Return Swaps may also be used for investment purposes where provided for in the investment policy of the relevant Fund.

Any type of assets that may be held by a Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to the SFTR. There is no restriction on the proportion of assets that may be Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps which at any given time could be as high as 100%. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the relevant Fund will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the relevant Fund's assets the amount of Fund assets which are Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps.

A Fund shall only enter into Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps with a counterparty that is a credit institution listed in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, or an investment firm authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EC, as amended, in an EEA Member State, or is a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve. Where a counterparty, which is not a credit institution, was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority, that rating shall be taken into account by a Fund in the credit assessment process and where such a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by that credit rating agency, this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the

counterparty by a Fund without delay.

Collateral or margin may be passed by a Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps. Please refer to the section entitled "Collateral Policy" below for further details.

All revenues from Securities Financing Transactions, Total Return Swaps and other efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the Funds. Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising do not include hidden revenue and will be paid to such entities as outlined in the annual and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

Collateral Policy

For the purposes of limiting a Fund's credit risk in respect of Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques, Securities Financing Transactions or OTC transactions, including Total Return Swaps, collateral may be received from, or posted to, counterparties on behalf of the Fund.

Collateral will normally comprise cash and/or securities issued or guaranteed by certain member states of the OECD or by their public or local authorities or by their supranational institutions and organizations provided such collateral complies with the requirements of the Central Bank. Collateral received on behalf of a Fund shall be: (i) highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation; (ii) sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, and (iii) issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty so that the collateral is not to highly correlated with the performance of the counterparty. There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid.

The level of collateral will be sufficient to limit a Fund's exposure to a counterparty within the UCITS rules and will be determined by the Manager after applying appropriate haircuts to minimise the risk of loss to the Funds.

When devising a haircut policy, the ICAV shall take into account the class of assets received as collateral and characteristics of such assets, such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of the stress tests performed in accordance with Regulation 21 of the Central Bank Regulations. The ICAV shall document the haircut policy and shall justify and document each decision to apply a specific haircut or to refrain from applying any haircut, to any specific class of assets.

Regarding valuation, collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Where appropriate, non-cash collateral held for the benefit of a Fund shall be valued in accordance with the valuation policies and principles applicable to the ICAV. Subject to any agreement on valuation made with the counterparty, collateral posted to a recipient counterparty will be valued daily at mark-to-market value.

Non-cash collateral that is received by a Fund will not be sold, pledged or re-invested. Where cash collateral is received and re-invested, it will only be invested in deposits with relevant institutions; high- quality government bonds and European short term money market funds. A Fund that reinvests cash collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investment, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

Any non-cash assets received by a Fund from a counterparty on a title transfer basis (whether in respect of a Securities Financing Transaction, an OTC derivative transaction or otherwise) shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-depositary. Assets provided by a Fund on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the Fund and shall pass outside the custodial network. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-depositary.

SRD II

It is not intended that investment in the ICAV by an institutional investor, as defined in SRD II, should infer a level of direct engagement between such an investor and the Manager or create a bilateral contractual relationship between the two. Should the Manager receive a request for SRD II information from such an investor, this shall make the Manager aware that the ICAV has an institutional investor in scope of SRD II requirements and it will respond reactively to same.

HEDGED AND UNHEDGED CLASSES

The ICAV may also (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a Fund attributable to a particular Class into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. While not the intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside of the control of the ICAV. The ICAV may employ such techniques and instruments for the purpose of attempting to enhance a Fund's return provided that the level of the currency exposure hedged does not exceed 105% nor fall short of 95% of the Net Asset Value of a Class. Hedged positions will be kept under review on an ongoing basis, at least at the same valuation frequency of the relevant Fund, to ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class or that under-hedged positions do not fall short of 95% of the Net Asset Value of the Class. This review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that (i) positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value of a Class and (ii) under-hedged positions will not be carried forward from month to month. If the level of currency exposure hedged exceeds 100% of the Net Asset Value of a Class as a result of market movements in the underlying investments of a Fund or trading activity in respect of the Shares of the Fund, the Manager shall adopt as a priority objective the managing back of the hedging to 100%, taking due account of the interests of Shareholders. Otherwise, a Fund will not be leveraged as a result of the transactions entered into for the purposes of hedging.

While a Fund may attempt to hedge against currency exposure at a Class level, there can be no guarantee that the value of a Class will not be affected by fluctuations in the value of the Base Currency relative to the currency of the Class. Any costs related to such hedging shall be borne separately by the relevant Class. All gains/losses which may be made by any Class as a result of such hedging transactions shall accrue to the relevant Class of Shares. Hedging transactions shall be clearly attributable to the relevant Class of Shares. Any currency exposure of a Class may not be combined with or offset against that of any other Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Class may not be allocated to other Classes. The use of Class hedging strategies may substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Class from benefiting if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of a Fund are denominated.

A Fund may implement currency hedging strategies by using spot and forward foreign exchange contracts, currency futures, options and swap contracts.

In the case of unhedged Classes, a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption and conversion and any distributions at prevailing exchange rates. The value of a Share of such a Class expressed in a currency other than the Base Currency will be subject to share currency designation risk in relation to the Base Currency.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to pay such dividends on any Class of Shares at such times as they think appropriate and as appear to be justified out of the profits of the relevant Fund or the capital of a Fund.

It is the Directors' current intention to make distributions on a semi-annual basis in relation to those Classes that are distributing Classes as specified in the relevant Supplement. Distributions in respect of distributing Classes will normally be declared as at 30 June and 31 December of each year, or on such other dates as appear to the Directors to be reasonable based on the methodologies outlined below. Distributions will be paid at the expense and risk of the relevant Shareholder within 30 days of the dividend declaration date. The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of distributing Shares out of a Fund's net income, realised and unrealised gains (less realised and unrealised losses), and may also be paid out of capital. Classes of Shares that are accumulating, which shall be specified in the Supplement of the relevant Fund will accumulate the income and realised and unrealised capital gains and will not pay any distributions to Shareholders.

Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and it is recommended that Shareholders seek advice in this regard. The ICAV may charge fees and expenses to capital to enable a Fund to distribute some or all of the income from its investments for the payment of dividends to the holders of distributing Shares. In adopting a policy of charging fees and expenses to capital and distributing some or all of the income accruing on investments to relevant Shareholders, there is a greater risk that the relevant Fund's capital may be eroded and that distributions will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of the particular Shareholder's investment.

The ICAV may operate an income equalisation arrangement in relation to payments of dividends to Shareholders of certain Share Classes that are sold in the UK (the "UK Shares").

Accordingly, the price that UK Shares are issued to an investor will be deemed to include an equalisation payment, (which is a sum equal to that part of the issued price Share that accounts for the net income, if any, accrued but undistributed on the relevant UK Shares).

An equalisation payment, if any, that is attributed when UK Shares are issued will be treated as being repaid to the Shareholder on the payment of the initial dividend to the Shareholder after the UK Shares were first acquired. The payment of dividends subsequent to the payment of the initial dividend to a Shareholder, or the redemption of UK Shares that occurs subsequent to the payment of the initial dividend will be deemed to include net income (if any) accrued but unpaid up to the date of the relevant redemption or declaration of a dividend. The purpose of income equalisation is to ensure, as far as practicable, that all Shareholders are treated equally for the purposes of dividend payments and to seek to ensure that a Shareholder cannot gain an advantage by, for example, purchasing UK Shares in a Fund immediately prior to the declaration of a dividend.

Any dividends payable (and not applied to the purchase of further Shares of the relevant Class) will be paid by telegraphic transfer at the Shareholder's risk, the cost of which will normally be passed on to the Shareholder, although the Directors have the discretion to determine that these charges should be borne by the relevant Class(es). Payment of dividends may be withheld, without payment of interest, where the identity of the recipient has not been sufficiently established for anti- money laundering purposes in accordance with the procedures set out in the section entitled "Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares" below.

Pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, distribution payments will be held in an account in the name of the ICAV, and Shareholders entitled to such distributions will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Dividends will not be paid on non-verified accounts and therefore Shareholders are advised to ensure that all relevant documentation requested by the Administrator in order to comply with anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures is submitted to the Administrator promptly on subscribing for Shares in the ICAV.

No dividends, returns of capital or other amounts payable to any Shareholder shall bear interest against the ICAV.

All unclaimed amounts payable as aforesaid by the ICAV on behalf of the relevant Fund may be invested or otherwise made use of for the benefit of the relevant Fund until claimed. Payment by the ICAV of any unclaimed amount payable in respect of a Share into a separate account shall not constitute the ICAV a trustee in respect thereof. Any dividend or return of capital unclaimed after six (6) years from the date when it first became payable shall be forfeited automatically and shall revert back to the relevant Fund, without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV.

RISK FACTORS

General Risks

Potential investors should understand that all investments involve risks. Investing in the ICAV involves certain considerations in addition to the risks normally associated with making investments in securities. The following risks are some of the risks of investing in the ICAV, but the list does not purport to be exhaustive. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in the ICAV may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. Investment in the ICAV carries with it a degree of risk. Potential investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and consult with their professional and financial advisers before making an application for Shares.

Investment Risk

Potential investors should note that the investments of the ICAV are subject to normal market fluctuations and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of, and income from the Shares, can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. Accordingly, the ICAV is only suitable for investment by investors who understand the risks involved and who are willing and able to withstand the total loss of their investment. Investors should also be aware that in the event of a sales commission and/or a redemption fee being charged, the difference at any time between the sale and redemption price of Shares means that an investment should be viewed as medium to long term. Changes in exchange rates between currencies may also cause the value of the investments to diminish or increase. Past performance should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance. In addition, the ICAV will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed including the quantitative limits that are applied and recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments applicable to the ICAV. There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the ICAV will actually be achieved.

Lack of Operating History

The ICAV is a recently formed entity and has no operating history upon which prospective investors can evaluate its likely performance.

Dependence on the Manager

The Manager is responsible for investing the assets of each Fund. The success of the Funds depends upon the ability of the Manager to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve a Fund's investment objective. The value of each Fund may be reduced if the Manager pursues unsuccessful investments or fails to correctly identify risks affecting the broad economy or specific issuers in which the Funds invest.

Conflicts of Interest

Each of the Directors and service providers of the ICAV, and the employees and staff thereof, may be involved in similar activities as those of the ICAV with other entities and this may create conflicts of interest. Investors' attention is drawn also to the section titled "Conflicts of Interest" herein.

Substantial Fees Payable Regardless of Profit

The ICAV will incur obligations to pay brokerage commissions, option premiums and other transactional costs to the brokers. The ICAV will also incur obligations to pay a monthly management fee and it must pay its own operating, legal, accounting, auditing, marketing, travel, Directors' and other fees and expenses including the costs of the offering of the Shares. These expenses will be payable regardless of whether the ICAV makes a profit.

Market Risk

Some of the Recognised Exchanges in which a Fund may take exposure to include exchange traded derivatives that may be less well-regulated than those in developed markets and may prove to be illiquid, insufficiently liquid or highly volatile from time to time. This may affect the price at which a Fund may liquidate positions to meet redemption requests or other funding requirements. The value of an investment

may decline due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or general adverse investment sentiment. Investments may also decline in value due to factors which affect a particular market sector.

Russian Markets Risk

A Fund may only take exposure to securities that are listed or traded on the Moscow Exchange. There are significant risks inherent in investing in Russia. There is no history of prolonged stability in the Russian market and no guarantee of future stability. The economic infrastructure is poor and the country maintains a high level of external and internal debt. Tax regulations affecting businesses in many cases are ambiguous and unclear and there is a risk of imposition of arbitrary or onerous taxes. Banks and other financial systems are not as well developed or regulated when compared to the European Union. As a result, they tend to have low credit ratings. Bankruptcy and insolvency are a commonplace feature of the business environment. Foreign investment is affected by restrictions in terms of repatriation and convertibility of currency. The concept of fiduciary duty on the part of a company's management is generally non-existent. Local laws and regulations may not prohibit or restrict a company's management from materially changing the company's structure without shareholder consent. Foreign investors cannot be guaranteed redress in a court of law for breach of local laws, regulations or contracts. Equity securities in Russia are issued only in book entry form and ownership records are maintained by registrars who are under contract with the issuers. Although a Russian sub-custodian will maintain copies of the registrar's records on its premises, such records may not, however, be legally sufficient to establish ownership of securities. Further, a quantity of forged or otherwise fraudulent securities, registrar records or other documents are in circulation in the Russian markets and, therefore, there is a risk that a Fund's purchases may be settled with such forged or fraudulent securities.

Exchange Control and Repatriation Risk

It may not be possible for the ICAV to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from certain countries, or it may require government consents to do so. The ICAV 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. Exchange control or repatriation risk could be relevant for a Fund that takes exposure to emerging markets or which invests during extraordinary market conditions such as a sovereign debt crisis as a result of which there is an increased risk that the markets in which the Fund invests introduces restrictions on the repatriation of funds or where regulations are introduced affecting the process for 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.

Custodial and Settlement Risk

A Fund may invest in markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed. The assets of a Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risks that may be more pronounced for investments in developing countries.

Political and/or Regulatory Risks

The value of the assets attributable to the ICAV may be affected by uncertainties such as national, regional or international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets.

Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of many of the countries in which a Fund invests may be less extensive than those applicable to Irish companies.

Liquidity Risk

Not all securities or instruments that a Fund takes exposure to will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. A Fund may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited

liquidity. This risk may be more pronounced for a Fund's investments in developing countries.

Redemption Risk

Large redemptions of Shares in a Fund might result in the Fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which the Manager would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets, possibly leading to the lower price realised for such assets.

Credit Risk

There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which a Fund takes exposure to will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments. Funds will also be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they trade or place margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments and may bear the risk of counterparty default.

Legal Risk

Persons interested in purchasing Shares should inform themselves as to (a) the legal requirement within their own countries of residence for the purchase of Shares, (b) any foreign exchange restrictions which may be applicable, and (c) the income and other tax consequences of the purchase and repurchase of Shares.

Withholding Tax Risk

The income and gains of a Fund from its investments may suffer withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gains arise. For example, a Fund may take exposure to securities of developing or emerging market countries that has less well defined tax laws and procedures; such laws may require a Fund to pay withholding taxes on its investments, or alternatively, may permit retroactive taxation so that a Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities it could not have reasonably anticipated in conducting its investment activities or valuing its interests.

Taxation Risk

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

Currency Risk

Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the ICAV and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using financial instruments.

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Class of Shares may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the ICAV. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such designated currency may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency.

Economic Risk

The value of a Fund's investments may decline and its Net Asset Value per Share may be reduced due to changes in general economic and market conditions. The value of a security may change in response to developments affecting entire economies, markets or industries, including changes in interest rates, political and legal developments, and general market volatility.

Pandemic Risk

A global pandemic, such as Coronavirus (Covid-19), may cause extreme volatility and limited liquidity in securities

markets and such markets may be subject to governmental intervention. Certain governments may impose restrictions on the manufacture of goods and the provision of services in addition to the free movement of persons. This may have a material impact on the activities of businesses, their profitability and their ability to generate positive cash flow. In these market conditions there is a much higher risk of credit defaults and bankruptcies. As a result, this may have a material impact on the financial performance of an ICAV.

Risks Affecting Specific Issuers

The value of an equity security or debt obligation may decline in response to developments affecting the specific issuer of the security or obligation, even if the overall industry or economy is unaffected. These developments may include a variety of factors, including but not limited to management issues or other corporate disruption, a decline in revenues or profitability, an increase in costs, or an adverse effect on the issuer's competitive position.

Cyber Security and Identity Theft

Information and technology systems relied upon by the ICAV, the Manager, the ICAV's service providers (including, but not limited to, the auditors, Depositary and Administrator) and/or the issuers of securities in which the ICAV invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorised persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the parties noted above have implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the ICAV, the Manager, a service provider and/or the issuer of a security in which the ICAV invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could also harm the ICAV's, the Manager's, a service provider's and/or an issuer's reputation, subject such entity and its affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Operation of Cash Account in the Name of the Relevant Fund

Accounts have been established at the level of each Fund into which subscription, redemption and dividend monies shall be lodged. All subscriptions, redemptions or dividends payable to or from the relevant Fund will be processed and managed through its dedicated cash account (the "**Fund Cash Account**").

In circumstances where amounts held in a Fund Cash Account are due to an investor as a result of redemption or dividend activity and the money cannot be transferred to the investor, any outstanding issues preventing such transfer will be addressed promptly. Such an investor shall not be considered a Shareholder of the relevant Fund. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the ICAV, the rights of the investor shall be those of an unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

In circumstances where subscription monies are received by a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares and are held in the relevant Fund Cash Account, any such investors shall rank as a general creditor of a Fund until such time as Shares are issued and will not be considered a Shareholder of the relevant Fund. Therefore, in the event that such monies are lost prior to the issue of Shares to the relevant investor, the ICAV on behalf of a Fund may be obliged to make good any losses which the Fund incurs in connection with the loss of such monies to the investor (in its capacity as a creditor of the Fund), in which case such loss will need to be discharged out of the assets of the relevant Fund and therefore will represent a diminution in the Net Asset Value per Share for existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

The ICAV has the right to cancel Shares, or to seek recovery, including any relevant credit charges, from investors who fail to pay subscription proceeds within the stated settlement period provided for in the relevant Supplement. Where an investor fails to pay, and cannot be forced to pay within the settlement period, the relevant Fund may cancel the allocation of the Shares.

UK Exit from the European Union

The UK formally seceded from the European Union on 31 January 2020. This was followed by a transition period, during which a number of EU legal and regulatory provisions continued to apply to the UK until 31 December 2020. While a number of provisions have been put in place to replace/succeed these EU legal and regulatory provisions, many of these are temporary and some are uncertain. The uncertainty regarding the relationship between the UK, the EU and the Member States of the EU may have an impact on the ICAV and its Funds.

It is possible that UK service providers or counterparties may have difficulties accessing markets, making investments, entering into agreements or continuing to engage with non- UK parties, which may lead to higher costs being incurred by the ICAV and its Funds.

The decision of the UK to secede from the EU may also destabilise some or all of the other Member States of the EU and/or the Eurozone. There may be detrimental implications for the value of certain of a Fund's investments, its ability to enter into transactions, to value or realise certain of its investments or otherwise to implement its investment policy. This may be due to, among other things, increased uncertainty and volatility in the UK, EU and other financial markets, fluctuations in asset values, fluctuations in exchange rates, increased illiquidity of investments located, traded or listed within the UK, the EU or elsewhere, changes in the willingness or ability of financial and other counterparties to enter into transactions, or the price and terms on which they are prepared to transact; and/or changes in legal and regulatory regimes to which the ICAV, its service providers, and/or certain of a Fund's assets are or become subject to. Shareholders should note that the ICAV may be required to introduce changes to the way it is structured and introduce, replace or appoint additional service providers or agents and/or amend the terms of appointment of persons or entities engaged currently to provide services to the ICAV.

Furthermore, the exit of the UK from the EU could have a material impact on the UK's economy and the future growth of that economy, impacting adversely the Funds' investments in the UK. It could also result in prolonged uncertainty regarding aspects of the UK economy and damage customers' and investors' confidence. Any of these events, as well as an exit or expulsion of a Member State other than the UK from the EU, could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Derivatives Risk

- Market and Other Risks

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly markets in currencies and interest rate related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. It may also expose the users of derivatives to legal risk, being in this case the risk that relevant courts would deem the contracts to be unenforceable or regulatory changes might render them voidable or liable to immediate termination. The use of derivatives also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates, (2) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged, may mean that a Fund incurs a loss, this may occur because the hedging instrument that is used to mitigate and hedge-out a Fund's exposure to a particular investment or currency, does not move in line with or accurately offset the actual price movements in the investment or currency that is sought to be hedged (3) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select a Fund's securities, (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time, and (5) possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet redemption.

Assets deposited as collateral with brokers or counterparties may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers or counterparties and may therefore become available to the creditors of such parties in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Collateral requirements may reduce cash available to a Fund for investment.

- Futures and Options Risk

The Manager may engage in various portfolio strategies on behalf of the Funds through the use of futures and options. Due to the nature of futures, cash to meet margin monies will be held by a broker with whom each Fund has an open position. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the broker, there can be no guarantee that such monies will be returned to the ICAV. On execution of an option the ICAV may pay a premium to counterparty. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, the option premium may be lost in addition to any unrealised gains where the contract is in the money.

- Counterparty Risk

Each Fund will have credit exposure to counterparties by virtue of investment positions in options, forwards and other OTC contracts held by a Fund. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and a Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may

experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Although each Fund's portfolio will be diversified as required by the UCITS Regulations, Funds will also be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they trade and may bear the risk of counterparty default.

- 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.

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

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

- Legal Risk

OTC derivatives are generally entered into pursuant to contacts based on the standards set by the International Securities Dealers Association for derivatives master agreements which are negotiated by the parties. The use of such contracts may expose a Fund to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation.

- Settlement Risk

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

- Currency Risk

Funds may from time to time enter into currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis or by buying currency exchange forward contracts. Neither spot transactions nor forward currency exchange contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of a Fund's securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline. A Fund's performance may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by a Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

A Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates between the trade and settlement dates of specific securities transactions or anticipated securities transactions. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of hedged currency, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of a Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations.

Efficient Portfolio Management Risk

The Manager on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, money market instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which it invests

for efficient portfolio management purposes. Many of the risks attendant in utilising derivatives, as disclosed in the section headed "Derivatives Risk" above, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques and in particular counterparty risk and potential for conflicts of interest. Investors should also be aware that from time to time, a Fund may engage with repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and/or counterparties that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Depositary. Please refer to the section headed "Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

Securities Financing Transactions Risk

Securities Financing Transactions create several risks for the ICAV and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to a Securities Financing Transaction defaults on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund and liquidity risk if the Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default.

Repurchase Agreements: A Fund may enter into repurchase arrangements. Accordingly, a Fund will bear a risk of loss in the event that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities. A Fund will, in particular, be subject to the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Fund seeks to assert its right to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement.

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

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by a Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing a Fund to additional risk.

Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the relevant Fund and the Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty a Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which a Fund or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Event-Driven and Special Situation Investments

A Fund may take exposure to companies based upon certain situations or events, including (but not limited to) spin-offs, mergers and acquisitions, rights offerings, restructurings and bankruptcies. The Manager believes that many such special situations and events carry a high probability of indiscriminate selling or neglect of valuable assets for reasons other than a lack of investment merits. Occasionally, a Fund may engage in arbitrage transactions that the Manager believes represent an exceptional risk/reward opportunity. Risk arbitrage opportunities generally arise during corporate mergers, leverage buyouts or takeovers. Frequently the stock of the company being acquired will trade at a significant discount to the announced deal price. This discount compensates investors for the time value of money and the risk that the transaction may be cancelled. If the discount is significantly greater than the Manager's assessment of the underlying risk, the event driven strategy relating to the corporate merger or other special situations event will be implemented. As with options and fixed income securities, the Manager may take exposure to event-driven investments as a tactical, opportunistic strategy and not as part of a Fund's normal operations.

Investment in Unlisted Securities

A Fund may take exposure to unlisted securities. Because of the absence of any trading market for these investments, it may take longer to liquidate, or it may not be possible to liquidate, these positions than

would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realised on these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded will generally not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to publicly traded securities.

Investments in Mispriced Securities

A Fund may take exposure to mispriced securities. The identification of investment opportunities in mispriced securities is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognised or acquired. While investments in mispriced securities offer the opportunity for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from a Fund's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed. In addition, a Fund may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realising their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of a Fund's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the Fund from investing in other opportunities. In addition, a Fund may finance such purchases with borrowed funds and thus will have to pay interest on such funds during such waiting period.

Small and Medium Capitalisation Companies

A Fund may invest indirectly in the securities of companies with small to medium-sized market capitalisations. While the Manager believes they often provide significant potential for appreciation, those stocks, particularly small-capitalisation stocks, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in securities of larger companies. For example, prices of small capitalisation companies and even medium capitalisation companies are often more volatile than prices of large capitalisation securities and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, due to thin trading in the securities of some small capitalisation companies, an investment in those companies may be illiquid, particularly where a Fund holds concentrated positions.

Investing in Fixed Income Securities

Exposure to fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security and credit risks. Lower-rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Lower-rated securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities which respond primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time. The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets, such as the United States. Accordingly, a Fund's exposure to such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

Below Investment Grade Credit Risk

Where a Fund takes exposure to securities issued by an entity that has a credit rating of below Investment Grade by a rating agency it will be exposed to a higher level of risk than is usual in other cases. In particular each of the risks discussed under the following headings will be specifically relevant to any such investments and may have a greater likelihood of impacting on a Fund: Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk and the Risks affecting Specific Issuers.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk

Exposure to real estate investment trusts ("**REITS**") are subject to risks affecting real estate investments generally (including market conditions, competition, property obsolescence, change in interest rates and casualty to real estate), as well as risks specifically affecting REITs (the quality and skill of REIT management and the internal expenses of the REIT).

Commodity Risk

Indirect exposure to commodities markets via investment in instruments including, but not limited to, structured financial instruments ("**SFIs**"), exchange traded commodities ("**ETCs**") or indices may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The performance of the Fund may be affected by: changes in overall market movements; commodity index volatility; reduced levels of liquidity inherent in commodity markets which can expose a Fund to losses; changes in interest rates, or sectors

affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as weather-related events e.g. droughts and floods, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Changes in Interest Rates

The value of Shares may be affected by substantial adverse movements in interest rates. In periods of declining short-term interest rates, the inflow of net new money to the ICAV from the continuous issue of its Shares will likely be invested in portfolio instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the ICAV's portfolio, thereby reducing the current yield of the ICAV. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be true. When interest rates increase, the value of the ICAV's investment in debt obligations may decline because instruments with more attractive yield characteristics may become available and the ICAV's value may therefore be reduced. Decreases in market interest rates may result in prepayments of debt obligations the ICAV acquires, requiring the ICAV to reinvest at lower interest rates.

Valuation Risk

A Fund may take exposure to unquoted securities or quoted securities for which there is no reliable price source available. Such investment will be valued at the probable realisation value as determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section "Calculation of Net Asset Value". Estimates of the fair value of such investments are inherently difficult to establish and are the subject of substantial uncertainty. A Fund may, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, invest in derivative instruments and there can be no assurance that the value as determined in accordance with the section Calculation of Net Asset Value reflects the exact amount at which those instruments may be closed out.

Manager Valuation Risk

The Administrator may consult the Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. Whilst there is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Manager in determining the valuation price of a Fund's investments and the Manager's other duties and responsibilities in relation to the ICAV, the Manager has in place a pricing committee charged with reviewing all pricing procedures which follows industry standard procedures for valuing unlisted investments.

Value Investing Risk

Certain Funds may take exposure to a value investment approach. Value investing attempts to identify companies that the investment manager of an Underlying Fund believes to be undervalued. Value stocks typically have prices that are low relative to factors such as the company's earnings, cash flow or dividends. A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager of an Underlying Fund if it continues to be undervalued by the market or the factors that the Manager believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur. A value investing style may perform better or worse than equity funds that focus on growth stocks or that have a broader investment style.

Emerging Markets Risk

Where a Fund takes exposure to securities issued by an entity domiciled in an emerging market or developing country it will be exposed to a higher level of risk than is usual in other cases. In particular each of the risks discussed above under the following headings will be specifically relevant to any such investments and may have a greater likelihood of impacting on a Fund: Political and/or Regulatory Risk, Depositary and Settlement Risk, Currency Risk, Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards and Exchange Control and Repatriation Risk.

Capital Erosion Risk

Certain Share Classes may make distributions from capital. Investors should note that the focus on income distribution may erode capital and diminish a Fund's or a Class' ability to sustain future capital growth. In this regard, distributions from capital made during the life of a Fund to an applicable Share Class should be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the relevant Fund's direct fees and expenses. Each ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. These risks could include liquidity risk, sector risk, foreign and emerging market risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities, real estate investments, and commodities. The market value of the ETF shares may differ from their net asset value. This may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the

market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its net asset value. Investment in the relevant Fund should be made with the understanding that the ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track, as the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, the ETFs in which a Fund invests will incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising the indices tracked by the ETFs may, from time to time, be temporarily unavailable, which may further impede the ETF's ability to track their applicable indices.

Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds

A Fund may purchase shares in the Underlying Funds to the extent that such purchases are consistent with a Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. The risks described below relate to the Underlying Funds and the investment strategies that the Underlying Funds may utilise. The impact of the risks described may be diluted through a Fund's investment in a basket of Underlying Funds.

- Performance of the Underlying Funds

A Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in the Underlying Funds. The value of and income from Shares of a Fund will, therefore, be linked to the performance of such Underlying Funds. The past performance of an investment in any of the Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests cannot be considered to be an indication of the future results of any investment in such Underlying Funds.

- Portfolios of the Underlying Funds

A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that may be invested wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that such Underlying Funds do, in fact, hold such positions, a Fund, considered as a whole, cannot achieve any gain or loss despite incurring expenses.

- Reliance on Valuation of Underlying Funds

In the event that investments held by an Underlying Fund are neither listed nor dealt on any recognised exchange, the value of such investments may be calculated by the administrator of that Underlying Fund using estimated valuations that are provided to the Manager. There is an inherent risk in using estimated valuations that may subsequently transpire to be inaccurate.

A Fund will rely on the calculation and publication of the net asset values of the Underlying Funds in the calculation of its Net Asset Value. Accordingly, any delay, suspension or inaccuracy in the calculation of the net asset value of an Underlying Fund will directly impact on the calculation of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

There may be difficulties in obtaining a reliable price for the net asset value of Underlying Funds as only estimated and indicative valuations of certain Underlying Funds are available at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day where a redemption is affected. The Underlying Funds may not have dealing days for redemptions which are the same as the Dealing Days in a Fund. This will lead to pricing risk as the net asset value of the Underlying Funds (on the basis of which a Fund's Net Asset Value is calculated) may increase or decrease between a Fund's Dealing Day and the dealing day(s) of the Underlying Fund. Accordingly, the value of an Underlying Funds used for the purpose of valuing a Fund, at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day, may differ from the amount received by a Fund when it redeems its units in the Underlying Funds.

- Investment Strategies and Restrictions

No assurance can be given that the strategies of the Underlying Funds used will be successful under all or any market conditions. An Underlying Fund may utilise financial instruments such as derivatives for investment purposes and seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices and levels of other interest rates and prices of other securities. Such hedging transactions may not always achieve the intended effect and can also limit potential gains.

A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that may be invested wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that such Underlying Funds do, in fact, hold such positions, a Fund, considered as a whole, cannot achieve any gain or loss despite incurring expenses.

Furthermore, while the Manager will exercise reasonable care to comply with the investment restrictions applicable to a Fund, the manager of and/or service providers to the Underlying Funds in which a Fund may invest may not be obliged to comply with such investment restrictions in their management / administration of such funds. No assurance can be given that the investment restrictions of a Fund with respect to individual issuers or other exposures will be adhered to by such Underlying Funds or that, when aggregated, exposure by such Underlying Funds to individual issuers or counterparties will not exceed the investment restrictions applicable to a Fund. If the investment restrictions applicable to the investments directly made by a Fund are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders of a Fund.

- Cost

When a Fund has a fund of fund strategy, investors should be aware that, by investing in such a Fund, they will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying Funds in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses. The risks associated with investing in that Fund may be closely related to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by the Underlying Funds.

- Distribution of Redemption Proceeds

Certain Underlying Funds may deal less frequently than on a daily basis. This could impair a Fund's ability to distribute redemption proceeds to a Shareholder who wishes to redeem its Shares because of a Fund's inability to realise its investments. In circumstances where the Underlying Funds have less frequent dealing days than a Fund, it may be necessary for the Directors to impose a restriction of up to 10% of the redemption proceeds, as the Fund is unable to realise its investments in the Underlying Fund or where this reflects the redemption policy of the Underlying Fund until such time as the full redemption proceeds from the Underlying Fund are received. This may mean that a Shareholder's redemption request is not met on that Dealing Day and will then be dealt with on a pro-rata basis on the next and subsequent Dealing Days. It may take a considerable length of time from the notification by a Shareholder of a request for redemption to the payment of the remaining redemption proceeds.

Umbrella Structure of the ICAV

The ICAV is an umbrella Irish collective asset management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. As a result, as a matter of Irish law, any liability attributable to a particular Fund may only be discharged out of the assets of that Fund and the assets of other Funds may not be used to satisfy the liability of that Fund. In addition, any contract entered into by the ICAV or the Manager on behalf of the ICAV will by operation of law include an implied term to the effect that the counterparty to the contract may not have any recourse to assets of any of the Funds other than the relevant Fund in respect of which the contract was entered into. These provisions are binding both on creditors and in any insolvency but do not prevent the application of any enactment or rule of law which would require the application of the assets of one Fund to discharge some, or all liabilities of another Fund on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, whilst these provisions are binding in an Irish court which would be the primary venue for an action to enforce a debt against the ICAV, these provisions have not been tested in other jurisdictions, and there remains a possibility that a creditor might seek to attach or seize assets of one Fund in satisfaction of an obligation owed in relation to another Fund in a jurisdiction which would not recognise the principle of segregation of liability between Funds.

No Separate Counsel

The ICAV and the Manager are represented by the law firm listed in the Directory. No separate counsel has been retained by the ICAV to represent the Shareholders.

Sustainable Finance Risks

- Legal risk

The series of legal measures (including SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, as applicable to a Fund) requiring firms that manage investment funds to provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds they manage (the EU sustainable finance action plan) as well as requiring firms to provide detailed disclosure on taxonomy alignment of investments, where applicable, is being introduced in the European Union on a phased basis, with some elements (for example supporting regulatory technical standards) being subject to implementation delays. The ICAV seeks to comply with all legal obligations applicable to it but notes there may be challenges in meeting all the requirements of these legal measures as they are introduced. The

ICAV may be required to incur costs in order to comply with these new requirements as part of the initial implementation phase and to incur further costs as the requirements change and further elements are introduced. This could be the case in particular if there are adverse political developments or changes in government policies as the implementation phase progresses. These elements could impact on the viability of the Funds and their returns.

- ESG Data reliance

The scope of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products and financial market participants. SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation seek to achieve more transparency regarding sustainability related disclosures for investors. Data constraint is one of the biggest challenges when it comes to sustainability related information to end-investors, and there are limitations on sustainability and ESG-related data provided by market participants and ESG data providers in relation to comparability. Disclosures in this Prospectus may develop and be subject to change due to ongoing improvements in the data provided to, and obtained from, financial market participants and financial advisers and ESG data providers to address the disclosure obligations arising under SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, as applicable, in order to make sustainability-related information available.

- ESG Investment Risk

Certain Funds may pursue an ESG investing strategy. Such strategy carries the risk that a Fund's performance will differ from similar funds that do not utilise an ESG investing strategy. For example, the application of this strategy could affect a Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments, which could negatively impact a Fund's performance. There is no guarantee that the factors utilised by the Manager will reflect the opinions of any particular investor, and the factors utilised by the Manager may differ from the factors that any particular investor considers relevant in evaluating an issuer's ESG practices.

Future ESG development and regulation may impact a Fund's implementation of its investment strategy. In addition, there may be cost implications arising from ESG related due diligence, increased reporting and use of third-party ESG data providers.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

The investment risks set out in this Prospectus do not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that an investment in the ICAV may be exposed to risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

THE DIRECTORS

The Directors are responsible for managing the business of the ICAV in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and for the overall investment policy. The Directors have delegated certain of their duties to the Administrator and the Manager.

All Directors are non-executive. For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of all Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

Mr. Fabio Melisso graduated with a Master's degree in Business and Finance in 2002 from the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan.

Mr. Melisso began his career at ING Bank as Business Analyst and Project Manager. In 2005, he joined FinecoBank S.p.A. as Senior Project Manager Capital Market and was appointed Head of Strategy and Business Implementation in 2007. In 2012, he joined DabBank AG as Head of Product and Services – Managing Director. From 2014 to 31 October 2017, he was Head of International Business and Business Project Implementation of FinecoBank S.p.A. On 26 October 2017, Mr. Melisso was appointed to the position of CEO of the Manager.

Mr. Jim Firn, both an American and a British citizen, graduated in law at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas in 1985, and is a member of the Washington State, American and International Bar Associations.

He began his career as an employee of Russell Investments from 1988 and worked there until his retirement in June 2014. In that time, Mr. Firn managed various departments within the EMEA team including Legal, Compliance, Risk Management, Internal Audit, Product Development and Marketing. He also acted as principal liaison with government, regulatory and industry groups in the EMEA and advised members of senior management in other regions in which the Russell Group operates on business, product and legal matters. He was also associate attorney of a US law firm. Currently, Mr. Firn is an independent non-executive director of: a number of fund management, administration and distribution companies; UCITS schemes and Qualifying Investor Alternative Investment Funds (QIAIFs) that are authorised by the Central Bank; and collective investment schemes authorised in the Cayman Islands.

Mr. Lorenzo Di Pietrantonio is a senior portfolio manager with 20 years' asset management experience in equity, fixed income and credit strategies. He is specialised in managing multi asset funds and he has been involved in direct investing for over 14 years. Mr. Di Pietrantonio is employed by the Manager, for whom he is appointed as Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Di Pietrantonio has obtained a Masters in Finance and a degree in Economics. He also holds a certificate in Quantitative Finance for derivatives instruments and a Bachelor in Mathematics. He graduated in Economics at Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa.

Mr. Aidan Cronin has 17 years' financial services experience and is currently the Chief Risk Officer of the Manager, Fineco Asset Management dac.

Prior to commencing his role with the Manager in March 2018, Mr. Cronin held the position of Operational Risk Director with Credit Suisse, providing second line oversight of operational risk across Credit Suisse's Asset Management & Private Banking entities in London and Prime Brokerage activity in Dublin. Prior to joining Credit Suisse, Mr Cronin was Executive Director with KBC Fund Management where he held a range of roles, including establishing the firm's Risk Management function, Executive Director for Group Enterprise Risk, Executive Director of Risk, Legal, Finance & Operations and Executive Director of Portfolio Management. He was also a member of the executive committee and a board member of the management company. In his position he was also a member of various boards of the firm's associated funds and management companies (UCITS & AIF).

Mr. Cronin holds a B.Sc. in Mathematics (Hons) and Statistics from University College Cork and an M.A. (Finance) from the National College of Ireland. In addition, he is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter-holder and is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA).

Mr. Ciarán Brady has approximately 15 years' experience working in legal practice and in financial services. Mr. Brady currently heads up the legal department of the Manager.

Prior to commencing his role with the Manager in October 2018, Mr. Brady held the position of Head of Legal with ANIMA Asset Management Ltd. based in Dublin. Prior to this, Mr. Brady worked as Associate General Counsel with AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited. Mr. Brady started his legal career with the

law firm Mason Hayes and Curran where he trained and qualified as a lawyer.

Mr. Brady is a member of the Law Society of Ireland and holds a degree in Business and Economics from Trinity College Dublin. Mr. Brady has also received accreditations from the Law Society of Ireland for completing the Law Society of Ireland Diploma in Finance Law and Certificate in Investment Funds Law and Compliance courses.

THE MANAGER

The Manager of the ICAV is Fineco Asset Management dac which was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company on 26 October 2017 and which converted to a designated activity company on 26 February 2018 under registration number 614136. The authorised share capital of the Manager is €10 million and the issued share capital of the Manager is €3 million which is fully paid up. The Manager is engaged in the business of providing management and administrative services to collective investment vehicles and is a wholly owned subsidiary of FinecoBank S.p.A.

FinecoBank S.p.A, is a listed Italian multichannel bank that provides retail clients with a one-stop solution for integrated banking, brokerage, investment services and distributes third parties mutual funds.

The secretary of the Manager is MFD Secretaries Limited.

For each of the Funds, the Manager has full discretionary authority to provide discretionary investment management services to the relevant Fund, subject to the investment objectives and policies and any investment restrictions relevant to that Fund.

The directors of the Manager are Fabio Melisso, Jim Firn, Aidan Cronin, Conor Durkin and Fiona Mulhall. Biographies of Fabio Melisso, Jim Firn and Aidan Cronin are set out under the heading “The Directors” above and the biographies for Conor Durkin and Fiona Mulhall are set out below.

Mr. Conor Durkin (Irish Resident)

Mr. Conor Durkin is a partner with Mason Hayes & Curran, which is one of Ireland’s largest law firms. Mr Durkin works principally in the area of investment funds and asset management and he specialises in the establishment and operation of UCITS and alternative investment funds. Prior to joining Mason Hayes & Curran, Mr Durkin was an associate with other top tier Irish law firms.

Mr Durkin graduated with a law degree from University College Dublin and obtained a Masters in commercial laws from University College Dublin. He is a member of Irish Funds’ Legal and Regulatory Working Group and is past member of Irish Funds’ Depositary Working Group. Mr Durkin has published articles on various asset management and fund related topics, and has spoken at Irish and international conferences on various aspects of EU regulated funds and Irish financial services law.

Ms. Fiona Mulhall (Irish resident)

Ms. Fiona Mulhall has over 20 years’ experience in the funds industry in Ireland. From 2002 until 2014, Ms. Mulhall was Head of the Investments Funds & Debt Securities division with Investec Capital & Investments (Ireland) Ltd. (previously NCB Stockbrokers). Ms. Mulhall specialised in listing, regulatory and compliance requirements for Irish and offshore domiciled funds and structured products. Since 2014, Ms. Mulhall has acted as an external consultant to service providers within the funds industry and has been acting as an independent Non-Executive Director, to a range of UCITS and Alternative Investment Funds and Management Companies.
Ms. Mulhall is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, a Certified Investment Fund Director and a member of the Association of Compliance Officers. Ms. Mulhall holds an honours degree in Economics from University College Dublin and a Professional Diploma in Accounting from Dublin City University.

Remuneration Policy of the Manager

The Manager has adopted a remuneration policy which applies to remuneration of any type paid by the Manager. In the implementation of its policy the Manager will promote, sound and effective risk management and that neither encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV nor impair compliance with the Manager’s duty to act in the best interest of the Funds.

In line with the provisions of Directive 2014/91/EU, as may be amended from time to time, the Manager applies its remuneration policy and practices in a manner which is proportionate to its size, its internal

organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

Further details relating to the current remuneration policy of the Manager (including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits) may be found on the following website at www.finecoassetmanagement.com. A copy will be made available free of charge on request.

THE DEPOSITARY

The ICAV appointed BNP Paribas Securities Services, Dublin Branch as Depositary of all of its assets pursuant to a Depositary Agreement (summarised under the heading "Material Contracts" below).

The Depositary is a branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., a company incorporated in France as a Partnership Limited by Shares and is authorised by the ACP (Autorité de Controle Prudential) and supervised by the AMF (Autorité des Marchés Financiers), whose head office is at 3 rue d'Antin, 75002 Paris, France. It is owned up to 99.99% by BNP Paribas Group, one of Europe's largest banks. The Depositary acts, inter alia, as depositary of a number of collective investment schemes. The Depositary's main business activity consists of providing custody and related services to collective investment schemes and other portfolios.

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

The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this Prospectus other than the relevant descriptions. The Depositary will not participate in any ICAV's investment decision-making process.

The Depositary's principal duties under the Depositary Agreement in accordance with the Regulations are as follows:

1. safekeeping of the Funds' assets, including, inter alia, verification of ownership;
2. ensuring that the Funds' cash flows are properly monitored;
3. ensuring that the issue, redemption, cancellation and valuation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations;
4. ensuring that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations;
5. ensuring that in transactions involving the Funds' assets, any consideration is remitted to the relevant Fund within the usual time limits;
6. ensuring that the Funds' income is applied in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations;
7. carrying out instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the Instrument of Incorporation or the UCITS Regulations; and
8. enquiring into the conduct of the ICAV in each Accounting Period and reporting thereon to the Shareholders.

In performing its duties, the Depositary is obliged to act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the ICAV and its shareholders.

The Depositary may not retire or be removed from office until a new depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed as a replacement. If no depositary has been appointed within a period of three months from the date on which the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its intention to retire or from the date on which the ICAV notifies the Depositary of its desire to terminate its appointment, then (i) a general meeting will be convened at which an ordinary resolution, or such a resolution passed by such majority as specified in the constitutive documents, to wind up or otherwise dissolve the ICAV is proposed; and (ii) the appointment of the Depositary may be terminated only upon the revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank.

The Depositary is liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV in respect of its Funds or the Shareholders as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Regulations. In the event of the loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary must return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the ICAV. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of such a loss, the Depositary will not be liable if it can prove that such loss has arisen as result of an external event beyond the reasonable control of the Depositary, the consequences of which are unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

Delegation

Subject to certain conditions, the Depositary may delegate its duty to safe-keep financial instruments and its duty to verify the ownership of, and the maintenance of a record of, other assets to third parties in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Depositary will not delegate its oversight and cash monitoring duties to any third party. The Depositary's liability for the loss of a financial instrument shall not be affected by any delegation of its safekeeping duties and the Depositary's liability for all other losses suffered by the ICAV as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations will not be affected by any delegation by the Depositary. The Depositary will exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the selection and the appointment of its delegates and will continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any delegate and of the arrangements of the delegate in respect of the matters delegated. Conflicts of interest may arise in the Depositary's performance of its duties in circumstances where, including without limitation, the Manager or the ICAV maintain other business relationships with the Depositary or any of the Depositary's affiliates, where the ICAV's assets may include an investment or property held by the Depositary or managed by an affiliate of the Depositary, where the Depositary or an affiliate may have a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV or where the Depositary may have a relationship with another party that may conflict with the Depositary's duties to the ICAV and the ICAV's interests.

To enable the ICAV to meet their investment objectives, the Depositary may appoint certain entities as its delegates for the purposes of providing sub-custodial functions in countries where the Depositary does not have a direct local presence. Conflicts of interest may arise in circumstances where, including without limitation:

(i) the Manager or the ICAV maintain other business relationships with any of the Depositary's delegates or the delegate's sub-delegates;
(ii) the ICAV's assets may include an investment or property held by the delegate or sub-delegate or managed by the delegate or sub-delegate;
(iii) the delegate or its sub-delegate has a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the delegate or sub-delegate on behalf of the ICAV;
(iv) a delegate or sub-delegate may have a relationship with another party that may conflict with the delegate's or sub-delegate's duties to the ICAV and the ICAV's interests.

The list of delegates appointed by the Depositary and sub-delegates appointed by the delegate, as of the date of this Prospectus, are set forth in Schedule III attached to this Prospectus. Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary's duties and the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary; the list of delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary and any sub-delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary's delegates; and a description of any conflicts of interest that may arise regarding the Depositary or its delegations will be made available to investors on request.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Manager has appointed BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited to act as Administrator of the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator's principal business is the provision of administration services to collective investment schemes and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the ICAV.

The Administrator is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 6 August 2010 under registration number 487406, and has its registered office at Termini, Arkle Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18, Ireland.
The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank to provide administration services to collective investment schemes. Its services include the calculation of the Net Asset Value, calculation of management and performance fees, establishing and maintaining a register of Shareholders, carrying out the issue and redemption of Shares and assisting in the preparation of the ICAV's financial statements, and acting as registrar and transfer agent.

The Administrator is responsible for providing administration services to the ICAV, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, serving as the ICAV's agent for the issue and redemption of Shares and acting as registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is responsible and liable only for the administration services that it provides to the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator will not participate in any ICAV's investment decision-making process.

The Administrator is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this document other than the description of the Administrator contained in this section.

THE DISTRIBUTOR AND PROMOTER

FinecoBank S.p.A has been appointed as the Distributor to distribute and market the sale of the Funds and to use all reasonable endeavors to procure subscribers for Shares of the Funds. The Distributor may delegate its functions to sub-distributors and/ or placing agents. FinecoBank S.p.A. is also the promoter of the ICAV. FinecoBank S.p.A. is a listed Italian multichannel bank that provides retail clients with a one-stop solution for integrated banking, brokerage, investment services and distributes third parties mutual funds.

The duties of the Distributor are set out in the distribution agreement as described in the section titled "Material Contracts" below. The fees of the Distributor will be paid by the Manager out of its own fees.

PAYING AGENTS / REPRESENTATIVES

The ICAV, or the Manager acting on its behalf, may appoint paying agents /representatives /distributors/ correspondent banks ("**Local Intermediaries**") to facilitate the distribution of the Shares of the ICAV in any country. Local laws in EEA Countries may require, for example, the appointment of paying agent ("**Paying Agent(s)**") and the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via a Paying Agent rather than directly to or from the Depositary bear a credit risk against that Paying Agent with respect to the (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the ICAV and (b) redemption monies payable by such Paying Agent to the relevant Shareholder. Fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV which will be at normal commercial rates may be borne by the ICAV or the relevant Fund(s) in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Where required, country supplements in jurisdictions in which Local Intermediaries must be appointed will be prepared for circulation to local investors in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdiction.

Where the fees and expenses payable to Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV are to be borne by the ICAV, they may be payable only from the Net Asset Value attributable to the Class(es), all Shareholders of which are entitled to avail of the services of the Paying Agent.

Italian Paying Agent

In compliance with Italian regulatory requirements, and upon receipt of an appropriate mandate, a Paying Agent providing services to investors in Italy has been appointed. The Italian Paying Agent may group subscription, redemption and conversion requests, and forward such requests to the Manager or its duly authorised delegate on a cumulative basis, to be processed and/or registered in the name of the Paying Agent for the benefit of the investors.

The Italian Paying Agent for the ICAV is Société Générale Securities Services S.p.A. Please also refer to the Directory.

The Italian Paying Agent ensures that investors in Italy receive the payments from repurchase and redemption of the Shares as well as information to be provided by the ICAV.

The following documents and information may be obtained free of charge from the Italian Paying Agent:
- Prospectus;
- Supplements;
- Instrument of Incorporation;
- Key investor information documents (KIIDs);
- Annual report and semi-annual report;
- Issue and redemption prices; and
  any Shareholder notices.

The fees and expenses of the Italian Paying and Information Agent will be paid by the Manager out of the assets of the Funds.

UK Facilities Agent

In compliance with UK regulatory requirements, and upon receipt of an appropriate mandate, a local facilities

agent providing services to investors in the UK may group subscription, redemption and conversion requests, and forward such requests to the Manager or its duly authorised delegate on a cumulative basis, to be processed.

The function of the UK facilities agent for the ICAV in the UK (the "**UK Facilities Agent**") is carried out by Carne Financial Services (UK) LL (UKfacilities@carnegroup.com). Please also refer to the Directory.

The UK Facilities Agent has been appointed by the ICAV to ensure that investors in the United Kingdom receive the payments from repurchase and redemption of the Sharesas well as information and documents to be provided by the ICAV. The following documents and information may be obtained free of charge from the UK Facilities Agent:

- Prospectus;
- Supplements;
- Instrument of Incorporation;
- Key investor information documents (KIIDs);
- Annual report and semi-annual report;
- Issue and redemption prices; and
- Any Shareholder notices.

The fees and expenses of the UK Facilities Agent will be at normal commercial rates and will be paid by the ICAV out of the assets of the Funds. Any person wishing to make a complaint about the operation of a Fund can submit a complaint to the UK Facilities Agent at the address set out above.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and the Distributor (each a "**Connected Person**") may from time to time act as directors, manager, depositary, administrator or distributor, respectively in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other collective investment schemes or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities or transactions which occasion involve or cause a potential or actual conflict of interest with the investment management and operation of the ICAV. These include management of other funds, purchases and sales of securities, investment and management counselling, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds and accounts or other companies, including companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, the Manager may be involved in advising and managing other investment funds which may have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV. When allocating investment opportunities, the Manager will ensure that all such investments will be allocated in a fair and equitable manner.

A Connected Person may provide professional services to the ICAV (provided that no Connected Person shall act as auditor to the ICAV) or hold Shares and buy, hold and deal in any investments for their own accounts notwithstanding that similar investments may be held by the ICAV. A Connected Person may contract or enter into any financial or other transaction with any Shareholder or with any entity any of whose securities are held by or for the account of the ICAV, or be interested in any such contract or transaction. Furthermore, any Connected Person may receive commissions to which it is contractually entitled in relation to any sale or purchase of any investments of the ICAV effected by it for the account of the ICAV, provided that in each case the terms are no less beneficial to the ICAV than a transaction involving a disinterested party and any commission shall be in line with market practice.

Where the "competent person" valuing unlisted securities is a related party to the ICAV, possible conflict of interests which may arise include the fact that a valuation provided by that entity may result in it obtaining a higher fee where its fee is based on a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. Where it is a party related to the OTC counterparty (which, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, constitutes an independent unit within the counterparty's group and which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty) possible conflicts of interest which may arise include the fact that a valuation provided by that entity may result in a greater or lesser exposure for the counterparty, including related margin requirements. In these scenarios reconciliations will take place on at least a monthly basis and significant differences arising will be promptly investigated and explained at that stage but accordingly there is a risk of differences arising and persisting in the interim leading to the risks highlighted above.

Each of the parties will respectively ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement that they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly. Reasonable endeavours will be used to ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders.

Transactions with Connected Persons

Any Connected Person may:

(i) become the owner of Shares and hold, dispose or otherwise deal with Shares; or

(ii) deal in property of any description on their own account notwithstanding the fact that property of that description is included in the property of the ICAV; or

(iii) act as principal or agent in the sale or purchase of property to or from the Depositary for the account of the ICAV without that person having to account to any other such person, to the Shareholders or to any of them for any profits or benefits made by or derived from or in connection with any such transaction, provided that such transactions are in the best interests of Shareholders and are negotiated at arm's length; and

(a) a certified valuation of such transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction with the Depositary, a person approved by the Directors) as independent and competent has been obtained, or

(b) such transaction has been executed on best terms on and under the rules of an organised investment exchange, or

(c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, such transaction has been executed on terms which the

Depositary is (or in the case of a transaction with the Depositary, the Directors are) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be negotiated at arm's length and in the best interest of Shareholders.

The Depositary, or in the case of a transaction with the Depositary, the ICAV must document how it complies with (a), (b) or (c). Where transactions are conducted in accordance with sub-paragraph (c) above, the Depositary, or in the case of transactions with the Depositary, the ICAV, must document their rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined above.

Investment in Underlying Funds

Funds may, subject to the investment restrictions set out in Schedule II of the Prospectus and to the provisions in the relevant Supplement, invest in Underlying Funds of which the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager may be the manager. Under those circumstances, investors should be aware that:

(i) their investment shall be subject to the general management fees applicable by the Underlying Fund(s) and
(ii) the Prospectus provides for a mechanism to avoid "double charging" the investors in relation to any sale, redemption and/or conversion fees, which will be waived each time by either the Fund or the Underlying Fund, as outlined in section "Fees and Expenses" below, sub-sections "Distributor Fees and Sales Charge" and "Redemption / Conversion Fee".

Soft Commissions

The Manager may effect transactions through the agency of another person with whom the Manager has an arrangement under which the party acting in agency will from time to time provide or procure the Manager goods and services and other benefits such as research and advisory services provided that the nature of which is such that their provision shall assist in the provision of investment services to the ICAV as a whole and which no direct payment is made but instead the Manager undertakes to place business with that party. In any event it is agreed that the execution of transactions will be on the basis of best execution standards and brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional rates. The Manager shall also comply with additional regulations governing soft commission practices including where relevant requirements under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EC, as amended and as transposed into Irish law by the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 375 of 2017) (as amended), and EU Regulation No. 600/2014 on Markets in Financial Instruments, each as may be amended from time to time, which govern the extent to which commissions, inducements, research reports or other non-minor monetary benefits may be paid or received from brokers. Details of such soft commission arrangements will be disclosed in the periodic report of the ICAV.

Cash/Commission Rebates and Fee Sharing

Where the Manager, or any of its delegates, successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of securities, FDI or techniques and instruments for the ICAV, the rebated commission shall be paid to the ICAV. No such arrangements are contemplated at this time, however if they are entered into in the future they shall be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager or its delegates may be paid/reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for fees charged by it and reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by the Manager or its delegates in regard to the purchase and/or sale of securities, FDIs or techniques and instruments for the ICAV.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Manager Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the ICAV a management fee in respect of each Class, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears at such annual percentage rate of the Net Asset Value of each Class as set out in the relevant Supplement. Any out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager in carrying out its role on behalf of the ICAV and its Funds shall be for its own account.

Director Fees

The Instrument of Incorporation authorise the Directors to charge a fee for their services at a rate determined by the Directors. The Directors have determined that the maximum fee per Director shall not exceed €30,000 per annum (excluding any applicable taxes), if any.

All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties.

Administrator Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of each Fund an annual fee, based on the Net Asset Value of each Fund, as set out in the relevant Supplement. The Fees of the Administrator accrue daily and are payable monthly in arrears. The Administrator will also be entitled to recover out of pocket expenses (plus VAT thereon, if any) reasonably incurred on behalf of the ICAV out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of each Fund an annual fee, based on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, as set out in the relevant Supplement. The Fees of the Depositary accrue daily and are payable monthly in arrears. In addition, the Depositary is also entitled to receive properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses, agreed upon transaction and cash service charges and to recover the expenses of any sub-custodian appointed by it which shall be at normal commercial rates.

Distributor Fees and Sales Charges

For its services as distributor of the Funds, the Distributor shall be entitled to receive a distribution fee which shall be paid out of the fees of the Manager and not out of the assets of the Funds.

The Manager has authorised the Distributor, in the Distributor's discretion, to impose a sales charge of up to 5% of the net subscription proceeds of investors which it introduces to the Funds, except in respect of the circumstances mentioned below in the following paragraph.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, that is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in order to avoid double-charging the investors, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the relevant Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Any sales charge that is imposed will be deducted by the Distributor from the subscription proceeds at the time of the purchase of Shares and does not constitute an asset of the ICAV. Sales charges may be individually negotiated at the time of purchase. In addition, the investors who use an intermediary or who subscribe for Shares in the Funds through a sub- distributor, or use a nominee or other servicing agent may be charged administrator fees or other charges pursuant to arrangements entered into between the Shareholder and those intermediaries or servicing agents.

Paying Agent Fees

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV which will be payable at normal commercial rates. Fees and expenses payable to Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV will be payable only from the Net Asset Value attributable to the Class(es) which are entitled to avail of the services of the Paying Agent.

Redemption Charges

The Directors may decide to charge a redemption fee with respect to a Fund. When this is the case, the maximum redemption fee applicable by a Fund will be disclosed in the supplement. The Directors shall not increase the maximum redemption charge without obtaining the approval of the relevant Shareholders, in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. To such purpose, the Directors shall provide Shareholders with reasonable notice of any proposed increase and permit any Shareholder to redeem or convert any or all of the Shares held in the Fund before a proposed increase is implemented.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in order to avoid double-charging the investors, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any redemption fee, or (ii) any redemption fee will be waived in respect of the relevant a Fund . In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Conversion Charges

The Directors may decide to charge a conversion fee with respect to a Fund. When this is the case, the maximum conversion fee applicable by a Fund will be disclosed in the supplement. The Directors shall not increase the maximum conversion charge without obtaining the approval of the relevant Shareholders, in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. To such purpose, the Directors shall provide Shareholders with reasonable notice of any proposed increase and permit any Shareholder to redeem or convert any or all of the Shares held in the Fund before a proposed increase is implemented.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in order to avoid double-charging the investors, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any conversion fee, or (ii) any conversion fee will be waived in respect of the relevant a Fund . In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

Anti-Dilution Levy/Duties and Charges

The Directors reserve the right to impose “an anti-dilution levy” representing a provision for market spreads (the difference between the prices at which assets are valued and/or bought or sold), duties and charge and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of a Fund, in the event of receipt for processing of net subscriptions or net redemptions exceeding such percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Funds as determined by the Directors from time to time (including subscriptions and/or redemptions which would be effected as a result of requests for conversion from one Class into another Class). Any such provision will be calculated by reference to the estimated costs of dealing in the underlying investments of a Fund, including dealing spreads and charges, commissions, fees and taxes. The anti-dilution provision will be deducted from the subscription proceeds in the case of net subscription requests exceeding the threshold of a Fund and deducted from the redemption proceeds in the case of net redemption requests exceeding the threshold of a Fund including the price of Shares issued or redeemed as a result of requests for conversion. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the relevant Fund.

Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment of the ICAV, including the fees of the ICAV’s professional advisers, any establishment fees charged by the Manager, Depositary, Administrator or Distributor, the costs incurred in connection with the preparation and execution of material contracts, the preparation of this Prospectus and all initial legal and printing costs will be borne by the ICAV. Such fees and expenses are expected to amount to approximately €200,000 and will be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair.

Any establishment expenses of the ICAV shall be allocated between Funds and/or Classes on such basis as the Directors may from time to time in their discretion determine and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Funds and/or Classes as the Directors may determine. Any establishment expenses attributable to a Fund and/or one or more Classes shall be allocated between Classes on such basis as the Directors may from time to time in their discretion determine and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Classes as the Directors may determine.

Other Expenses

The ICAV and/or each Fund and, where expenses or liabilities are attributable specifically to a Class, such Class, shall bear all of its operating costs or, where appropriate, its pro-rata share thereof, subject to

adjustment to take account of expenses and/or liabilities attributable to one or more Classes, including but not limited to:

(i) all clerical expenses and stamp duty (other than any payable by an applicant for Shares or a Shareholder) or other tax or duty which may be levied or payable from time to time on or in respect of the ICAV or any Class of Shares or on creation, issue or redemption of Shares or any Class of Shares or arising in any other circumstance;

(ii) all brokerage, stamp and purchase or fiscal and sale charges and expenses arising on any acquisition or disposal of investments;

(iii) all expenses incurred in relation to the registration of any investments into and transfer of any investments out of the name of the ICAV or the Depositary, or any sub-custodian or their nominees or the holding of any investment or the custody of investments and/or any documents or title thereto (including bank charges, insurance of documents of title against loss in shipment, transit or otherwise) and charges made by the registrar or agents of the Depositary or any sub-custodian for acceptance of documents for safe custody, retention and/or delivery;

(iv) all expenses incurred in the collection of income and administration of the ICAV;

(v) all costs and expenses of Shareholders' meetings and preparing resolutions of Shareholders;

(vi) all taxation payable in respect of the holding of or dealings with or income from the ICAV relating to a Fund's property and in respect of allocation and distribution of income to Shareholders other than tax of Shareholders or tax withheld on account of Shareholders' tax liability;

(vii) charges, stamp duty, value added tax and other costs and expenses of or incidental to any acquisition, holding, realisation or other dealing in investments of any nature whatsoever and including any foreign exchange options, financial futures or of any other derivative instruments or the provision of cover or margin therefor or in respect thereof or in connection therewith;

(viii) all costs and expenses of investment research as may be charged by the Manager or execution brokers;

(ix) all stationery, telephone, facsimile, printing, translation and postage costs in connection with the preparation, publication and distribution of the Net Asset Value, any cheques, warrants, tax certificates, statements, accounts and reports made, issued or despatched;

(x) all legal and other professional advisory fees, including but not limited to the fees and expenses of the ICAV's legal advisors, Auditors and secretarial fees;

(xi) any statutory fees payable, including any fees payable to the Central Bank or to any regulatory authority in any country or territory, the costs and expenses (including legal, accountancy and other professional charges and printing costs) incurred in meeting on a continuing basis the notification, registration and other requirements of each such regulatory authority, and any fees and expenses of representatives or facilities agents in any such other country or territory;

(xii) all fees and costs relating to the listing or de-listing of any Class of Shares on any stock exchange;

(xiii) all fees and costs relating to a scheme of reconstruction and amalgamation (to the extent it has not been agreed that such expenses should be borne by other parties) under which the ICAV acquires property;

(xiv) any interest on any borrowings of the ICAV;

(xv) all expenses and fees relating to any marketing material, services, advertisements and the distribution of the ICAV and the Shares issued or to be issued, any periodic update of the Prospectus or any other documentation relating to the ICAV;

(xvi) any Directors' insurance premia; and

(xvii) all costs and expenses incurred by the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Distributor and any of their appointees which are permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation (including all set up expenses).

Fee Increases

Fees of the service providers for the provision of services to the ICAV set out above (excluding the Manager's fees and performance fees, if any) may be increased in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank without the requirement for Shareholder approval, provided that, advance written notice to the new rate(s) is given to such Shareholders and that Shareholders are given the opportunity to redeem in advance of the fee increase.

SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

Shares may be issued on any Dealing Day in respect of applications received on or prior to the Dealing Deadline. Shares issued will be in registered form and denominated in the Base Currency or a currency attributable to the particular Class. Shares will have no par value and will first be issued on the first Dealing Day after expiry of the initial offer period at the initial offer price. Thereafter Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Shareholders and written confirmation of registration will be provided. No certificates will be issued. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder.

The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason and may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation in certain circumstances including where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or might affect the tax status of the ICAV or might result in the ICAV suffering certain disadvantages which it might not otherwise suffer. Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions described herein or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of any applicable jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any regulatory, pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage which it or its Shareholders as a whole might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Distributor and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Instrument of Incorporation permits the Directors to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of any restrictions imposed by the Directors or in breach of any law or regulation.

As a general matter, the Shares will not be issued or transferred to any US Person. However, the Directors may authorise the offer and sale of Shares to US Persons at their discretion, if such offers and sales may be made without registration of the Shares under the 1933 Act pursuant to an applicable exemption. In no event will any Shares be publicly offered in the United States.

Each US Person who seeks to purchase Shares pursuant to an applicable exemption from the 1933 Act will be required to represent that it is an "Accredited Investor" as such term is defined in rule 501(a) of the 1933 Act, and if applicable, a "Qualified Purchaser" as such term is defined in section 2(a) (51) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Each investor (and each proposed transferee) who is a US Person will be required to provide such other representations, warranties or documentation as may be requested by the Manager or the Directors to ensure that the acquisition by the US Person is exempt from any registration requirements under US securities laws.

The ICAV intends to limit the issue and transfer of Shares in each Fund, and may exercise its right to compulsorily redeem Shares, to the extent necessary, to prevent benefit plan investors, as defined in the United States' Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("**Benefit Plan Investors**") from owning 25% or more of the Shares in any Class, and consequently to prevent the underlying assets of the ICAV and each Fund from being treated as "plan assets" of any plan investing in the ICAV.

None of the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of instructions from Shareholders reasonably believed to be genuine and shall not be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions.

Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day. The Minimum Subscription, if any, in respect of a particular Class is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Initial applications should be made using the Application Form but may, if the Directors so determine, be made by facsimile or other means agreed with the Administrator subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of the original signed Application Form and such other papers (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Directors. Subsequent applications to purchase Shares following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator by facsimile or by other means as agreed with the Administrator. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder. The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason.

Subscription monies received by the relevant Fund in advance of the issues of Shares will be held in a cash account in the name of the ICAV and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund upon receipt and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules. In such circumstances, Shareholders will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the ICAV until such Shares are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Fractions

Subscription monies representing less than the subscription price for a Share will not be returned to the investor. Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.01 of a Share.

Subscription monies, representing less than 0.01 of a Share will not be returned to the investor but will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

Method of Payment

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by SWIFT or telegraphic or electronic transfer to the bank account specified in the Application Form enclosed with this Prospectus. Other methods of payment are subject to the prior approval of the Directors. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the application is held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Currency of Payment

Subscription monies are payable in the currency of the relevant Shares.

Timing of Payment

Payment in respect of subscriptions must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator no later than three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day in respect of which an application has been received and Shares allotted, provided that the Directors reserve the right to defer the actual issue of Shares until receipt of cleared subscription monies by the ICAV. If payment in cleared funds in respect of a subscription has not been received by the relevant time, the Directors may cancel the allotment. In addition, the Directors have the right to charge the applicant or, if the applicant is a Shareholder, sell all or part of the investor's holding of Shares, in order to meet any related charges incurred by the ICAV as a result of the late or non-payment of subscription proceeds.

In Specie Issues

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and in consultation with the Manager, provided that the Depositary is satisfied that no material prejudice would result to any existing Shareholder, allot Shares against the vesting in the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV of investments which would form part of the assets of the relevant Fund, provided such investments would qualify as an investment in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policy and restrictions. The number of Shares to be issued in this way shall be the number which would on the day the investments are vested in the Depositary have been issued for cash against the payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments. The value of the investments to be vested shall be calculated by applying the valuation methods described under the section entitled "Calculation of Net Asset Value" below.

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares will be sent to Shareholders within 48 hours of the purchase being made. Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register

of Shareholders and no certificates will be issued.

Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Measures

Measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 to 2018 and the Criminal Justice Act 2018 (as amended) which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, require detailed verification of each applicant's identity, address and source of funds. For example an individual will be required to produce a copy of his/her passport or identification card that bears evidence of the individuals' identity, date of birth and signature duly certified by a notary public or other person specified in the Application Form together with two different original/certified documents bearing evidence of the individual's address such as a utility bill or bank statement which are not older than six months old. The documentation required in respect of corporate applicants will be dependent on the country of incorporation or creation. Certified constituting, constitutional and verification documentation in respect of the beneficial owners may be required in certain cases.

Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification may not be required where (a) the investor is a regulated credit or financial institution, or (b) the application is made through a regulated financial intermediary. These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above is located in a country which has equivalent anti-money laundering legislation to that in place in Ireland. Applicants may contact the Administrator in order to determine whether they meet the above exceptions.

The Administrator reserves the right to request such information and documentation as is necessary to verify the identity and source of funds of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information and documentation required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to process the application and return all subscription monies and/or payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed and none of the ICAV, the Directors, the Depositary, the Manager or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed in such circumstances. If an application is rejected, the Administrator will return application monies or the balance thereof by telegraphic transfer in accordance with any applicable laws to the account from which it was paid at the cost and risk of the applicant. The Administrator may refuse to pay redemption proceeds where the requisite information and documentation for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder.

Each subscriber and Shareholder will be required to make such representations as may be required by the ICAV in connection with applicable anti-money laundering programmes, including representations that such subscriber or Shareholder is not a prohibited country, territory, individual or entity listed on the United States Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("**OFAC**") website and that it is not directly or indirectly affiliated with any country, territory, individual or entity named on an OFAC list or prohibited by any OFAC sanctions programmes. Such subscriber or Shareholder shall also represent that amounts contributed by it to the ICAV were not directly or indirectly derived from activities that may contravene U.S. Federal, State or international laws and regulations, including any applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Each applicant will also be required to represent that it is not listed or directly or indirectly affiliated with any person, group or entity listed on the European Union consolidated list of persons, groups and entities that are subject to Common Foreign and Security Policy ("**CFSP**") related financial sanctions, which can be found on the European Commission's website, and that it is not subject to any CFSP sanctions programmes. Each applicant will be required to represent that subscription monies are not directly or indirectly derived from activities that may contravene United States Federal or State, or international, or European Union laws and regulations including, in each case, anti-money laundering laws and regulations.

The Administrator may disclose information regarding investors to such parties (e.g. affiliates, attorneys, auditors, administrators or regulators) as it deems necessary or advisable to facilitate the transfer of the Shares, including but not limited to being in connection with anti-money laundering and similar laws. The Administrator or other service providers may also release information if directed to do so by the investors in the Shares, if compelled to do so by law or in connection with any government or self-regulatory organisation request or investigation. In connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering procedures, the Directors may implement additional restrictions on the transfer of Shares.

The Directors and the Administrator may impose additional requirements from time to time to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the USA Patriot Act.

Beneficial Ownership

The ICAV may request such information as may be required for the establishment and maintenance of the ICAV's beneficial ownership register in accordance with the European Union (Anti-Money Laundering:

Beneficial Ownership of Corporate Entities) Regulations 2019 (the "**Beneficial Ownership Regulations**"). Investors should note that a 'beneficial owners', as defined in the Beneficial Ownership Regulations, has, in certain circumstances, obligations to notify the ICAV in writing of relevant information as to its status as a beneficial owner and any changes thereto (including where a beneficial owner ceases to be a beneficial owner). Investors should note that it is an offence under the Beneficial Ownership Regulations for a beneficial owner to (i) fail to comply with the terms of a beneficial ownership notice received from or on behalf of the ICAV; or (ii) provide materially false information in response to such notice; or (iii) fail to comply with its obligations to provide relevant information to the ICAV as to is status as a beneficial owner or changes thereto in certain circumstances or in purporting to comply, provide materially falseinformation.

Data Protection Information

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing personal information to the ICAV, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of data protection legislation in Ireland. This data will be used for the purposes of client identification, administration, statistical analysis, market research, to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements and, if an applicant's consent is given, for direct marketing purposes. Data may be disclosed 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 outside the EEA) for the purposes specified. By signing the Application Form, investors consent to the obtaining, holding, use, disclosure and processing of data for any one or more of the purposes set out in the Application Form. Investors have a right to obtain a copy of personal data kept by the ICAV on payment of a fee and the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV. The General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) provides investors with a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing in a number of circumstances. In certain limited circumstances, a right to data portability may apply. Where investors give consent to the processing of personal data, this consent may be withdrawn at any time.

Redemption of Shares

Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form) on behalf of the ICAV by facsimile or other electronic means approved by the Administrator in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors and be signed by the Shareholder. Requests for redemption received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any requests for redemption received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, determine otherwise provided that such redemption request(s) have been received prior to the relevant Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption requests will only be accepted for processing where cleared funds and completed documents including documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks are in place from original subscriptions. No redemption payment will be made to a redeeming investor until the original Application Form and all documentation required by or on behalf of the ICAV (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) has been received from the investor and the anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

The redemption price per Share shall be the Net Asset Value per Share as at the relevant Valuation Point.

Shares will not receive or be credited with any dividend declared on or after the Dealing Day on which they were redeemed.

Redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders with regard to the redeemed Shares and will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund from the relevant Dealing Day on which Shares are redeemed. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

The Directors may decline to effect a redemption request that would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares below the Minimum Holding for that Class. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the Directors as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption payments will be made to the bank account detailed on the Application Form or as subsequently notified to the Administrator. Redemption orders will be processed on receipt of faxed instructions or other electronic instructions approved by the Administrator.

Currency of Payment

Shareholders will be repaid in the currency of the relevant Shares.

Timing of Payment

It is the intention that redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will be paid within 3 Business Days of the Dealing Day provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator. The maximum period between submission of a redemption request and payment of redemption proceeds will not exceed 10 Business Days provided, as mentioned above, that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

Save in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, a redemption request may not be withdrawn after acceptance by the ICAV unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine to accept the withdrawal of such redemption request. If requested, the ICAV may, in its absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points for the redemption of Shares.

In specie redemption

The Directors may at their discretion, with the consent of the redeeming Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to those Shareholders of assets having a value equal to the redemption price for the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any other expenses of the transfer provided that any such Shareholder shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be redeemed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale. The costs of any such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder. In the case of redemption in specie, asset allocation will be subject to the approval of the Depositary. If such request for redemption represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, Directors have the sole discretion to determine to provide redemption in specie. In such circumstances, the relevant Fund shall sell, if requested by the redeeming Shareholder, any assets proposed to be redeemed in specie and will distribute to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale, the costs of which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

Compulsory Redemption of Shares/Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator through whom Shares have been purchased immediately if they become US Persons or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership imposed by the Directors (such as Benefit Plan Investors) and such Shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their Shares. The ICAV may 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 specified by the Directors or if the holding of Shares by any person is unlawful or is likely to result or results in any tax, legal, fiscal, regulatory, pecuniary or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, Shareholders as a whole or by any person who holds less than the Minimum Holding or does not supply any information or declaration required by the ICAV within 21 days of a request to do so. Any such redemption will be effected on a Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day on which the Shares are to be redeemed.

The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder including any interest or penalties payable thereon. The attention of investors is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled “Taxation” which details circumstances in which the ICAV shall be entitled to make deductions from payments to Shareholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland amounts in respect of liability to Irish taxation including any penalties and interest thereon and/or compulsorily redeem Shares to discharge such liability. Relevant Shareholders will 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 an event giving rise to a charge to taxation.

Total Redemption of Shares

All of the Shares of any Class may be redeemed on the giving by the Directors of not less than two nor more than twelve weeks' notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of its intention to redeem such Shares.

Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Minimum Subscription and Minimum Holding of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may convert some or all of their Shares in one Class of a Fund (the "**Original Class**") to Shares in another Class of the same Fund, or alternatively, may convert Shares in one Class of a Fund to Shares in another Class of any other Fund of the ICAV (the "**New Class**") in accordance with the formula and procedures specified below.

Applications for conversion of Shares should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the Directors by facsimile or other electronic instructions approved by the Administrator and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors. Requests for conversion should be received prior to the earlier of the Dealing Deadline for redemptions in the Original Class and the Dealing Deadline for subscriptions in the New Class. Any applications received after such time will be dealt with on the next Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine provided always that any such application has been received prior to the relevant Valuation Point and in any event such applications will only be approved on an exceptional basis and the Directors must document their rationale for acceptance of the request. Conversion requests will only be accepted where cleared funds and completed documents are in place from original subscriptions.

Where a conversion request would result in a Shareholder holding a number of Shares of either the Original Class or the New Class with a monetary value which would be less than the Minimum Holding, the Directors may, if they think fit, convert the whole of the holding in the Original Class to Shares in the New Class or refuse to effect any conversion from the Original Class.

Fractions of Shares which shall not be less than 0.01 of a Share may be issued by the ICAV on conversion where the value of Shares converted from the Original Class are not sufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares in the New Class and any balance representing less than 0.01 of a Share will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

The number of Shares of the New Class to be issued will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$S = \frac{(R \times NAV \times ER) - F}{SP}$$

where:

S is the number of Shares of the New Class to be allotted.

R is the number of Shares in the Original Class to be redeemed.

NAV is the Net Asset Value per Share of the Original Class at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

ER is the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Administrator.

F is the conversion fee (if any) of up to 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares to be issued in the New Class.

SP is the Net Asset Value per Share of the New Class at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

Withdrawal of Conversion Requests

Conversion requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors.

Limitations on Redemption

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV is suspended in the manner described in the section "Suspension of Valuation of Assets". Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

If the number of Shares of a particular Fund in respect of which redemption requests have been received on any Dealing Day exceeds at least 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, the

Directors may, in their discretion, refuse to redeem any Shares in that Fund in excess of 10% of the Net Asset Value of that Fund and, if they so refuse, the requests for redemption on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro-rata and the Shares to which each request relates which are not redeemed by reason of such reduction shall be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed.

In addition, the Directors may decline to effect a redemption request that would cause any assets of the ICAV to be deemed to be "plan assets" for the purposes of Title 1 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Operation of Cash Account in the Name of the Relevant Fund

Accounts have been established at the level of each Fund into which subscription, redemption and dividend monies shall be lodged. All subscriptions, redemptions or dividends payable to or from the relevant Fund will be channelled and managed through its dedicated cash account. A Fund's cash accounts shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Dealing Day in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. The Net Asset Value of the ICAV shall be equal to the Net Asset Value of all the Funds. The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of a Fund attributable to the relevant Class subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to that Class. The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and in such other currency as the Directors may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Dealing Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Class by the total number of Shares in issue or deemed to be in issue in such Fund or Class at the relevant Valuation Point and rounding the resulting total up to three decimal places.

In determining the Net Asset Value of each Fund:

(a) Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market save as hereinafter provided at (f) below will be valued at the last traded price. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one Recognised Market the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt. Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Market, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. None of the Directors, the Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the latest traded price may be found not to be such.

(b) The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Market or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith and shall be determined by competent person, firm or corporation appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Directors whereby the valuation of such securities shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith and shall be determined by competent person, firm or corporation appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary

(c) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.

(d) The value of any futures contracts and options which are dealt in on a Recognised Market shall be calculated at that day's settlement price as determined by the market in question, provided that where it is not the practice of the relevant market to quote an official closing price or if such official closing price is not available for any reason, such value shall be the probable realisable value thereof estimated with care and in good faith by the Directors or a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

(e) Forward foreign exchange contracts shall be valued by reference to freely available market quotations.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a Recognised Market, in accordance with (a) above, provided that, the same valuation method used in determining the value of units in collective schemes in the first instance continues to be applied throughout the life of such asset.

(g) The value of any OTC derivative contracts shall be:

(i) the quotation from the counterparty provided that such quotation is provided on at least a daily basis and verified at least weekly by a person independent of the counterparty (although

it may be a party related to it or the ICAV itself, subject in either case to the requirements of the Central Bank) which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty and who is approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or

(ii) an alternative method of valuation as the Directors may determine and where it is deemed necessary provided that such alternative method of valuation is approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used are clearly documented. This may be calculated by the Manager or an independent pricing vendor provided that where an alternative valuation is used (i.e. a valuation is that provided by a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for that purpose by the Depositary (or a valuation by any other means provided that the value approved by the Depositary)), the valuation principles employed must follow best international practice established by bodies such as IOSCO (International Organisation of Securities Commission) and AIMA (the Alternative Investment Management Association) and any such valuation shall be reconciled to that of the counterparty on a monthly basis. Where significant differences arise on the monthly reconciliation, these will be promptly investigated and explained. The potential attendant risks arising where a valuation is provided by a related party of the ICAV, a service provider to the ICAV or its related party or any other entity which has a contractual relation to any of these is discussed in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Conflict of Interest".

(h) The Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary, adjust the value of any investment if having regard to its currency, marketability, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant considerations, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.

(i) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the ICAV shall be converted into the Base Currency at the exchange rate which the Administrator shall determine to be appropriate.

(j) If the Directors deem it necessary a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation that has been approved by the Depositary and the alternative methodology used shall be clearly documented.

In calculating the value of assets of each Fund the following principles will apply:

(a) every Share issued prior to the relevant Valuation Point and not cancelled shall be deemed to be in issue and the assets of the relevant Fund shall be deemed to include the value of any cash or other property to be received in respect of each such Share after deducting therefrom or providing thereout the initial charge and adjustment (if any), and any monies payable out of that Fund;

(b) where, in consequence of any notice or redemption request duly given, a redemption by cancellation of Shares has been or is to be effected prior to the relevant Valuation Point but payment in respect of such redemption has not been completed, the Shares in question shall be deemed not to be issued and any amount payable in cash or investments out of the relevant Fund in pursuance of such redemption shall be deducted;

(c) where investments have been agreed to be purchased or sold but such purchase or sale has not been completed, such investments shall be included or excluded and the gross purchase or net sale consideration excluded or included as the case may require as if such purchase or sale had been duly completed;

(d) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund any actual or estimated amount of any taxation of a capital nature which may be recoverable by the ICAV which is attributable to the Fund;

(e) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund a sum representing any unamortised expenses and a sum representing any interest, dividends or other income accrued;

(f) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund the total amount (whether actual or estimated by the Directors or the Administrator) of any claims for repayment of any taxation levied on income or capital gains including claims in respect of double taxation relief; and

(g) there shall be deducted from the assets of the relevant Fund:

(i) the total amount of any actual or estimated liabilities properly payable out of the assets of the relevant Fund including any and all outstanding borrowings of the ICAV in respect of the relevant Fund, interest, fees and expenses payable on such borrowings and any estimated liability for tax and such amount in respect of contingent or projected expenses

as the Directors consider fair and reasonable as at the relevant Valuation Point;

(ii) such sum in respect of tax (if any) on income or capital gains realised on the investments of the relevant Fund as in the estimate of the Directors will become payable;

(iii) the amount (if any) of any distribution declared but not distributed in respect thereof;

(iv) the remuneration of the Directors, the Administrator, the Depositary, the Manager, any distributor and any other providers of services to the ICAV accrued but remaining unpaid together with a sum equal to the value added tax chargeable thereon (if any);

(v) the total amount (whether actual or estimated by the Directors) of any other liabilities properly payable out of the assets of the relevant Fund (including all establishment, operational and ongoing administrative fees, costs and expenses) as at the relevant Valuation Point;

(vi) an amount as at the relevant Valuation Point representing the projected liability of the relevant Fund in respect of costs and expenses to be incurred by the ICAV in the event of a proposed liquidation;

(vii) an amount as at the relevant Valuation Point representing the projected liability of the relevant calls on Shares in respect of any options written by the relevant Fund; and

(viii) any other liability which may properly be deducted.

The Administrator, in calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Shares of a Fund, may rely upon prices and valuations supplied to it by the Manager or its delegates for the purposes of determining the Net Asset Value of a Fund and shall not be liable to a Fund nor any Shareholder provided that the Administrator shall use reasonable care in monitoring and reviewing such pricing information.

In the absence of negligence, fraud or wilful default, every decision taken by the Directors or the Administrator or any duly authorised person on behalf of the Directors in calculating the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, Fund or Class or the Net Asset Value per Share shall be final and binding on the ICAV and on present, past or future Shareholders. The Directors have delegated to the Administrator, and have authorised the Administrator to consult with the Manager in connection with, the determination of Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Unit.

Calculation of Net Asset Value per Share

The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Class subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to the Class.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Dealing Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Class by the total number of Shares in issue in the relevant Fund or Class at the relevant Valuation Point and rounding the resulting total up to three decimal places.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

When calculated, the Net Asset Value per Share shall be made available on the internet, at www.finecoassetmanagement.com and updated following each calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share. Any dealing prices posted at www.finecoassetmanagement.com will be up-to-date. In addition and upon request, the Net Asset Value per Share may be obtained from the Administrator during normal business hours.

Suspension of Valuation of Assets

The Directors may at any time and from time to time temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund or attributable to a Class and/or the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares in the ICAV or any Class in the following instances:

(a) during the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends) when any of the Recognised Markets on which a Fund's investments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted; or

(b) during the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation of investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposal of investments to or from the account of the ICAV; or

(c) during the whole or any part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of Fund's investments; or

(d) during the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of a Fund's investments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;

(e) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from a Fund's account or the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange which may occur in extraordinary market conditions where there is a breakdown in the operation of the normal banking payments; or

(f) upon mutual agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary for the purpose of winding up the ICAV or to close a Fund; or

(g) any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a substantial portion of the Investments of the ICAV; or

(h) for any other reason where the Directors consider it is in the best interests of the Shareholders.

Any suspension of valuation shall be notified to the Central Bank and the Depositary immediately (without delay) and, in any event, within the same Dealing Day. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

The Central Bank may also require that the ICAV temporarily suspends the determination of the Net Asset Value and/or the issue and redemption of Shares if it decides that it is in the best interests of the general public and the Shareholders to do so.

No Shares may be issued (other than those which have already been allotted) nor may Shares be redeemed during a period of suspension. In the event of suspension, a Shareholder may withdraw its redemption request provided that such withdrawal is actually received before the termination of the period of suspension. Where the request is not so withdrawn, the day with reference to which the redemption of the Shares will be effected will (if later than the day in which the redemption would otherwise have been effected if there had been no suspension) be the applicable redemption Dealing Day next following the end of the suspension.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Incorporation, Registered Office and Share Capital

(a) The ICAV was incorporated in Ireland on 4 October 2018 as an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between its Funds under registration number C185488. The ICAV is comprised of separate Funds, which may comprise one or more Classes. The Directors may from time to time establish with the prior approval of the Central Bank, additional Funds and/or in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, designate additional Classes and issue Shares in such Funds or Classes. The ICAV has no subsidiaries but any subsidiaries will be established in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

(b) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the Directory at the front of the Prospectus.

(c) Clause 2 of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV provides that the ICAV's sole object is the collective investment of funds in property and giving Shareholders the benefit of the management of its funds.

(d) The share capital of the ICAV is €1 divided into two (2) subscriber shares of €1.00 each and 5,000,000,000,000 Shares of no par value initially designated as unclassified shares each having the rights appearing in the Instrument of Incorporation. The minimum number of Shares in issue shall not be less than two (2) and the maximum number of Shares in issue shall not be more than two (2) Subscriber Shares of €1.00 each and 5,000,000,000,000 Shares of no par value. Subscriber shares do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividend and on a winding up entitle the holders thereof to receive the amount paid up thereon but do not otherwise entitle them to participate in the assets of the ICAV. The share capital of the ICAV shall at all times be equal to the value for the time being of the issued share capital of the ICAV.

(e) The Directors have the power to allot Shares in the capital of the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the UCITS Regulations, the requirements of the Central Bank and the ICAV Act. Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing Shares or Class, any Share in the ICAV may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividends, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Directors may from time to time determine. The Shares shall be divided into such Funds and may be further divided into such Classes as the Directors may from time to time determine and such Funds and Classes shall have such names or designations as the Directors may from time to time determine. Where the Directors determine to divide the Shares into Funds, each Fund shall have segregated liability. On or before the allotment of any Shares, the Directors shall determine the Class or Fund in which such Shares are designated. All monies payable in respect of a Share (including without limitation, the subscription and redemption monies and dividends in respect thereof) shall be paid in the currency in which the Share is designated or in such other currency or currencies as the Directors may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Fund or Class.

(f) No share capital of the ICAV has been put under option nor has any share capital been agreed (conditionally or unconditionally) to be put under option.

2. Rights attaching to Shares

(a) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Class or Fund may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the Shareholders of three- quarters of the issued Shares of that Class or Fund, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Class or Fund.

(b) A resolution in writing signed by all the Shareholders and holders of non-participating Shares for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting of the ICAV shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV duly convened and held and if described as a special resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution.

(c) The rights attaching to the Shares of a Class or Fund shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation, allotment or issue of any further Shares ranking pari passu with Shares already in issue or subsequent to them.

3. Voting Rights

The following rules relating to voting rights apply:-

(a) Fractions of Shares do not carry voting rights.

(b) Every Shareholder or holder of non-participating Shares present in person or by proxy who votes on a show of hands shall be entitled to one vote.

(c) The chairman of a general meeting of a Class or any Shareholder of a Class present in person or by proxy at a meeting of a Class may demand a poll. The chairman of a general meeting of the ICAV or at least two members present in person or by proxy or any Shareholder or Shareholders present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of the Shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting may demand a poll.

(d) On a poll every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Share held by him and every holder of non-participating Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all non-participating Shares held by him. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

(e) Any person (whether a Shareholder or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Shareholder may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

(f) Any instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the registered office, not less than 48 hours before the meeting or at such other place and by such time as is specified in the notice convening the meeting. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send by post or otherwise to the Shareholders instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) and may either leave blank the appointment of the proxy or nominate one or more of the Directors or any other person to act as proxy.

(g) To be passed, ordinary resolutions of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Class will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Class will require a majority of not less than 75% of the Shareholders present in person or by proxy and voting in general meeting in order to pass a special resolution including a resolution to amend the Instrument of Incorporation.

4. Meetings

(a) All general meetings of the ICAV will normally be held in Ireland. The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time. The Directors shall convene an annual general meeting within six months of the end of each Accounting Period.

(b) Not less than twenty one days' notice of every annual general meeting and any meeting convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to Shareholders and fourteen days' notice must be given in the case of any other general meeting.

(c) Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Class. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy.

(d) At any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands a poll is demanded by the chairman or by one or more Members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting and representing at least one tenth of the Shares in issue. On a show of hands every Member present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote, save in respect of Shares that are designated as non-voting shares. A resolution in writing signed by all the Members for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting of

the ICAV (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives) shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV duly convened and held.

(e) The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save as otherwise specified with respect to meetings of Classes and, subject to the Act, have effect with respect to separate meetings of each Class at which a resolution varying the rights of Shareholders in such Class is tabled.

5. Dividends

Subject to the provisions of the ICAV Act, the Directors may declare and pay such dividends in respect of any Shares of any Fund or Class in the ICAV as appear to the Directors to be justified. The Directors may in their absolute discretion differentiate between the Shares in any Fund and Shares in different Classes within the same Fund as to the dividends declared on such Shares.

6. Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of the Accounting Date in each year and a semi-annual report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year. The first set of accounts which in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank are required to be prepared within nine (9) month's of a Fund's launch date shall be the annual report and audited accounts which will be made up to 31 December 2018 and the first semi-annual report and unaudited accounts will be made up to 30 June 2019. The financial statements of the ICAV will be prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS).

The audited annual report and accounts will be prepared within four months of the ICAV's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two months of the end of the half year period and in each case will be supplied to subscribers and Shareholders free of charge on request and will be available to the public at the office of the Administrator. Copies of the audited annual report and accounts and semi- annual report will be submitted to the Central Bank.

7. Communications and Notices to Shareholders

Communications and Notices to Shareholders or the first named of joint Shareholders shall be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

MEANS OF DISPATCH	DEEMED RECEIVED
Delivery by Hand:	The day of delivery or next following working day if delivered outside usual business hours.
Post:	48 hours after posting.
Fax:	The day on which a positive transmission receipt is received.
Electronically:	The day on which the electronic transmission has been sent to the electronic information system designated by a Shareholder.
Publication of Notice or Advertisement of Notice:	The day of publication in a daily newspaper circulating in the country or countries where Shares are marketed.

8. Transfer of Shares

(a) Transfers of Shares may be effected in writing in any usual or common form, signed by or on behalf of the transferor and every transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and transferee.

(b) The Directors may from time to time specify a fee for the registration of instruments of transfer for the absolute use and benefit of the ICAV or as the ICAV may direct, provided that the maximum fee may not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares subject to the transfer on the Dealing Day immediately preceding the date of the transfer.

(c) The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares if:-

(i) in consequence of such transfer the transferor or the transferee would hold a number of Shares less than the Minimum Holding;

(ii) all applicable taxes and/or stamp duties have not been paid in respect of the instrument of transfer;

(iii) the instrument of transfer is not deposited at the registered office of the ICAV or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates (if any), such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer, such relevant information and declarations as the Directors may reasonably require from the transferee including, without limitation, information and declarations of the type which may be requested from an applicant for Shares in the ICAV and such fee as may from time to time be specified by the Directors for the registration of any instrument of transfer; or

(iv) they are aware or reasonably believe the transfer would result in the beneficial ownership of such Shares by a person in contravention of any restrictions on ownership imposed by the Directors or might result in legal, regulatory, pecuniary, taxation or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, the relevant Fund or its Shareholders as a whole, including (by way of example and not limitation) any proposed transfers to a US Person that might result in the ICAV violating any provisions of the United States federal securities laws.

(d) The registration of transfers may be suspended for such periods as the Directors may determine provided always that each registration may not be suspended for more than thirty days in any one year.

(e) If the Directors decline to register a transfer of any Shares they shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the ICAV, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

9. Directors

The following is a summary of the principal provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation relating to the Directors:

(a) Unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the ICAV in general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than two nor more than nine.

(b) A Director need not be a Shareholder.

(c) The Instrument of Incorporation contains no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age or to retire on rotation.

(d) A Director may vote and be counted in the quorum at a meeting to consider the appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms of appointment of any Director to any office or employment with the ICAV or any company in which the ICAV is interested, but a Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on a resolution concerning his own appointment.

(e) The Directors of the ICAV for the time being are entitled to such remuneration as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in the Prospectus and may be reimbursed all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties and may be entitled to additional remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV.

(f) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the ICAV, other than the office of Auditor or a position within the Depositary, in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure of office or otherwise as the Directors may determine.

(g) The Directors shall have power at any time to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors. Directors are not required to retire by rotation.

(h) No Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the ICAV in which

any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director who is so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, but the nature of his interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the proposal to enter into the contract or agreement is first considered or, if the Director in question was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement, at the next Directors' meeting held after he becomes so interested. A general notice in writing given to the Directors by any Director to the effect that he is a member of any specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may thereafter be made with that company or firm is deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made.

(i) A Director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest or a duty which conflicts with the interests of the ICAV and shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution upon which he is debarred from voting unless the Directors resolve otherwise, provided however, that a Director may vote and be counted in quorum in respect of:

(i) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested directly or indirectly, whether as an officer, shareholder, partner, employee, agent or otherwise, subject to certain conditions;

(ii) any proposal concerning an offer of Shares in which he is interested as a participant in an underwriting or sub-underwriting arrangement;

(iii) 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 respect of the purchase of directors' and officers' liability insurance; and

(iv) any proposal concerning the purchase of any policy of insurance against directors' and officers' liability.

(j) The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events namely:-

(i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him and left at the registered office of the ICAV;

(ii) if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;

(iii) if he becomes of unsound mind;

(iv) if he is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without leave expressed by a resolution of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;

(v) if he ceases to be a Director by virtue of, or becomes prohibited or restricted from being a Director by reason of, an order made under the provisions of any law or enactment;

(vi) if he is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office; or

(vii) if he is removed from office by ordinary resolution of the ICAV.

(k) The business of the ICAV shall be managed by the Directors , who may exercise all such powers of the ICAV as are not by the ICAV Act or by the Instrument of Incorporation required to be exercised by the ICAV in general meeting. The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

(l) Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors, and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the

time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors and to vote thereat shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors duly convened.

(m) The Directors may delegate any of their powers or authorities or the exercise of discretion to committees consisting of such members of their body as they think fit.

10. Directors' Interests

The interests of the Directors and their interests in companies associated with the management, administration, promotion and marketing of the ICAV and the Shares are set out below:

Mr Fabio Melisso and Mr Jim Firn are directors of the Manager and accordingly, Mr Melisso and Mr Firn will be considered to be interested in any agreement entered into by the ICAV with the Manager. In addition, Mr Melisso shall be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between the Manager and the Distributor.

At the date of this Prospectus, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets that have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the ICAV and, save as disclosed herein, no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof that is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the ICAV.

11. Winding Up

(a) The ICAV may be wound up if:

(i) within a period of three months from the date on which (a) the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement and has not withdrawn notice of its intention to so retire, (b) the appointment of the Depositary is terminated by the ICAV in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement, or (c) the Depositary ceases to be approved by the Central Bank to act as a depositary and no new depositary has been appointed with the approval of the Central Bank, the Directors shall instruct Secretary to forthwith convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an ordinary resolution to wind up the ICAV in accordance with the provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation. Notwithstanding anything set out above, the Depositary's appointment shall only terminate on revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank; or

(ii) the Shareholders resolve by special resolution to wind up the ICAV.

(b) The Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, may terminate the ICAV, a Fund or any Class of Shares by notice in writing to the Depositary if:

(i) they deem it to be in the best interests of the ICAV or respective Fund or any Class of Shares to do so;

(ii) the ICAV, a Fund, or Class shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;

(iii) there is any change in applicable law or regulation which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the ICAV, a Fund, or Class;

(iv) there is any change in material aspects of the business, in the economic or political situation relating to a Fund or the ICAV which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the investments of the ICAV, a Fund, or Class; or

(v) the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for the ICAV, a Fund or Class to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the Shareholders.

(c) In the event of a winding up, the liquidator shall apply the assets of each Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims.

(d) The liquidator shall in relation to the assets available for distribution among Shareholders make such transfers thereof to and from the Classes as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of creditors' claims may be shared between the Shareholders of different Classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his discretion deems equitable.

(e) The assets available for distribution among the Shareholders shall be applied in the following priority:

(i) firstly, in the payment to the Shareholders of each Class of a sum in the Base Currency (or in any other currency selected and at such rate of exchange as determined by the liquidator) as nearly as possible equal to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Class held by such Shareholders respectively as at the date of commencement of winding up;

(ii) secondly, in the payment to the holders of non-participating Shares of sums up to the nominal amount paid up thereon out of the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any Fund provided that if there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised within any of the Funds;

(iii) thirdly, in the payment to the Shareholders of each Class of any balance then remaining in the relevant Class, in proportion to the number of Shares held in the relevant Class; and

(iv) fourthly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any Class shall be apportioned between the Classes pro-rata to the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders and the amounts so apportioned shall be paid to Shareholders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class held by them.

(f) The liquidator may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the ICAV, divide among the Shareholders (pro rata to the value of their respective shareholdings in the ICAV) in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale. The costs of any such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder. The liquidator may, with like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Shareholders as the liquidator shall think fit and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, provided that no Shareholder shall be compelled to accept any asset in respect of which there is any liability. Further the liquidator may with like authority transfer the whole or part of the assets of the ICAV to a company or collective investment scheme (the "**Transferee Company**") on terms that Shareholders in the ICAV shall receive from the Transferee Company shares or units in the Transferee ICAV of equivalent value to their shareholdings in the ICAV.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Instrument of Incorporation, should the Directors at any time and in their absolute discretion resolve that it would be in the best interests of the Shareholders to wind up the ICAV, the Secretary shall forthwith at the Directors' request convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be presented a proposal to appoint a liquidator to wind up the ICAV and if so appointed, the liquidator shall distribute the assets of the ICAV in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

12. Indemnities and Insurance

(a) The Directors (including alternates), Secretary and other officers of the ICAV and its former directors and officers shall be indemnified by the ICAV against all costs, losses and expenses to which any such person may incur or become liable by reason of any contract entered into or any act or thing done by him as such officer in the discharge of his duties (other than in the case of fraud, negligence, wilful default, bad faith, recklessness, breach of duty, breach of trust or breach of contract).

(b) The ICAV acting through the Directors is empowered under the Instrument of Incorporation to purchase and maintain for the benefit of persons who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution of their duties or exercise of their powers. No Director shall be liable for the acts or omissions of any other Director.

(c) The Administrator, the Depositary, the Manager, the Distributor and any other person shall be entitled to such indemnity from the ICAV upon such terms and subject to such conditions and exceptions and with such entitlement to have recourse to the assets of the ICAV with a view to meeting and discharging the cost thereof as shall be provided under the Administration Agreement, the Depositary Agreement, the Management Agreement or the Distribution Agreement (as applicable) or otherwise.

13. General

(a) As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills), acceptance credits, finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees, other commitments or contingent liabilities.

(b) No share or loan capital of the ICAV is subject to an option or is agreed, conditionally or unconditionally, to be made the subject of an option.

(c) The ICAV does not have, nor has it had since incorporation, any employees.

(d) The ICAV does not intend to purchase or acquire nor agree to purchase or acquire any property.

(e) The rights conferred on Shareholders by virtue of their shareholdings are governed by the Instrument of Incorporation, the general law of Ireland and the ICAV Act.

(f) The ICAV is not engaged in any material litigation or arbitration and no material litigation or substantial claim is known by the Directors to be pending or threatened against the ICAV.

(g) The ICAV has no subsidiaries.

(h) Dividends which remain unclaimed for six years from the date on which they become payable will be forfeited. On forfeiture such dividends will become part of the assets of the ICAV to which they relate.

(i) No person has any preferential right to subscribe for any authorised but unissued capital of the ICAV.

14. Material Contracts

The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:

(a) ***Management Agreement*** between the ICAV and the Manager dated 11 December 2018 under which the Manager was appointed as manager of the ICAV responsible for the discretionary investment management of the assets of the Funds, marketing and administration functions on behalf of the ICAV and subject to the overall supervision of the ICAV. The Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on six months' prior written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Manager has the power to delegate its duties in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements and with the prior approval of the ICAV. In performing its obligations pursuant to the Management Agreement, and exercising its discretions in connection therewith, the Manager shall (a) act honestly, with due skill, care and diligence and fairly in undertaking its activities and (b) act in the best interests of the ICAV and the Shareholders. In discharging its obligations under the Management Agreement, the Manager shall at all times comply with the rules of conduct referred to in Regulation 24 of the UCITS Regulations. The Manager shall not, in the absence of any fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful default on its part or on the part of any Manager Indemnitee (as defined in the Agreement), be liable for any direct losses, actions, proceedings, claims, damages, costs, demands and expenses including, without limitation, legal and professional expenses suffered or incurred by any such person in connection with this Agreement or in connection with or as a consequence of the Manager acting as the ICAV's management company.

(b) **Administration Agreement** between the Manager, the ICAV and the Administrator dated 11 December 2018 under which the latter was appointed as Administrator to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV and the Funds, subject to the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement and subject to the overall supervision of the Manager on behalf of the ICAV. The Administration Agreement shall continue in force for an initial term of one (1) year and thereafter shall automatically be renewed for successive one (1) year terms unless terminated by any party giving written notice of at least ninety (90) days to the other party. The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by the parties forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of any of the parties or unremedied breach after notice, as more particularly set out in the Agreement. The Administrator has the power to delegate its duties with the consent of the Manager (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned) and the prior approval of the Central Bank. The Administrator shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Shareholders, the ICAV, the Manager or its delegates arising out of the performance of its obligations except where such loss or

damage result directly from the Administrator's or a delegate of the Administrator's negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness. The Agreement provides that the ICAV shall hold harmless and indemnify the Administrator, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, against all actions, proceedings, claims (including claims of any person purporting to be the beneficial owner of any part of the investments of a Fund or Shares) and against all costs, demands and expenses (taxes, regulatory fines, claims by Shareholders, properly vouched legal and professional fees and expenses are agreed in the Administration Agreement to be direct losses) arising out of or in connection with same, which may be brought against, directly suffered or directly incurred by the Administrator, its permitted delegates, servants or agents provided that such indemnity shall not apply where such actions, proceedings, claims, costs, demands and expenses arise from the negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness of the Administrator or its delegates, servants or agents. The Administration Agreement is governed by the laws of Ireland.

(c) ***Depositary Agreement*** between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary dated 11 December 2018 under which the Depositary was appointed as depositary of the ICAV's assets subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on three months prior written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as where the first party incurs a debt or liability to the second party, or where the first party incurs a loss which is not met or discharged by the second party within ten business days (as defined in the Depositary Agreement) of being required to do so by notice from the first party, or where the first party shall have committed a material breach of the provisions of the Depositary Agreement which have remained unremedied for thirty days following notice requiring such breach to be remedied. The ICAV may terminate the appointment of the Depositary upon the appointment of a new depositary or where the Central Bank has revoked the authorisation of the ICAV. The appointment of the Depositary will continue until a replacement depositary approved in advance by the Central Bank has been appointed or the authorisation of the ICAV has been revoked.

The Agreement may also be terminated by the ICAV if the Depositary is no longer permitted to act as a depositary by the Central Bank. The key duties of the Depositary consist of:

(i) monitoring and verifying the ICAV's cash flows;
(ii) safekeeping of the ICAV's assets, including, inter alia, verification of ownership;
(iii) ensuring that the issue, redemption, cancellation and valuation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and applicable law, rules and regulations;
(iv) ensuring that in transactions involving the ICAV's assets any consideration is remitted to the ICAV within the usual time limits;
(v) ensuring that the ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, applicable law, rules and regulations; and
(vi) carrying out instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the Instrument of Incorporation or applicable law, rules and regulations.

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement the Depositary has the power to delegate certain of its depositary functions. In general, whenever the Depositary delegates any of its custody functions to a delegate, the Depositary will remain liable for any losses suffered as a result of an act or omission of the delegate as if such loss had arisen as a result of an act or omission of the Depositary. The use of securities settlement systems does not constitute a delegation by the Depositary of its functions. The Depositary is liable to the ICAV or to the Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of financial instruments that can be held in custody has been delegated. In the case of such a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary shall return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary is not liable if it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary is also liable to the ICAV or the Shareholders for all losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations. The Depositary Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Depositary excluding matters arising by reason of the Depositary's liability for loss of Financial Instruments (as defined in the Depositary Agreement) held in custody by the Depositary, or by reason of its negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary Agreement is governed by the laws of Ireland and the courts of Ireland shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear any disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with the Depositary Agreement.

(d) ***Distribution Agreement*** between the Manager and the Distributor dated 11 December 2018 under which the Distributor was appointed to act as distributer of such Classes as are permitted to be marketed and distributed in Italy from time to time pursuant to the UCITS marketing passport rules in the UCITS Regulations. The Distribution 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. Under the Distribution Agreement, each party to same shall not be liable to the other party for any loss arising directly or indirectly out of the performance of their respective duties and obligations unless such loss is due to the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the other party. Each party to the Distribution Agreement is obliged to indemnify and hold harmless the other party against any and all actions, proceedings, losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including legal and professional expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) that it may suffer or will suffer arising out of or in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement other than due to the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the other party to the Distribution Agreement. The Distribution Agreement is governed by the laws of Italy.

(e) ***Agreement for the Performance of the Services as Italian Paying Agent and Investor Relations Activities*** between the Manager, the ICAV and the Italian Paying Agent dated 11 December 2018 (the "**Italian Paying Agent Agreement**") under which the Paying Agent was appointed by the Manager to provide paying agent and investor relations services in respect of such Classes as are permitted to be marketed and distributed in Italy from time to time pursuant to the UCITS marketing passport rules in the UCITS Regulations. The Italian Paying Agent Agreement may be terminated by either party on three months' written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. Each party to the Italian Paying Agent Agreement is obliged to indemnify and hold harmless the other party against any liability, direct damage, loss, claim or request for payment (including legal costs and expenses) to which it is subject or which are made directly against it by third parties as a result of breaching the Italian Paying Agent Agreement or which, in any case, are due to its own gross negligence, bad faith, intentional failure, fraud, wilful default or intentional wrongdoing by some of its employees, agents or other parties. The Italian Paying Agent Agreement is governed by the laws of Italy.

(f) United Kingdom Facilities Agent Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager, and the UK Facilities Agent (the "UK Facilities Agent Agreement") under which the UK Facilities Agent was appointed by the Manager to provide paying agent and investor relations services in respect of such Classes as are permitted to be marketed and distributed in the UK from time-to-time pursuant to applicable law. The UK Facilities Agent 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 Manager indemnifies the UK Facilities Agent against all losses suffered or incurred by the UK Facilities Agent pursuant to the UK Facilities Agent Agreement arising from: (a) the breach of the UK Facilities Agent Agreement by the ICAV or the Manager; (b) any party claiming to be entitled to any property of the ICAV or any Shares; (c) the inaccuracy of any information provided to the UK Facilities Agent by the ICAV or the Manager, or on either of their behalf; (d) the acts and omissions of the agents of the ICAV or the Manager, save in each case to the extent the same arises as a result of the negligence, breach of the UK Facilities Agent Agreement, wilful misconduct, wilful default or fraud of the UK Facilities Agent. The Manager also indemnifies the UK Facilities Agent, out of the assets of the Funds, against all losses it suffers as a result of any inaccuracy in or omission from any such Funds or ICAV documentation or the failure of any such document to comply with any applicable law except to the extent the loss arises as a result of the UK Facilities Agent amending or altering same without the consent of the ICAV or the Manager. The UK Facilities Agent Agreement is governed by the laws of Ireland.

(g) Distribution agreement between the Manager and the Distributor dated 8 October 2019 under which the Distributor was appointed to act as distributor of such Classes as are permitted to be marketed and distributed in the United Kingdom from time to time. This distribution 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. Under this distribution agreement, each party to same shall not be liable to the other party for any loss arising directly or indirectly out of the performance of their respective duties and obligations unless such loss is due to the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the other party. Each party to this distribution agreement is obliged to indemnify and hold harmless the other party against any and all actions, proceedings, losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including legal and professional expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) that it may suffer or will suffer arising out of or in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations under the distribution agreement other than due to the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of the other party. The Distribution Agreement is governed by the laws of the United Kingdom.

15. Complaints Procedures

The ICAV has procedures in place for the effective consideration and proper handling of complaints from Shareholders. Complaints in relation to the ICAV or its delegates may be addressed by Shareholders to the ICAV or the relevant service provider for consideration.

16. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents, which are available for information only and do not form part of this document, may be inspected at the registered office of the ICAV in Ireland during normal business hours on any Business Day:

(a) the Instrument of Incorporation (copies may be obtained free of charge from the Administrator);
(b) the Prospectus, Supplements and key investor information documents;
(c) the ICAV Act, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
(d) the material contracts detailed above;
(e) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV (copies of which may be obtained from the Administrator free of charge); and
(f) a list of the directorships and partnerships which the Directors of the ICAV have held in the last five years together with an indication as to whether they are still directors or partners.

A copy of the complaints procedures of the ICAV is available to Shareholders free of charge from the Administrator. Copies of the Prospectus may also be obtained by Shareholders from the Administrator.

A summary description of the strategies relating to the voting rights of the ICAV and details of the actions taken on the basis of those strategies is available to Shareholders free of charge from the Manager on their request.

17. Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The European Union has introduced a series of legal measures (the primary one being SFDR) requiring firms that manage investment funds to provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds that they manage. The Taxonomy Regulation also creates additional SFDR disclosure obligations.

This section of the Prospectus has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosure requirements contained in SFDR, including those amendments made by the Taxonomy Regulation to SFDR effective from 1 January 2022.

It is noted that the regulatory technical standards ("RTS"), which specify details of the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR, apply from 1 January 2023.

Fund Classification

For SFDR purposes, each Fund is classified as either (i) an Article 6 Fund; (ii) an Article 8 Fund; or (iii) an Article 9 Fund. A clear indication of whether each Fund is in scope of (i), (ii) or (iii) is given in the relevant Supplement.

Article 6 Funds

The classification of a Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

Accordingly, each Fund that is classified as an Article 6 Fund shall not be expected to pursue an investment approach that explicitly promotes environmental or social characteristics or have sustainable investment as its objective.

Article 8 Funds and Article 9 Funds

Unless otherwise stated in this section of the Prospectus, additional disclosures required under SFDR for any Fund that is classified as an Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund shall be provided in the relevant Supplement.

Taxonomy Regulation

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, the investments underlying any Fund that is classified as an Article 6 Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

While certain of the Funds promote environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR, it should be noted that, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, such a Fund's

portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated as the investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. It follows that such a Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation. The "do no significant harm" principle, which applies only to those underlying investments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, consequently does not apply to such a Fund. The investments underlying the remaining portion of such a Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Certain Funds may fall within the scope of Article 9 of the SFDR and gain exposure to issuers who engage in economic activities that contribute to some or all of the environmental objectives outlined within the Taxonomy Regulation. As a result, the Manager is required under the Taxonomy Regulation to disclose how, and to what extent, the investments of such a Fund are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation. As of the date of this Prospectus, and unless otherwise provided for in the relevant Supplement, it is expected that the minimum proportion of investments of any Fund falling within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall be 0% of the net assets of the relevant Fund, with a minimum proportion of 0% of net assets in transitional activities and a minimum proportion of 0% of net assets in enabling activities.

In assessing whether an investment of a Fund is considered to be in environmentally sustainable economic activities, the Manager must be satisfied that the relevant economic activity (i) contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives outlined in the Taxonomy Regulation; (ii) does not significantly harm any of the environmental objectives outlined in the Taxonomy Regulation; (iii) is carried out in compliance with the minimum safeguards laid down in the Taxonomy Regulation; and (iv) complies, as of the date of this Prospectus, with the technical screening criteria relating to the applicable environmental objectives, as set down in Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 (EU).

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, the Manager cannot currently satisfy itself that the investments within the Funds' portfolios meet the aforementioned criteria. The Manager will keep this determination under review.

Principal Adverse Impacts

Please see the relevant sustainability disclosure appendix of each relevant Supplement for details on the Manager's consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for Article 8 and Article 9 Funds. Please note that, where the Supplement does not contain a section at the back entitled "Annex II" or "Annex III", as applicable, the relevant Fund neither promotes environmental and/or social characteristics nor has a sustainable investment objective and the Manager does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for such a Fund at financial product level.

The Manager does however consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as part of its overall assessment at entity-level under Article 4 of the SFDR. Details of this entity-level assessment are available on the Manager's website at FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com).

SCHEDULE I
RECOGNISED MARKETS

The following is a list of regulated stock exchanges and markets on which the ICAV's investments in securities, other than permitted investment in unlisted investments, will be listed or traded and is in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank's UCITS Regulations. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities investment in securities will be restricted to the stock exchanges and markets listed below. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

(i) any stock exchange which is:-

- located in any Member State of the European Union; or
- located in the European Economic Area (European Union, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) ("EEA"); or
- located in any of the following:-
  - Australia;
  - Canada;
  - Japan;
  - Hong Kong;
  - New Zealand;
  - Switzerland;
  - United Kingdom; or
  - United States of America.

(ii) without restriction in any of the following:-

Argentina	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Argentina	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	Mercado Abierto Electronico S.A.
Bahrain	Bahrain Bourse
Bangladesh	Dhaka Stock Exchange
	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Bermuda	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Botswana	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Brazil	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo
Chile	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago
Chile	Bolsa Electronica de Chile
China, Peoples' Republic of	Shanghai Securities Exchange
China, Peoples' Republic of	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
Costa Rica	Bolsa de Valores de Costa Rica
Egypt	Egyptian Exchange
India	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	Calcutta Stock Exchange
India	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	The Stock Exchange, Mumbai
India	National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Korea	Korea Stock Exchange
Korea	KOSDAQ
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia
	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
Mauritius	Mauritius Stock Exchange
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Morocco	Société de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca
Namibia	Namibian Stoick Exchange
Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange
	Lahore Stock Exchange Islamabad Stock Exchange
Peru	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Qatar	Qatar Exchange
Russia	Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS

Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	JSE Securities Exchange
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan (Republic of China)	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Taiwan (Republic of China)	Gre Tai Securities Market
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange Dubai Financial Market Dubai International Financial Centre

(iii) any of the following markets:-

- the market conducted by the "listed money market institutions", as described in the UK Financial Conduct Authority's publication entitled "The Investment Business Interim Prudential Sourcebook" (which replaces the "Grey Paper") as amended or revised from time totime;
- AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- NASDAQ in the United States;
- the market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;
- the over-the-counter market in the United States regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("**FINRA**") (also described as the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by FINRA and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);
- the French market for Titres de Créances Négotiables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);
- EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation);
- the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;
- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- NASDAQ Europe; and
- the China Interbank Bond Market.

(iv) for the purposes only of determining the value of the assets of a Fund, the term "Recognised Exchange" shall be deemed to include, in relation to any futures or options contract utilised by a Fund, any organised exchange or market on which such futures or options contracts are regularly traded and may include the following:

- The Chicago Board of Trade;
- The Chicago Board Options Exchange;
- The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
- Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx);
- The London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE);
- Marchè de Options Négociables de Paris (MONEP);
- MEFF Renta Fija (the Barcelona Futures Exchange);
- MEFF Renta Variable (the Madrid Futures Exchange);
- Sydney Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange (TIFFE);
- EUREX;
- New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX);

- ICE Futures Europe.

(v) In relation to any exchange traded financial derivatives contract used, any market or exchange on which such contract may be acquired or sold which is referred to in (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) above, which is in the EEA or which is listed below, is regulated, recognised, operates regularly, and is open to the public:

- European Options Exchange;
- Eurex Deutschland;
- Euronext.liffe;
- Financiele Termijnmarkt Amsterdam;
- Finnish Options Market;
- Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
- Irish Futures and Option Exchange (IFOX);
- Kansas City Board of Trade;
- Marche à Terme des International de France;
- New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;
- OMLX The London Securities and Derivatives Exchange Ltd;
- OM Stockholm AB;
- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Philadelphia Board of Trade;
- Singapore International Monetary Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange;
- South Africa Futures Exchange (SAFEX);
- Sydney Futures Exchange;
- Toronto Futures Exchange.

SCHEDULE II
INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of each Fund are confined to:

1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments, as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations, which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.

1.2 Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.

1.3 Money market instruments, other than those dealt on a regulated market.

1.4 Units of UCITS.

1.5 Units of Alternative Investment Funds ("**AIFs**").

1.6 Deposits with credit institutions.

1.7 Financial derivative instruments.

2. Investment Restrictions

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

2.2 Recently Issued Transferable Securities

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

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a Fund 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 US Securities and Exchange Commission within 1 year of issue; and

(b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the Fund.

2.3 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.

2.4 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. **This restriction does not apply unless it is intended to avail of this provision and to avail of this provision 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 a Fund.

2.8 The risk exposure of a Fund 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 (which includes the United Kingdom); 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 Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

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

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

3. Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")

3.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS. For the avoidance of doubt, each sub-fund of an umbrella fund may be regarded as a separate Underlying Fund for the purposes of applying this limit.

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% of net assets in other open-ended CIS.

3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other company with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Manager or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of a Fund's investment in the units of such other CIS.

3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, the Manager receives a commission on behalf of a Fund (including a rebated commission), the Manager shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the Fund.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

4.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the 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 The ICAV, or the Manager acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

5.2 A Fund may acquire no more than:
(i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
(ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
(iii) 25% of the unit of any single CIS;
(iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

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

5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

(i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;

(ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;

(iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;

(iv) shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed; or

(v) shares held by the ICAV in the capital of its subsidiary carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of Shares at Shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.

5.4 A Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.

5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised 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 Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

5.7 Neither the ICAV nor the Manager, may carry out uncovered sales of:

- transferable securities;
- money market instruments*;
- shares of a CIS; or
- financial derivative instruments.

5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)

6.1. A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.

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

6.3 A Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

6.4 Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

∗ Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS in prohibited.

SCHEDULE III
SUB-CUSTODIANS APPOINTED BY THE DEPOSITARY

COUNTRY	SUB-CUSTODIAN
Argentina	Citibank NA, Buenos Aires
Argentina	Euroclear Bank S.A., Brussels
Australia	BNP Paribas Securities Services Australia Branch, Sydney
Austria	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services, Frankfurt
Bahrain	HSBC Middle East, Bahrain
Bangladesh	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp Limited, Dhaka
Belgium	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Brussels via BNP Paribas Securities Services, Paris
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Bermuda	Bank of Bermuda (HSBC Group)
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Ltd.
Brazil	Banco BNP Paribas Brasil SA, Sao Paulo
Bulgaria	UniCredit Bulbank, Sofia
Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Canada	RBC Dexia, Toronto
Chile	Citibank NA, Santiago
China/Shanghai	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Shanghai
China/Shenzhen	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Shenzhen
Colombia	BNP Paribas Securities Services Sociedad Fiduciaria S.A., Colombia
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional De Costa Rica
Croatia	Unicredit Bank Austria AG, Vienna
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securites Services, Athens
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe PLC, Prague
Denmark	Nordea Bank Denmark, Copenhagen
Egypt	Citibank, Cairo
Estonia	SEB Pank, Tallinn
Finland	Nordea Securities Services, Helsinki
France	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services, Paris
Germany	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services, Frankfurt
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank, Ghana
Guinea Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Athens
Hong Kong	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Hong Kong
Hungary	BNP Paribas Securities Servic$_{6}$e$_{9}$s Hungary, Budapest

Iceland	Islandsbanki, Reykjavik
India	BNP Paribas, Mumbai
Indonesia	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Jakarta
Ireland	BNP Paribas Securities Services, London Crest eligible securities only – non Crest bonds will be held in Clearstream
Israel	Citibank N.A., Israel
Italy	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services, Milan
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Japan	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Tokyo
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank, Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank, Kenya
Korea	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Seoul
Kuwait	HSBC Middle East, Kuwait
Latvia	SEB Banka, Kekavas nov
Lithuania	SEB Bankas, Vilnius
Luxembourg	Clearstream, Luxembourg
Malaysia	HSBC Bank Malaysia Bhd., Kuala Lumpur
Malta	HSBC Bank, Malta
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Mauritius	HSBC Mauritius
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico (Banamex)
Morocco	Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Casablanca
Namibia	Standard Bank of Namibia Limited
Netherlands	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services Amsterdam via BNP Paribas Securities Services Paris
New Zealand	BNP Paribas Securities Services Australia Branch, Sydney
Niger	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank PLC, Nigeria
Norway	Nordea Bank, Oslo
Oman	HSBC Middle East, Muscat
Pakistan	Citibank, Karachi
Peru	BNP Paribas Securities Services Sociedad Fiduciaria S.A., Colombia
Philippines	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Manila
Poland	BNP PARIBAS Securities Services, Warsaw
Portugal	BNP Paribas Securities Services Lisbon via BNP Paribas Securities Services Paris
Qatar	HSBC Middle East, Qatar
Romania	Citibank Europe Plc, Dublin – Romania Branch
Russia	ZAO Citibank, Moscow

Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia
Senegal	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Serbia	Unicredit Bank Austria AG Vienna, indirect via Unicredit Bank Srbija d.d,
Singapore	BNP Paribas Securities Service, Singapore UOB Singapore (for Singapore Government Bonds only)
Slovakia	Citibank Slovakia, Bratislava
Slovenia	UniCredit Bank Sloveija d.d.
South Africa	Standard Corporate and Merchant Bank, Johannesburg
Spain	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Madrid
Sri Lanka	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd, Colombo
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Stockholm
Switzerland	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Zurich
Tanzania	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited
Taïwan	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Taïpei
Thailand	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Bangkok
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA
Tunisia	Société Générale Securities Services, Tunis
Turkey	TEB Securities Services, Istanbul
UAE	HSBC Middle East, Dubai
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank, Uganda
UK	BNP Paribas Securities Services, London
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay SA
USA	BNP Paribas, New York Branch
Vietnam	HSBC Bank Vietnam, Ltd
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank, Zambia

SCHEDULE IV
TAXATION

General

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

The following is of a general nature and 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. These disclosures are for the purpose of providing general assistance only, are not intended to be a substitute for the advice of independent tax and legal advisors and should not be interpreted as legal or tax advice. The income tax laws discussed below are subject to change and any such changes might affect the tax considerations discussed below.

Shareholders and potential investors should consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile, and in the light of their particular circumstances.

The following general 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 Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the date of this Prospectus will apply at any other date.

Please note there have been recent changes to the Irish tax treatment of certain Irish regulated funds which hold Irish real estate assets and/or certain other assets which relate and/or derive their value or greater part of their value from Irish real estate (Irish Real Estate Funds or IREFs). However, UCITS are excluded from the definition of IREF.

Ireland

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

Taxation of the ICAV in Ireland

The ICAV will be regarded as resident in Ireland for tax purposes if the central management and control of its business is exercised in Ireland and the ICAV is not resident for tax purposes elsewhere. It is the intention of the Directors that the business of the ICAV will be conducted in such a manner as to ensure that it is Irish Resident for tax purposes.

The ICAV is an Investment Undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 as amended (the "**Taxes Act**"), and therefore, will not be subject to Irish tax on its income or gains other than gains arising on Chargeable Events.

Further details of what constitutes a Chargeable Event are set out in the "Definitions" section below but a Chargeable Event includes:

(i) any payment to a Shareholder by the ICAV in respect of shares in the ICAV;

(ii) any transfer, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of shares in the ICAV; and

(iii) the ending of a Relevant Period.

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

No tax will arise on the ICAV on the happening of a Chargeable Event in respect of a Shareholder where the Shareholder has provided the ICAV with a Relevant Declaration and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct.

In the absence of a Relevant Declaration, there is a presumption that the Shareholder is Irish Resident which, on the happening of a Chargeable Event, would give rise to an obligation for the ICAV to deduct Irish tax at current rates of either 25%, 41% or 60% on the entire payment to the Shareholder.

Taxation of Investors in the ICAV

(i) Shareholders whose shares are held in a recognised clearing system

For the purpose of determining the Irish tax liability of any Shareholder, payments made by the ICAV to a Shareholder who holds Shares which are held in a recognised clearing system, will be deemed to be payments from which tax has not been deducted. Therefore, where Shares are held in a recognised clearing system, the obligation falls on the Shareholders, (rather than the ICAV) to self-account for any tax arising on a Chargeable Event. In the case of an individual, tax, currently at the rate of 41%, should be accounted for by the Shareholder on payments irrespective of the frequency with which they are made. Where the investment constitutes a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("**PPIU**") the tax on payments shall be made in accordance with the rates outlined in the PPIU section below.

In the case of Shareholders who are companies, in general such Shareholders will be subject to tax currently at the rate of 25%, where the distributions or gains are not received in respect of a trade carried on by such companies.

It should be noted that a Relevant Declaration is not required to be made where the Shares, the subject of the application for subscription or registration of transfer on a transfer of Shares, are held in a recognised clearing system so designated by the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Where shares are not held in 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).

To the extent that any Shares are not held in a recognised clearing system, the following tax consequences will arise on a Chargeable Event:

(ii) Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident and the Shares are not held in a recognised clearing system

Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident will not be chargeable to Irish tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event provided the ICAV is in possession of a Relevant Declaration. Each Shareholder must complete a Relevant Declaration to the effect that it is neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident.

If the ICAV is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is not or is no longer materially correct, the ICAV may deduct tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to such Shareholder who is neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident. The tax deducted will generally not be refunded.

A non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholder which holds Shares, directly or indirectly in the ICAV by or for a trading branch or agency of the non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholder in Ireland will be liable for Irish corporation tax on income from the Shares or gains made on the disposal of the Shares.

(iii) Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident and the shares are not held in a recognised clearing system

Corporate Shareholders

The ICAV will be obliged to deduct tax at a current rate of 25% on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to Irish Resident corporate Shareholders (other than Exempt Irish Investors who have made a Relevant Declaration).

Such Irish Resident corporate Shareholders who are in receipt of distributions or payments from the ICAV from which tax has been deducted will be treated as having received an annual payment chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D of the Taxes Act from which tax at a rate of 25% has been deducted. Such Shareholders may also be liable to foreign currency gains as outlined below. Irish Resident corporate Shareholders who are in receipt of payments from which tax has been deducted will not be subject to further Irish tax on such payments.

An Irish Resident corporate Shareholder whose Shares are held in connection with a trade will be taxable on any income or gains as part of that trade with a set-off against corporation tax payable for any tax deducted by the ICAV.

Non-Corporate Shareholders

The ICAV will be obliged to deduct tax at a current rate of 41% on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to non-corporate Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident (and not Exempt Irish Investors).

Where the investment constitutes a PPIU, the ICAV will be obliged to deduct tax at a current rate of 60% on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to non-corporate Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident (and not Exempt Irish Investors). Please see below for further information.

Exempt Irish Investors

Exempt Irish Investors will not be chargeable to Irish tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event provided the ICAV is in possession of a Relevant Declaration. Each Exempt Irish Investor must complete a Relevant Declaration to the effect that it is an Exempt Irish Investor.

In the absence of such a Relevant Declaration, the ICAV will be obliged to deduct income tax at the rate of 25%, 41% or 60%, as outlined in the above section, on the happening of a Chargeable Event notwithstanding that a Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Investor.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertakings

An investment undertaking will be considered to be a PPIU in relation to a specific Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident Shareholder where that Shareholder can influence the selection of some or all of the property held by the investment undertaking. The investment undertaking will only be a PPIU in respect of those Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident Shareholders who can “influence” the selection of investments and who are not Exempt Irish Investors.

The ICAV will be obliged to deduct tax at a rate of 60% on a gain arising to an Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident Investor (other than an Exempt Irish Investor) on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to a PPIU.

Where the Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident Shareholder has not correctly included the income in their tax return, tax at the current rate of 80% will apply in the case of an investment that constitutes a PPIU. Where this rate applies, the ICAV will be obliged to deduct tax at a rate of 60% and the additional 20% should be accounted for by the Investors who are Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident (other than Exempt Irish Investors). Specific exemptions apply where the property invested in has been widely marketed and made available to the public or for non-property investments entered into by the investment undertaking.

Currency Gains

Where Shares are denominated in a currency other than Euro and a currency gain is made by

a Shareholder on the disposal of the Shares that Shareholder may be liable to Irish capital gains tax in respect of any currency related chargeable gain made on the disposal at a current rate of 33%.

Persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident would only be liable to this charge if the Shares are held for the purpose of a trade carried on through a branch or agency in Ireland.

Where a charge to Irish capital gains tax arises, this must be accounted for by the Shareholder.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The disposal of Shares in the ICAV by the Shareholders may be subject to Irish gift or inheritance tax (CAT). However, provided that the ICAV falls within the definition of investment undertaking (within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act), the disposal of Shares by a Shareholder is not liable to CAT provided that:

(a) at the date of the gift or inheritance, the donee or successor is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland;

(b) at the date of the disposition, the Shareholder disposing of the Shares is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; and

(c) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of such gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

With regard to Irish tax residency for CAT purposes, special rules apply for non-Irish domiciled persons. A non-Irish domiciled donee or disponer will not be deemed to be Irish resident or Irish ordinarily resident at the relevant date unless:

(i) that person has been Irish Resident for the 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and

(ii) that person is either Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident on that date.

Refunds

Where tax is withheld by the ICAV in respect of Shareholders who are (a) neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinarily Resident or (b) Exempt Irish Investors on the basis that no Relevant Declaration has been filed with the ICAV by the Shareholders, Irish legislation does not provide for a refund of tax to non-corporate Shareholders or to non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholders and who are not within the charge to Irish corporation tax other than in the following circumstances:

- The appropriate tax has been correctly returned by the ICAV and within one year of the making of the return the ICAV can prove to the satisfaction of the Irish Revenue Commissioners that it is just and reasonable for such tax which has been paid, to be repaid to the ICAV.

- Where a claim is made for a refund of Irish tax under Sections 189, 189A and 192 (relieving provisions relating to certain incapacitated persons) of the Taxes Act the income received will be treated as net income chargeable to tax under Case III of Schedule D of the Taxes Act from which tax has been deducted.

- Where an Irish Resident company is within the charge to tax on a relevant payment from the ICAV and tax has been deducted by the ICAV from such a payment, then such tax can be offset against the Irish corporation tax assessable on the Shareholder, with any excess being reclaimable.

Other Relevant Irish Taxes

Withholding Tax

Dividends received by the ICAV from investment in Irish equities may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax (currently 20%). However, where the ICAV makes an appropriate declaration to the payer that it is an investment undertaking beneficially entitled to receive such dividends on Irish equities, payment will be made without deduction of tax.

Yearly interest received by the ICAV from other Irish Resident companies is generally not subject to Irish withholding tax.

Stamp Duty

Generally no stamp duty or other tax is payable in Ireland on the issue, sale, repurchase, redemption, transfer of, cancellation of Shares in the ICAV, on the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act, provided that no application for Shares or repurchase or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in specie transfer of any Irish situated property.

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

No stamp duty will arise on reconstructions or amalgamations of investment undertakings under Section 739H of the Taxes Act, provided the reconstructions or amalgamations are undertaken for bona fide commercial purposes and not for the avoidance of tax.

Encashment Tax

Foreign interest, dividends and other annual payments entrusted to any person in Ireland for payment to the ICAV are exempt from Irish encashment tax.

Distributions, interest receipts and capital gains (if any) on securities issued in countries other than Ireland may be subject to taxes including withholding taxes in the countries in which the issuers of investments are located. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of withholding tax under any double taxation agreement in operation between Ireland and other countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the ICAV the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of the repayment.

Return of Values

As a result of provisions introduced by the Finance Act 2012 (and the subsequent Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013), the ICAV is obliged to report certain details on an annual basis in relation to Shares acquired by investors. The details to be reported include the name, address, date of birth (if an individual) and the value of the Shares held. For new Shares acquired the details to be reported will also include the tax reference number, or in the absence of the number, a special marker indicating that this was not provided. No details are to be reported in respect of Shareholders who are;

- Exempt Irish Investors (provided the Relevant Declaration has been made); or
- Shareholders whose shares are held in a recognised clearing system; or
- Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor Irish Ordinary Resident (provided a Relevant Declaration has been made).

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (the "**FATCA**") provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act were enacted to identify "US reportable account(s)"

held by “US persons”, as each of those terms are defined in FATCA, held either directly investing outside the US or indirectly earning income inside or outside the US by using foreign entities. Please note that the term “US reportable account” under FATCA applies to a wider range of investors than the term “US Person” under Regulation S of the 1933 Act. Investors should consult their legal counsel or tax advisors regarding whether they fall under either of these definitions.

FATCA generally imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on payments to the ICAV of certain types of U.S. source passive income (including U.S. source interest and dividends) on payments to the ICAV of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of instruments producing such income, unless the ICAV enters into an agreement with the United States Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”) (or the Irish Revenue Commissioners, as provided for under the executed intergovernmental agreement between the Irish government and the government of the United States of America (discussed below)) to verify, report and disclose substantial information with respect to U.S. persons that own, directly or indirectly, an interest in the ICAV.

On 21 December 2012, the governments of Ireland and the U.S. signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (the “**IGA**”). The IGA will significantly increase the amount of tax information automatically exchanged between Ireland and the U.S. It provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information in relation to accounts held in Irish "financial institutions" by U.S. persons and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish Residents. The ICAV is subject to these rules. Complying with such requirements will require the ICAV to request and obtain certain information and documentation from its Shareholders, other account holders and (where applicable) the beneficial owners of its Shareholders and to provide any information and documentation indicating direct or indirect ownership by
U.S. Persons to the competent authorities in Ireland. Shareholders and other account holders will be required to comply with these requirements, and noncomplying Shareholders may be subject to compulsory redemption and/ or U.S withholding tax of 30% on withholdable payments and/or other monetary penalties.

The IGA provides that Irish financial institutions will report to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of U.S. account-holders and, in exchange, U.S. financial institutions will be required to report to the IRS in respect of any Irish-resident accountholders. The two tax authorities will then automatically exchange this information on an annual basis.

The ICAV (and/or any of its duly appointed agents) shall be entitled to require Shareholders to provide any information regarding their tax status, identity or residency in order to satisfy any reporting requirements which the ICAV may have as a result of the IGA or any legislation promulgated in connection with the agreement and Shareholders will be deemed, by their subscription for or holding of Shares to have authorised the automatic disclosure of such information by the ICAV or any other person to the relevant tax authorities

Each prospective investor should consult their own tax advisor regarding the applicability of FATCA to this investment and the documentation that may need to be provided to the ICAV.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

The European Union has adopted Council Directive 2014/107/EU (the “**Directive**”) which amends Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation. The Directive provides for the implementation of the regime known as the “Common Reporting Standard” (“**CRS**”) proposed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“**OECD**”) and generalises the automatic exchange of information within the European Union. Legislation to implement the CRS in Ireland was introduced in the Finance Act 2014 and the regulations (Statutory Instrument 583 of 2015) came into effect on 31 December 2015. Under these measures, the ICAV may be required to report certain information relating to the Shareholders, and income, sale or redemption proceeds received by the Shareholders in respect of the Shares. This may require additional due diligence to be carried out by the ICAV in respect of the Shareholders. This information may be shared with tax authorities in other Member States and jurisdictions which implement the OECD CRS.

The CRS contains the due diligence and reporting that underpins the automatic exchange of

financial account information. Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through Section 891F of the Taxes Act and the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015. From 1 January 2016, Irish Financial Institutions, such as the ICAV, are required to obtain certain tax information and undertake due diligence procedures in respect of pre-existing and new investors, including ensuring appropriate self-certifications are obtained from new investors at account opening stage. Reporting to the Irish Revenue Commissioners is required on an annual basis.

The information to be reported with respect to reportable accounts includes details of the name, address, taxpayer identification number(s) ("TIN"), place of residence and, in the case of investors who are individuals, the date and place of birth, together with financial details relating to the investment in the ICAV, such as account balance or value, sales proceeds and other income payments. Reportable accounts include accounts held by individuals and entities (which includes trusts and foundations), and the CRS includes a requirement to look through passive entities to report on the relevant controlling persons.

Shareholders should inform themselves of, and take advice on, the impact of the Directive on their investment.

TAX DEFINITIONS

"Chargeable Event" means, for Irish tax purposes:

(a) the making of a Relevant Payment by the ICAV;

(b) the making of any other payment by the ICAV to a person, by virtue of that person being a Shareholder (whether or not in respect of the cancellation, redemption or repurchase of a share);

(c) the transfer by a Shareholder, by way of sale or otherwise of an entitlement to a Share in the ICAV;

(d) the appropriation of cancellation of Shares of a Shareholder by the ICAV for the purposes of meeting the appropriate tax payable on any gain arising by virtue of paragraph (c); or

(e) the ending of a Relevant Period.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- 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 Irish Revenue Commissioners;
- an exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of an arm's length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other shares in the ICAV;
- payments or gains arising to the Courts Service. However, in the event that the Courts Service allocates payments or gains arising from the ICAV to the beneficial owners, the Courts Service (rather than the ICAV) will be required to account for tax on such chargeable events;
- an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of section 739H of the Taxes Act) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking;

- an exchange of Shares arising on a scheme of amalgamation (within the meaning of section 739D(8C) of the Taxes Act), subject to certain conditions;

- an exchange of Shares arising on a scheme of amalgamation (within the meaning of section 739D(8D) of the Taxes Act), subject to certain conditions;

- a transfer by a Shareholder of the entitlement to a share where the transfer is between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or formal civil partners, subject to certain conditions; or

- the cancellation of Shares arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (within the meaning of section 739HA of the Taxes Act);

"Courts Service" means, for Irish tax purposes, the Courts Service responsible for the administration of moneys under the control or subject to the order of the Courts.

"Exempt Irish Investor" means as listed below, the categories of persons Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland that are exempt from tax on the occurrence of a chargeable event where a Relevant Declaration has been provided to the ICAV. However, it is important to note that full details and conditions for each type of Exempt Irish Investor can be found in Sections 739B and 739D of the Taxes Act. In all cases where an investor considers they may be an "Exempt Irish Investor" they should contact their own taxation advisors to ensure that they meet all necessary requirements:

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

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

(c) an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;

(d) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the Taxes Act which has made a declaration to the investment undertaking in accordance with paragraph 4A of Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act;

(e) a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act;

(f) a unit trust, to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;

(g) a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D (6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;

(h) a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of Section 784A(1)(a) of the Taxes Act where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;

(i) a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;

(j) a qualifying savings manager within the meaning of Section 848B of the Taxes Act in respect of Shares which are assets of a special savings incentive account within the meaning of Section 848C of the Taxes Act;

(k) a personal retirement savings account ("**PRSA**") administrator acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the Taxes Act and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;

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

(m) the National Asset Management Agency;

(n) the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission;

(o) a company who is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV;

(p) an Intermediary acting on behalf of Shareholders listed at (a) to (o) above;

(q) an Intermediary acting on behalf of persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland for tax purposes;

(r) any other Irish Resident or persons who are Ordinarily Resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Irish Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising tax exemptions associated with the ICAV giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV.

"Foreign Person" means a person who is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, who has provided the ICAV with a Relevant Declaration and in respect of whom the ICAV is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect;

"Irish Resident" means any person resident in Ireland for tax purposes. An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for tax purposes for a tax year if s/he:

- spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that tax year; or
- has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in Ireland will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two-year test. In determining days present in Ireland, an individual is deemed to be present if he/she is in Ireland at any

point during the day.

A trust will be resident in Ireland and Ordinarily Resident in Ireland for the purposes of Irish capital gains tax unless the general administration of the trust is ordinarily carried on outside Ireland and the trustees (being a single and continuing body of persons) or a majority of them for the time being are not resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland.

A company will be resident in Ireland if its central management and control is exercised in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. For Ireland to be treated as the location for central management and control this typically means that Ireland is the location where all fundamental policy decisions of the company are made. Irish tax legislation provides that a company incorporated in Ireland will be regarded for all purposes of Irish tax legislation as being resident in Ireland unless, pursuant to the terms of a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another territory, the company is regarded as resident in a territory other than Ireland and as not resident in Ireland.

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

"Ordinarily Resident in Ireland"

means, for Irish tax purposes, in the case of an individual, an individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year.

For example, an individual who is resident in Ireland for the tax years:

(a) 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016;

(b) 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017; and

(c) 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018;

will become ordinarily resident with effect from 1 January 2019.

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which they are not resident. Thus, an individual who is Irish Resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2015 and departs from Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. For the purposes of Irish capital acquisitions tax an individual is ordinarily resident in Ireland if they have been resident in Ireland for 5 consecutive tax years.

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

"PPIU"

means a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking. A PPIU is defined as an investment undertaking under the terms of which some or all of the property of the undertaking, may be, or was selected by, or the selection of some or all of the property may be, or was, influenced by:

(a) the investor;

(b) a person acting on behalf of the investor;

(c) a person connected with the investor;

(d) a person connected with a person acting on behalf of the investor;

(e) the investor and a person connected with the investor;

(f) a person acting on behalf of both the investor and a person acting on behalf of both the investor and a person connected with the investor or investors.

The terms of an investment undertaking shall be treated as permitting such selection where any of the parties mentioned above have an option, right or ability to influence in any way either the selection of property or the appointment of any person responsible for property selection.

An investment undertaking is not a PPIU if the only property which may or has been selected was available to the public at the time that the property is available for selection by an investor and is clearly identified in the investment undertaking's marketing or other promotional material. The investment undertaking must also deal with all investors on a non-discriminatory basis. In the case of investments deriving 50% or more of their value from land, any investment made by an individual is limited to 1% of the total capital required.

"Recognised Clearing System" means, for Irish tax purposes, Bank One NA, Depositary and Clearing Centre, Central Moneymarkets Office, Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking SA, CREST, Depositary Trust Company of New York, Euroclear, Monte Titoli SPA, Netherlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer BV, National Securities Clearing System, Sicovam SA, SIS Sega Intersettle AG or any other system for clearing shares which is designated for the purposes of Chapter 1A in Part 27 of the Taxes Act, by the Irish Revenue Commissioners as a recognised clearing system.

"Relevant Declaration" means, for Irish tax purposes, the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act. A declaration by a non-Irish Resident investor or an Intermediary is only a Relevant Declaration where the ICAV has no reason to believe the declaration is incorrect;

"Relevant Payment" means, for Irish tax purposes, a payment including a distribution made to a Shareholder by an investment undertaking by reason of rights conferred on the Shareholder as a result of holding a Share or Shares in the investment undertaking where such payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals, other than a payment in respect of the cancellation, redemption or repurchase of a Share.

"Relevant Period" means, for Irish tax purposes, an eight year period beginning with the acquisition of the Shares by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the preceding Relevant Period;

"Taxable Irish Person"	means any person other than a Foreign Person or an Exempt Irish Investor.

ADDENDUM

DATED AS OF 01 OCTOBER 2024

FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds registered under the laws of Ireland with the registration number C185488)

This addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for FAM Evolution ICAV (the "ICAV") dated 1 December 2022, together with the Supplements and each addendum thereto (collectively the "Prospectus").

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. Distribution of this Addendum is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the reports referred to therein; which together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading "The Directors of the ICAV" accept responsibility for the information contained in this Addendum. 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 Addendum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Amendments to the Prospectus

The Directors of the ICAV wish to make the following amendments to the Prospectus:

1. The Prospectus Index on page 5 will be updated by including the following new sub-sections headings:

i) "The Investment Managers", to be added within the section of the Prospectus headed "Management and Administration", after "The Manager" on page 6; and

ii) "Investment Manager Fees", to be added within the section of the Prospectus headed "Fees and Expenses", after "Depositary Fees" on page 6.

2. Any reference to the "Manager" within the Prospectus of the ICAV should be construed to refer either to the "Manager" and/or the relevant "Investment Manager". This amendment pertains to the sub-sections and paragraphs enumerated below:

1. "Efficient Portfolio Management", on page 17, first paragraph;

2. “Efficient Portfolio Management Risk” on page 26;

3. “Manager Valuation Risk” on page 29;

4. “Sustainable Finance Risks”– paragraph headed “ESG investment Risk” on page 32;

5. “Value Investing Risk” on page 29;

6. “Soft Commissions” on page 40;

7. “Other Expenses”, paragraph (viii), on page 43;

8. “Indemnities and Insurance”, paragraph (c) on page 62;

9. “Taxonomy Regulation”, fourth and fifth paragraphs on page 67;

10. “Principal Adverse Impacts”, first paragraph on page 67.

3. A) The section of the Prospectus titled “Definitions” on page 8 will be updated by replacing the existing definition “Investment Grade” with the following:

“Investment Grade”	means fixed income securities that are rated no lower than BBB- by Standard & Poors or Baa3 by Moodys or of equivalent rating by an internationally recognised credit rating agency; where no rating is available, the Manager, with the advice of the relevant Investment Manager,may assign its own rating which must be equivalent to or no higher than the previously mentioned credit ratings by Standard & Poors or Moodys or other rating agency as the case may be;”

B) The section of the Prospectus titled “Definitions” on page 8 will be updated by adding the following new definitions:

“Investment Manager”	means the person, firm or corporation appointed by the Manager, and for the time being providing discretionary investment management services for the Funds, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Benchmarks Regulation”	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

4. A new sub-section entitled "Benchmarks Regulation" is to be inserted into the section of the Prospectus titled "The ICAV" subsequent to the "Borrowing and Lending Powers sub-section" on page 14:

"**Benchmarks Regulation**

A Fund's use of a benchmark may fall within the scope of the Benchmarks Regulation. A Fund cannot "use" a benchmark (within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation) which is provided by an EU index provider which is not registered or authorised pursuant to Article 34 of the Benchmarks Regulation or which is provided by a non-EU index provider which has not been recognised, deemed equivalent or endorsed under the Benchmarks Regulation. Furthermore, circumstances may arise where a benchmark used by a Fund materially changes or ceases to exist. In such circumstances, a Fund may be required to identify a suitable alternative benchmark, if available, which may prove difficult or impossible. Failure to identify a suitable replacement benchmark may have an adverse impact on the relevant Fund, including in certain circumstances, the ability of the Manager or the Investment Manager to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Fund. Compliance with the Benchmarks Regulation may also result in additional costs being borne by the relevant Fund."

5. The third paragraph of the sub-section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy", on page 18, shall be replaced with the following new paragraph:

"The level of collateral will be sufficient to limit the Fund's exposure to a counterparty within the UCITS rules and will be determined by the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager after applying appropriate haircuts to minimise the risk of loss to the Funds".

6. A new sub-section entitled "The Investment Managers" is to be inserted into the section of the Prospectus titled "Management and Administration" subsequent to the sub-section "Remuneration Policy of the Manager" on page 35:

"**The Investment Managers**

For each of the Funds, the Manager may appoint an Investment Manager (as identified in the Supplement of the relevant Fund) to manage the portfolio of the relevant Fund. The Investment Manager so appointed will be granted full discretionary authority to manage the relevant Fund, subject to the investment objectives and policies and any investment restrictions relevant to that Fund. Biographical details of the Investment Manager appointed in respect of a particular Fund shall be set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund. When no Investment Manager has been identified in a Supplement, investors should be aware that the Manager has retained the portfolio management function in respect of the relevant Fund.

The Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of a Fund to a sub-investment manager. Where a sub-

investment manager is appointed but not paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund, disclosure of such entity will be provided to the Shareholders on request and details thereof will be disclosed in the ICAV's periodic reports. Where a sub-investment manager is appointed and paid directly out of the assets of a Fund, this will be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund."

7. The first paragraph of the existing section of the Prospectus headed "Conflict of Interest" on page 39 shall be replaced with the following paragraph:

"The Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Distributor and the investment managers (each a "Connected Person") may from time to time act as directors, manager, depositary, administrator, distributor or investment manager, respectively in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other collective investment schemes or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities or transactions which occasion involve or cause a potential or actual conflict of interest with the investment management and operation of the ICAV. These include management of other funds, purchases and sales of securities, investment and management counselling, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds and accounts or other companies, including companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, the Manager may be involved in advising and managing other investment funds which may have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV. When allocating investment opportunities, the Manager will ensure that all such investments will be allocated in a fair and equitable manner".

8. The following new paragraph headed "Investment Manager Fees" is to be inserted within the section of the Prospectus "Fees and Expenses" on page 41 subsequent to the "Depositary Fees":

"**Investment Manager Fees**

In respect of certain Funds, the Manager has appointed an Investment Manager to manage the assets and investments of the Fund in conformity with the Fund's investment objectives and policies as set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of the Investment Managers shall be set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund and available on request to Shareholders. The Investment Managers shall be entitled to receive an annual investment management fee which shall be paid out of the fees of the Manager and not out of the assets of the Funds".

9. The sub-section of the Prospectus headed "Material Contracts" shall be amended by adding the following new paragraph (h) on page 65:

"(h) ***Investment management Agreements*** The Manager has entered into various investment management agreements with the Investment Managers to provide discretionary investment management services for the Funds. Under the investment management agreements the Investment Managers are responsible for managing the assets of the Funds on a discretionary basis. The investment management agreements

provide that either party may terminate the agreements 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. Under the investment management agreements, in the absence of negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud the Investment Manager shall not be liable to the Manager for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly out of the performance of their duties and obligations. The Manager is obligated under the investment management agreements to indemnify, keep indemnified and hold harmless the Investment Manager and each of its directors against any losses, claims, damages or liabilities (including legal and professional expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made or brought against or directly suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager arising out of or in connection with the performance by the Investment Manager of its duties and obligations under the investment management agreements other than due to the negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud of or by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties and obligations. Details of the Investment Managers are disclosed in the Supplements of the Funds and terms of the investment management agreements that are not as described above will be disclosed in the Supplements of the Funds".

10. The last paragraph 3.5 of the sub-section of the Prospectus headed "Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")" within the "Schedule II Investment and Borrowing Restrictions" on page 72 shall be deleted and replaced with the following paragraph:

"3.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the UCITS manager/investment manager/investment adviser by virtue of an investment in the shares of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the UCITS."

ADDENDUM

DATED AS OF 8 MAY 2025

FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds registered under the laws of Ireland with the registration number C185488)

This Addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for FAM Evolution ICAV (the "ICAV") dated 1 December 2022, together with any addendum thereto and the Supplements (collectively the "Prospectus").

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. Distribution of this Addendum is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the reports referred to therein; which together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading "The Directors of the ICAV" accept responsibility for the information contained in this Addendum. 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 Addendum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Amendments to the Prospectus

The Directors of the ICAV wish to make the following amendments to the Prospectus:

1 The third paragraph in the sub-section of the Prospectus titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION" within the section of the Prospectus titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION" will be updated by adding the following sentence at the start of the paragraph:

> Shares can be issued as ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares.

2 The two paragraphs in the sub-section of the Prospectus titled "STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING" within the section of the Prospectus titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION" will be amended as follows:

> ETF Shares in the ICAV may be admitted to listing on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges (as defined in the relevant Supplement) and are fully transferable.

3 The following sub-sections will be added after the sub-section titled "STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING" within the section of the Prospectus titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION":

> **EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFS)**
>
> One or more of the Funds may be described in the relevant Supplement as an "Exchange Traded Fund" or "ETF" (the **ETFs**) or may have one or more Classes that are described as "ETF Share Classes". ETF Shares may be subscribed for or redeemed in cash or on an in-specie basis at the discretion of the ICAV. ETF Shares may also be bought and sold on the secondary market (as described below).
>
> ETF Shares will be listed and traded at market prices on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges and/or other secondary markets. The market price for ETF Shares may be different from the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value. ETF Shares may be subscribed for in

cash or in-specie with securities similar to the relevant Fund's portfolio (and acceptable as such to the Manager).

It is envisaged that the ETF Shares will be bought and sold by retail and institutional investors and professional traders in the secondary market like the ordinary shares of a listed company. However, the ICAV cannot guarantee that a liquid secondary market will develop in relation to the ETF Shares of any particular Fund. It should be noted that, as outlined below, the interest in ETF Shares acquired on a secondary market is likely to be a beneficial interest and not a legal interest.

Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares, which are outlined in the sub-section titled "Description of Share Classes" within the section of the Prospectus titled "THE ICAV".

ACTIVELY AND PASSIVELY MANAGED FUNDS

Each Fund will be either actively or passively managed. Passively managed Funds are designed to track or replicate the performance of a specified index as further disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Actively managed Funds will not follow a passive investment strategy and the Manager will apply investment techniques and risk analysis in making investment decisions for such Funds. Whether a Fund is actively or passively managed will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Prospective investors' attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus titled "Portfolio Holdings Disclosure".

Where referenced in the relevant Supplement, a benchmark may be used as part of the active management of a Fund including for duration measurement, as a benchmark that the Fund seeks to outperform, for performance comparison purposes, and/or for the measurement of Relative VaR. In such instances, certain of the Fund's securities may be components of and may have similar weightings to the relevant benchmark and the Fund may from time to time show a high degree of correlation with the performance of any such benchmark. However, the benchmark is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Fund and the Fund may be wholly invested in securities which are not constituents of the benchmark. Nevertheless, an actively managed Fund may from time to time show a high degree of correlation with the performance of one or more financial indices not referenced in the Supplement. Such correlation may be coincidental or may arise because any such financial index may be representative of the asset class, market sector or geographic location in which the Fund is invested or uses a similar investment methodology to that used in managing the Fund.

4 The section of the Prospectus titled "DEFINITIONS" will be updated by adding the following new sub-sections in alphabetical order:

"**Authorised Participant**"	means an entity or person authorised by the ICAV for the purposes of subscribing for and redeeming ETF Shares on a cash or in specie basis either in order to be able to offer to buy ETF Shares from or sell ETF Shares to their customers as part of their broker/dealer business or in order to act as a market maker. The ICAV may add or replace an Authorised Participant from time to time.
"**Benchmarks Regulation**"	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

"**Central Securities Depositary**" or "**CSD**"	means local central securities depositaries (which may include, but are not limited to Euroclear Netherlands, Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt/Main, SIS Sega Intersettle AG and Monte Titoli SPA) and Euroclear Bank S.A., which also operates as an ICSD.
"**Clearstream**"	means Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg
"**Clearstream Participant**"	means an account holder in Clearstream, which may include Authorised Participants, their nominees or agents, and who hold their interest in ETF Shares settled and/or cleared through Clearstream.
"ETF Shares"	means a Class issued by the ICAV in respect of a Fund which are exchange-traded.
"**Euroclear**"	Means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.
"**Exchange Traded Fund**" or "**ETF**"	means a Fund that is described in the relevant Supplement as an "ETF" or "Exchange Traded Fund".
"**International Central Securities Depositary**" or "**ICSD**"	means Clearstream and Euroclear.
"Non-ETF Shares"	means a Class issued by the ICAV in respect of a Fund which is not exchange-traded.
"Primary Market"	means the off exchange market whereon Shares are created and redeemed directly with the ICAV.
"**Recognised Clearing and Settlement 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, includes Clearstream; Clearstream Banking AG, Euroclear; CREST; National Securities Clearing System; Sicovam SA; SIS Sega Intersettle AG; Nederlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V.; BNY Mellon Central Securities Depository SA/NV; Central Moneymarkets Office; Depository Trust Company of New York; Deutsche Bank AG, Depository and Clearing System; Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited; Japan Securities Depository Centre; Monti Titoli SPA; The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd; and VPC AB.
"**Reference Index**"	means the index of securities with reference to which a Fund is managed, pursuant to its investment objective and in

accordance with its investment policies, as specified in the relevant Supplement.

5 The section of the Prospectus titled "DEFINITIONS" will be updated by revising the following sub-sections as follows:

"**Shares**"	means the participating Shares of the ICAV (whether such shares are ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares) or, in the context of shares that are listed and traded on a market, the beneficial ownership of such shares or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating Share, in the capital a Fund of the ICAV;

6 All existing references to "primary market" in the Prospectus will be revised to the defined term "Primary Market", as added to the Prospectus by paragraph 4 above.

8 The following sub-sections will be added after the sub-section titled "INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS" within the section of the Prospectus titled "THE ICAV":

Reference Indices

The constituents of a Fund's Reference Index may change over time. Potential investors in a Fund may obtain a breakdown of the constituents of a Reference Index from such website as disclosed in the relevant Supplement to the extent such information is not considered by the Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) to be of a proprietary or commercially sensitive nature. There is no assurance that a Fund's Reference Index will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in this Prospectus or that it will not be amended significantly. The past performance of each Reference Index is not a guide to future performance.

The Directors reserve the right, if they consider it in the interests of the ICAV or any Fund to do so and with the consent of the Depositary, to substitute another index for the Reference Index if:

- the weightings of constituent securities of the Reference Index would cause the Fund (if it were to follow the Reference Index closely) to be in breach of the Regulations and/or materially affect the taxation status or fiscal treatment of the ICAV or any Shareholders;
- the particular Reference Index or index series ceases to exist;
- a new index becomes available which supersedes the existing Reference Index;
- a new index becomes available which is regarded as the market standard for investors in the particular market and/or would be regarded as of greater benefit to the Shareholders than the existing Reference Index;
- it becomes difficult to invest in securities comprised within the particular Reference Index;
- the Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) increases its charges to a level which the Directors consider too high; and/or

- the quality (including accuracy and availability of data) of a particular Reference Index has, in the opinion of the Directors, deteriorated.

Where such a change would result in a material difference between the constituent securities of the Reference Index and the proposed Reference Index, Shareholder approval will be sought in advance. In circumstances where immediate action is required and it is not possible to obtain Shareholder approval in advance of a change in a Fund's Reference Index, Shareholder approval will be sought for either the change in the Reference Index or the winding up of the Fund as soon as practicable and reasonable. Any change in a Reference Index will be notified to the Central Bank, will be noted in the annual or semi-annual reports of the ICAV issued after any such change takes place and the relevant documentation pertaining to the relevant Fund will be updated. The Directors may change the name of a Fund, particularly if its Reference Index is changed. Any change to the name of a Fund will be approved in advance by the Central Bank and the relevant documentation pertaining to the relevant Fund will be updated to reflect the new name. As outlined in further detail in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may replicate a Reference Index, as far as possible or practicable, through investing directly in the constituent securities of the Reference Index or by way of an indirect exposure to such constituent securities through derivative instruments such as swaps. In respect of the impact and risks associated with such methods, investors should consult the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus, in particular the "Counterparty Risk" and the "Derivatives Risk" sections. The ability of a Fund that uses a Reference Index to invest in the constituent securities of that Reference Index may be impacted by various factors, including transaction costs, availability of constituent securities.

Reference Indices – Tracking Error

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund which uses a Reference Index may invest, as far as possible and practicable, in the constituent securities of that Reference Index. Such Funds may alternatively gain an indirect exposure to the constituent securities of the Reference Index through derivative instruments such as swaps. Where it is not possible for the Fund to invest directly or indirectly in the constituent securities of a Reference Index, a Fund may also invest in securities that are as close to the constituent securities as possible. Under normal market conditions a high level of tracking error is not expected. However investors should note, a Fund's ability to gain an indirect exposure to a constituent security or to a similar security to a constituent security as highlighted above may increase the level of tracking error.

Benchmarks Regulation

A Fund's use of a benchmark may fall within the scope of the Benchmarks Regulation. Subject to the relevant transitional and grandfathering arrangements, a Fund cannot "use" a benchmark (within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation) which is provided by an EU index provider which is not registered or authorised pursuant to Article 34 of the Benchmarks Regulation or which is provided by a non-EU index provider which has not been recognised, deemed equivalent or endorsed under the Benchmarks Regulation. Furthermore, circumstances may arise where a benchmark used by a Fund materially changes or ceases to exist. In such circumstances, a Fund may be required to identify a suitable alternative benchmark, if available, which may prove difficult or impossible. Failure to identify a suitable replacement benchmark may have an adverse impact on the relevant Fund, including in certain circumstances, the ability of the Manager to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Fund. Compliance with the Benchmarks Regulation may also result in additional costs being borne by the relevant Fund.

9 The section of the Prospectus titled “THE ICAV” will be updated by deleting the sub-section titled “Share Classes” and adding the following new sub-section in its place:

Description of Share Classes

A Fund may consist of one or more Classes of Shares. Within each Fund, separate Classes of Shares may be created, whose assets are commonly invested in an underlying portfolio of investments but where a specific fee structure, reference currency, currency hedging policy, distribution policy or any other characteristic as determined by the Directors may be applied. The Directors shall notify to the Central Bank and clear in advance with it, the issue of additional Classes of Shares in a Fund. A separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Fund but not for each Class of Shares within a Fund.

Non-ETF Shares of the same Class have equal rights and are, upon issue, entitled to participate equally, in proportion to their value, in the profits (such as the distribution of dividends) and liquidation proceeds relating to the relevant Non-ETF Share Class and to attend and vote at meetings of the ICAV and of the Fund represented by those Non-ETF Shares.

Non-ETF Shares carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights and at meetings of Shareholders each Shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on a show of hands and, on a poll, each whole Non-ETF Share is entitled to one vote.

A purchaser of interests in ETF Shares 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 will be held by Clearstream as the registered holder of the ETF Shares. The rights of the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the ETF Shares, where such person is a Clearstream Participant, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such Clearstream Participant and Clearstream and where the holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the ETF Shares is not a Clearstream Participant, shall be governed by their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker, CSD or ICSD (as appropriate), which may be a Clearstream Participant or have an arrangement with a Clearstream Participant. A purchaser of interests in ETF Shares should refer to the sub-section “Clearing and Settlement” within the section of this Prospectus titled “SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES”; the sub-section titled “EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFs)” within the section of this Prospectus titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION"; and to the section of this Prospectus titled “STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION” for further information on the rights associated with ETF Shares.

Differences between ETF and Non-ETF Shares

As disclosed in the relevant Supplement, Funds may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the following differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares, which include the following:

	ETF Shares	**Non-ETF Shares**
Dealing Arrangements	As set out in the sub-section titled “Dealing Provisions Applicable to ETFs” within the section of the Prospectus titled “SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND	As set out in the sub-section titled “Application for Shares” within the section of the Prospectus titled “SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES”,

	CONVERSION OF SHARES", investors can purchase and sell ETF Shares on the secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker). Investors can purchase and sell ETF Shares throughout each day that a Relevant Stock Exchange is open.	investors can subscribe for and redeem Non-ETF Shares directly with the ICAV or its delegate. Investors can subscribe for and redeem Non-ETF Shares only on Dealing Days.
Dealing Mechanism	Investors can purchase and sell ETF Shares on a Relevant Stock Exchange with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker).	Investors can subscribe for and redeem Non-ETF Shares directly with the ICAV or its delegate.
Cost of Dealing	Please see the section of the Prospectus titled "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (**ETFs**)" in the section titled "RISK FACTORS" for information on the fees and costs associated with subscribing for and redeeming Non-ETF Shares.	Please see the section of the Prospectus titled "FEES AND EXPENSES" for information on the fees and costs associated with subscribing for and redeeming Non-ETF Shares.
Minimum Dealing Amounts	In the case of ETF Shares purchased on the secondary market, the ETF Shares are not purchased directly from the ICAV and so the ICAV does not apply a Minimum Holding, a Minimum Subscription or a minimum transaction size for the purchase of such ETF Shares.	In the case of Non-ETF Shares, an investor must make an initial subscription in an amount equal to or greater than the Minimum Subscription amount (if any) specified in the relevant Supplement.
Shareholder Rights	An investor on the secondary market is not the registered holder of ETF Shares. A purchaser of interests in ETF Shares will not be a registered Shareholder in the ICAV but will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such Shares. Legal title to the ETF Shares will be held by Clearstream as the registered holder of the Shares. For further information, see the sub-section titled "Clearing and Settlement" within the section of the Prospectus titled "SUBSCRIPTION,	An investor (or, if relevant, its nominee) is the registered holder of Non-ETF Shares.

	REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES".	

ETF Shares are available to investors on the secondary market and to Authorised Participants on the Primary Market. Secondary market investors should consult their intermediary or stockbroker for minimum investment and holding amounts.

No secondary market for Non-ETF Shares

It is not anticipated that there will be an active secondary market for the Non-ETF Shares, and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Subject to certain conditions outlined herein, including when repurchases or the registration of transfers of Shares are suspended, Shareholders will, however, be able to realise their investment in a Fund by redeeming their Shares or by a transfer to an investor who is an eligible transferee.

10 The following sub-sections will be added to the section titled "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (**ETFs**)" in the section titled "RISK FACTORS":

- *Concentration Risk*

Where a Reference Index may be used by a Fund that concentrates in a particular industry, group of industries or sector, that Fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities and may be subject to price volatility. In addition, a Fund that concentrates in a single industry or group of industries may be more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that industry or group of industries.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

ETF Shares are subject to secondary market trading risks. The ETF Shares will be listed for trading on a Relevant Stock Exchange. However, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market for such ETF Shares will develop or continue. There can be no guarantee that ETF Shares will continue trading on any exchange or in any market or that ETF Shares will continue to meet the listing or trading requirements of any exchange or market. ETF Shares may experience higher trading volumes on one exchange as compared to another and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks of the market where their broker directs trades. Secondary market trading in ETF Shares may be halted by a Relevant Stock Exchange because of market conditions. Pursuant to exchange or market rules, trading in ETF Shares on an exchange or in any market may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility. There can be no guarantee that a listing of an ETF Share Class on an exchange or the ability to trade ETF Shares will continue or remain unchanged. In the event an ETF Share Class ceases to be listed on an exchange, that ETF Share Class may cease operating as an ETF Share Class and operate instead as a non-ETF Share Class, provided that Shareholders are given advance notice. ETF Shares may trade on an exchange at prices at, above or below their most recent Net Asset Value. The Net Asset Value per ETF Share is calculated at the end of each Business Day (or as otherwise set out in the relevant Supplement) and fluctuates with changes in the market value of that ETF's holdings. The trading prices of ETF Shares fluctuate continuously throughout the trading day based on market supply and demand, which may not correlate to the Net Asset Value. The trading prices of ETF Shares may differ significantly from the Net Asset Value during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to ETF Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Net Asset Value. Buying or selling ETF Shares on a Relevant Stock Exchange may require the payment of brokerage commissions. In addition, you may also incur the cost

of the spread (the difference between the bid price and the offer price). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of ETF Shares. The spread varies over time for ETF Shares based on their trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally less if an ETF Share Class has more trading volume and market liquidity and more if an ETF Share Class has less trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs inherent in buying or selling ETF Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment returns. Investment in ETF Shares may not be advisable for investors who expect to engage in frequent trading.]

- *Secondary Market – Direct Redemption*

ETF Shares 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 and may do so 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. Shareholders should consult the section of the Prospectus titled "Dealing in Shares in the Secondary Market" for details on the limited circumstances where ETF Shares purchased on the secondary market may be sold directly back to the ICAV.

- *Loss of listing*

If the ICAV were, for any reason, unable to meet the continuing obligations of any Relevant Stock Exchange on which Shares were listed, it is possible that trading in the Shares may be suspended or the ICAV or relevant Share Class delisted from the Relevant Stock Exchange.

- *Inaction by Clearstream*

An investor in ETF Shares on the secondary market will not be a registered Shareholder in the ICAV. Rather, they will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such ETF Shares.

The rights of such an investor, where such investor is a Clearstream Participant, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such Clearstream Participant and Clearstream. In respect of Clearstream Participants, the ICAV will issue any notices and associated documentation to the registered holder of the ETF Shares (i.e. Clearstream), with such notice as is given by the ICAV in the ordinary course when convening general meetings. Clearstream will in turn relay such notices received from the ICAV to Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. Clearstream is contractually bound to collate all votes received from Clearstream Participants and is obligated to vote in accordance with such instructions. The ICAV has no power to ensure that Clearstream relays notices of votes in accordance with the instructions of Clearstream Participants. The ICAV cannot accept voting instructions from any persons other than Clearstream.

Where the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in ETF Shares is not a Clearstream Participant, they shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker, CSD or ICSD (as appropriate, which may be a Clearstream Participant or have an arrangement with a Clearstream Participant).

- *Risk to Payments made through Clearstream*

Any dividends declared and any liquidation and mandatory redemption proceeds are paid by the ICAV or its authorised agent to Clearstream (as the registered holder of ETF Shares). Investors, where they are Clearstream Participants, must look solely to Clearstream for their

share of each dividend payment or any liquidation or mandatory redemption proceeds paid by the ICAV or, where they are not Clearstream Participants, they must look to their respective nominee, broker, CSD or ICSD (as appropriate, which may be a Clearstream Participant or have an arrangement with a Clearstream Participant) 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 Shares that are paid to Clearstream and the obligations of the ICAV will be discharged by payment to Clearstream.

- *Reference Index Licence Risk*

If, in respect of the Reference Index for a Fund, the licence granted (if required) by the Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) to the ICAV or the Manager (or its affiliates) to replicate or otherwise use the Reference Index, terminates, or such a licence is otherwise disputed, impaired or ceases (for any reason), the Manager may be forced to replace the Reference Index with another index, which the Manager chooses, to track substantially the same market as the Reference Index in question and which the Manager considers to be an appropriate index for the Fund to track and such a substitution, or any delay in such a substitution, may have an adverse impact on the Fund. If the Manager is unable to identify a suitable replacement for the Reference Index, the Directors may be forced to terminate the Fund.

- *Reference Index Risk*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, the ability of the Fund to achieve significant correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Reference Index it tracks may be affected by changes in securities markets, changes in the composition of the Reference Index, cash flows into and out of the Fund, pricing conditions on FDI and the fees and expenses of the Fund. The relevant Fund will seek to track the returns of the Reference Index regardless of the current or projected performance of the Reference Index or of the actual securities comprising the Reference Index. Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, the Fund's performance may be less favourable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Reference Index will affect the performance, volatility and risk of the Reference Index (in absolute terms and by comparison with other indices) and consequently, the performance, volatility and risk of the Fund.

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, there can be no assurance that the Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) will compile the Reference Index accurately, or that the Reference Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Sponsor provides descriptions of what the Reference Index is designed to achieve, the Index Sponsor does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of the Reference Index and does not guarantee that the Reference Index will be in line with the described index methodology. Where a Reference Index is used by an Fund, the Fund's investment policies as described in the relevant Supplement will be to track the performance of the Reference Index and consequently, none of the ICAV, the Directors or the Manager provides any warranty or guarantee for Index Sponsor errors.

- *Reference Index Tracking Risk*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, as an index-tracking UCITS, the Fund will be subject to tracking error risks that may result in the value and performance of Shares not

exactly tracking the value and performance of the Reference Index. In particular, no financial instrument enables any index-tracking Fund to reproduce or track the returns of an Reference Index exactly. Tracking Error is measured as the volatility of the difference between the return of the relevant Fund and the return of the Reference Index, over a given period of time. The anticipated level of tracking error, in normal market conditions, is disclosed for the Fund in the section of the relevant Supplement titled "Investment Objectives and Policies". Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the figure mentioned is only an estimate of the tracking error level in normal market conditions and should not be understood as a strict limit. In circumstances which could be considered as not normal market conditions, the tracking error may be temporarily higher than the level indicated above.

Changes in the investments of a Fund and re-weightings of the Reference Index may give rise to various transaction costs (including in relation to the settlement of foreign currency transactions), operating expenses or inefficiencies which may adversely impact the returns of the Fund. Furthermore, the total return on investment in the relevant Fund's ETF Shares will be reduced by certain costs and expenses which are not taken into account in the calculation of the Reference Index. Moreover, the temporary suspension or interruption of trading in Reference Index securities, or of market disruptions, may result in deviations from the return of the Reference Index. Deviations may also occur due to many other reasons including, higher cash held by the Fund for expenses and due to quotas/limits on investments in a local market, costs of quotas/limits, if any, local trading and settlement constraints and local regulatory issues. The exposure of the Fund to any capital gains tax, due to reasons such as redemptions or rebalancing of the Reference Index, could result in an increase in the relevant Fund 's tracking error. Such tracking error could further vary if the taxation charges applicable to the Fund change from time-to- time. Further, in the event that an Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) ceases to calculate or publish the Reference Index, the publication of the Reference Index is delayed or disrupted, or there are errors in the calculation of the Reference Index, the Fund may experience difficulties, including an increase in tracking error.

- *Rebalancing Frequency and Costs*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, each investor in the Fund should consider the rebalancing frequency of the Reference Index with reference to their investment strategy. Investors should note that rebalancing allows the Reference Index to adjust its constituent weightings to ensure it is accurately reflecting the market(s) it is aiming to represent. Such rebalancing can either occur (i) on a scheduled basis (please see the section titled "Description of the Index" in the relevant Supplement); or (ii) on an ad-hoc basis to reflect, for example, corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions. The costs of rebalancing may be reflected in the level of the Reference Index, which will thus be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the ETF Share Class. Where applicable, such costs of rebalancing will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. In this respect, it should be noted that such costs may be referred to by different terms, such as amongst others. replication costs, reconstitution costs, roll(ing) costs, trading costs or transaction costs.

- *Changes to the Reference Index of a Fund*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, as the Index Sponsor (as defined in the relevant Supplement) will retain discretion in relation to the methodology for the Reference Index, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Reference Index will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in the rules or methodology published by the Index Sponsor or that the Reference Index will not be amended significantly. Such changes may be made by the Index Sponsor at short notice and therefore the ICAV may not always be able to

inform investors and Shareholders in advance of such a change becoming effective. Notwithstanding that, such changes will be notified to investors on the website mentioned in the section of the relevant Supplement titled "Description of the Index", as soon as is practicable. Any changes to the Reference Index, such as the composition and/or weighting of its constituent securities, may require the Fund to make corresponding adjustments or rebalancings to its investment portfolio to conform to the Reference Index. The Manager and/or any of its delegates will monitor such changes and arrange for adjustments to such portfolio as necessary over several days, if necessary.

- *No Investigation or Review of the Reference Index of an Fund*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, none of the ICAV, the Manager and/or any of their delegates or affiliates have performed or will perform any investigation or review of the Reference Index on behalf of any prospective investor or Shareholder, except to the extent that may be required from time-to-time pursuant to applicable laws. Any further investigation or review made by or on behalf of the ICAV, the Manager and/or any of its delegates or affiliates shall be for each of their own purposes only.

- *Reference Index Concentration Risk*

Where a Reference Index is used by a Fund, due to the composition of the relevant Reference Index, the relevant Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios and may, consequently, be subject to greater volatility than such investment funds.

- *ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares Risk*

While ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares in the same Fund follow a single investment strategy, investors in the different Classes could be subject to different arrangements and risks as detailed in this Supplement. The ETF Shares will generally be subject to risk similar to exchange traded funds, whereas the Non-ETF Shares will generally be subject to risk similar to unlisted investment funds. Investors should be aware that the Net Asset Value of each of the ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares may be different due to different fees and costs applicable to each class. While ETF Shares are traded on a Relevant Stock Exchange on an intraday basis at the prevailing market price on a stock exchange on which the relevant Fund is listed (which may diverge from the Net Asset Value per Share of the ETF Shares), shares of the Non-ETF Shares are dealt on each Dealing Day at a price based on the Net Asset Value per Share at the close of business on a Dealing Day and with no access to intraday liquidity on a stock exchange during normal trading hours. Investors should note that in certain circumstances, investors in the ETF Shares es may pay more than the current Net Asset Value per Share when buying ETF Shares and may receive less than the current Net Asset Value when selling them. Investors should note that in a distressed market scenario, investors have the ability to redeem the shares of the Non-ETF Shares directly with the relevant Fund at Net Asset Value; however, investors in the secondary market in ETF Shares will not be permitted to redeem their shareholding directly from the ICAV. In such circumstances, the procedure detailed under the heading “Dealing in shares in the secondary market” in the Prospectus will be implemented.

11 The first two paragraphs under the section of the Prospectus titled “SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES” will be updated as follows:

Shares may be issued on any Dealing Day in respect of applications received on or prior to the Dealing Deadline. Non-ETF Shares issued will be in registered form and denominated in the Base Currency or a currency attributable to the particular Class. Shares will have no par value

and will first be issued on the first Dealing Day after expiry of the initial offer period at the initial offer price. Thereafter Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

Title to Non-ETF Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Shareholders and written confirmation of registration will be provided. No certificates will be issued. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder. It is also possible to buy and sell Shares on the secondary market (as more fully described in the section of the Prospectus titled "Dealing with Shares in the Secondary Market").

12 The following sub-sections within the section of the Prospectus titled "SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES" will be updated as follows:

Application for Shares

Applications for Shares in the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day. The Minimum Subscription, if any, in respect of a particular Class is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Initial applications for Shares in the Primary Market should be made using the Application Form but may, if the Directors so determine, be made by facsimile or other means agreed with the Administrator subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of the original signed Application Form and such other papers (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Directors. Subsequent applications to purchase Shares in the Primary Market following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator by facsimile or by other means as agreed with the Administrator. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder. The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason.

Subscription monies received by the relevant Fund in advance of the issues of Shares will be held in a cash account in the name of the ICAV and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund upon receipt and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules. In such circumstances, Shareholders will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the ICAV until such Shares are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full

Fractions

Subscription monies representing less than the subscription price for a Share will not be returned to the investor. Fractions of Non-ETF Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Non-ETF Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Non-ETF Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.01 of a Non-ETF Share.

Subscription monies, representing less than 0.01 of a Non-ETF Share will not be returned to the investor but will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Non-ETF Shares will be sent to Shareholders within 48 hours of the purchase being made. Title to Non-ETF Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Shareholders and no certificates will be issued.

13 The sub-section titled "Conversion of Shares" within the section of the Prospectus titled "SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES" will be updated to add the following sentence at the end of the first paragraph:

It should be noted that ETF Shares may not be converted to Non-ETF Shares and vice versa.

14 The following sub-sections will be added the section of the Prospectus titled "SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES" after the section titled "Conversion of Shares":

Dealing in Shares in the Primary Market

The ICAV will generally only accept subscriptions in ETF Shares in the Primary Market from Authorised Participants. An investor who is not an Authorised Participant may purchase ETF Shares on the secondary market, as described below in the section titled "Dealing in shares in the secondary market". ETF Shares may be issued and redeemed in exchange for cash, securities or a combination of cash and securities.

Applicants for Non-ETF Shares on the Primary Market are responsible for ensuring that they are able to satisfy settlement obligations when submitting dealing requests on the Primary Market. Authorised Participants instructing redemption requests must first ensure that they have sufficient Shares in their account to redeem (which Shares must be delivered to the Administrator to arrange for cancellation by the Dealing Deadline).

Dealing in shares in the secondary market

It is the intention of the ICAV to have its ETF Shares listed on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges. The purpose of the listing of such ETF Shares on Relevant Stock Exchanges is to enable investors to buy and sell ETF Shares on the secondary market, normally via a broker/dealer or third party administrator. Upon such listings, there is an expectation that members of the Relevant Stock Exchanges will act as market makers and provide offer and bid prices at which the ETF Shares can be purchased or sold, respectively, by investors in accordance with the requirements of the Relevant Stock Exchange. The spread between such bid and offer prices is typically monitored by the Relevant Stock Exchanges. Certain Authorised Participants who subscribe for Shares may act as market makers; other Authorised Participants are expected to subscribe for ETF Shares in order to be able to offer to buy ETF Shares from or sell ETF Shares to their customers as part of their broker/dealer business. Through such subscription for or redemption of ETF Shares by Authorised Participants, a liquid and efficient secondary market may develop over time on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges.

If it is contemplated that application will be made to list the ETF Shares on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges this will be stated in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The ICAV does not charge any transfer fee for purchases or sales of ETF Shares on the secondary market. Orders to buy ETF Shares on the secondary market may incur costs over which the ICAV has no control. 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.

If the Directors decide to create additional ETF Share Classes, the ICAV may in its discretion apply for such ETF Shares to be listed on a Relevant Stock Exchange. For so long as the ETF Shares of any Fund are listed on any Relevant Stock Exchange, the relevant Fund shall endeavour to comply with the requirements of the Relevant Stock Exchange relating to those ETF Shares. For the purposes of compliance with the national laws and regulations concerning the offering and/or listing of ETF Shares outside Ireland, this document may have attached to it one or more documents setting out information relevant for the jurisdictions in which ETF Shares are bought and sold on a Relevant Stock Exchange. Each Class of ETF Shares may be listed on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges, further details of which will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Investors who are Clearstream Participants may exercise their beneficial ownership rights by means of their arrangement with Clearstream (as a Clearstream Participant). Investors who are not Clearstream 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 Clearstream Participant or have an arrangement with a Clearstream Participant.

Investors in the secondary market should be aware that the market price of an ETF Share listed on a Relevant Stock Exchange may not reflect the Net Asset Value per ETF Share. Any transactions in the ETF Shares on a Relevant Stock Exchange will be subject to the customary brokerage commissions and/or transfer taxes associated with trading and settlement through the Relevant Stock Exchange. The settlement of trades in ETF Shares on Relevant Stock Exchanges will be through the facilities of one or more Recognised Clearing Systems following applicable procedures, which are available from the Relevant Stock Exchanges. The interest in ETF Shares acquired on a secondary market is likely to be a beneficial interest and not a legal interest. There can be no guarantee once the ETF Shares are listed on a Relevant Stock Exchange that they will remain listed. Investors wishing to purchase or redeem ETF Shares on the secondary market should contact their broker or third party administrator. Further details of the Relevant Stock Exchanges for each ETF are set out in the relevant Supplement.

In circumstances where the market price of an ETF Share listed on a Relevant Stock Exchange significantly varies from the Net Asset Value per ETF Share, investors that have bought ETF Shares on the secondary market will be offered a facility to sell Shares directly back to the ICAV. In such circumstances the ICAV will notify the Relevant Stock Exchange of the availability of this facility and the redemption price for any ETF Shares so redeemed will be the Net Asset value per ETF Share less applicable fees and costs (which shall not be excessive). Further details will be provided to investors by the Administrator at that time and the availability of any such redemption facility will be subject to completion and provision of certain documentation including anti-money laundering and terrorist financing checks.

Clearing and Settlement

The settlement of trading in ETF Shares is centralised in the ICSD+ settlement structure operated by Clearstream, which provides centralised issuance in Clearstream and allows for centralised settlement in the ICSD structure jointly operated by Clearstream and Euroclear. ETF Shares may be issued in dematerialised form and no temporary documents of title or share certificates will be issued in respect of ETF Shares. The ICAV will apply for admission for clearing and settlement through Clearstream. While ETF Shares will be issued in Clearstream, settlement will be facilitated within Clearstream, Euroclear and other CSDs that are Clearstream Participants. Accordingly, an investor will either hold its beneficial interests in ETF Shares within

Clearstream (as a Clearstream Participant) or within Euroclear or other CSDs that are Clearstream Participants. A purchaser of interests in ETF Shares 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 will be held by Clearstream as the registered holder of the ETF Shares. The rights of the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the ETF Shares, where such person is a Clearstream Participant, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such Clearstream Participant and Clearstream and where the holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the ETF Shares is not a Clearstream Participant, shall be governed by their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker, CSD or ICSD (as appropriate), which may be a Clearstream Participant or have an arrangement with a Clearstream Participant. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Clearstream Participants may exercise any rights arising in relation to the ETF Shares will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of Clearstream. ETF Shares will be transferable in accordance with applicable laws, any rules and procedures issued by Clearstream, and this Prospectus. Beneficial interest in ETF Shares will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant nominee, broker, CSD or ICSD (as appropriate) through which an investor holds their beneficial interest in ETF Shares and this Prospectus.

Clearstream and underlying CSDs or ICSD

Each Clearstream Participant must look solely to Clearstream for documentary evidence of the amount of such Clearstream Participant's interests in ETF Shares. Any certificate or other document issued by Clearstream, as to the interest in ETF Shares standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding as accurately representing such records. Each Clearstream Participant must look solely to Clearstream for such Clearstream Participant's portion of each payment or distribution made in respect of the ETF Shares to or on the instructions of Clearstream and in relation to all other rights arising under the ETF Shares. Clearstream Participants shall have no claim directly against the ICAV, the Funds or any other person (other than Clearstream) relating to payments or distributions due in respect of the ETF Shares that are made by the ICAV or the Funds to or on the instructions of Clearstream and such obligations of the ICAV shall be discharged thereby.

The ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time require a holder of the indirect beneficial interest in ETF Shares to provide them with information relating to: (a) the capacity in which they hold an interest in those ETF Shares; (b) the identity of any other person or persons then or previously interested in such ETF 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 Clearstream to provide the ICAV with certain details in relation to Clearstream Participants that hold interests in ETF Shares, including (but not limited to): ISIN, Clearstream Participant name, Clearstream Participant type (e.g. fund/bank/individual), residence of Clearstream Participant, number of ETF Shares and holdings of the Clearstream Participant within Clearstream, including which Funds, types of Shares and the number of such interests in the Shares held by each such Clearstream Participant, and details of any voting instructions given and the number of such interests in the ETF Shares held by each such Clearstream Participant. Clearstream Participants that are holders of interests in ETF Shares or intermediaries acting on behalf of such account holders will provide such information upon request of Clearstream or its duly authorised agent and have been authorised pursuant to the rules and procedures of Clearstream to disclose such information to the ICAV or to its duly authorised agent of the interest in ETF Shares. Similarly, the ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request any CSD or ICSD to provide the ICAV with details in relation to interests in ETF Shares held in each CSD or ICSD and details in relation to the holders of those ETF Shares or interests in those 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 in ETF Shares in a CSD or ICSD or intermediaries acting on behalf of such holders agree to the CSD or ICSD, pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of the relevant CSD or ICSD, disclosing such information to the ICAV or its duly authorised agent. The holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the ETF Shares may be required to agree to Clearstream and/or the relevant CSD or ICSD providing their identity to the ICAV or its duly authorised agent upon their request.

Intra-Day Portfolio Value

The Manager may at its discretion make available, or may designate other persons to make available on its behalf, on each Business Day, an intra-day portfolio value for one or more ETF Share Classes. If the Manager makes such information available on any Business Day, the intra-day portfolio value 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 current value of the assets/exposures of the relevant Fund in effect on such Business Day, together with any cash amount in the ETF Share Class(es) as at the previous Business Day. The Manager will make available an intraday portfolio value if this is required by (and at the frequency required by) any Relevant Stock Exchange.

Any intra-day portfolio value is not, and should not be taken to be or relied on as being, the value of an ETF Share or the price at which ETF Shares may be subscribed for or redeemed or purchased or sold on any Relevant Stock Exchange. In particular, any intra-day portfolio value provided for any ETF Share Class where the assets of the relevant Fund are not actively traded during the time of publication of such intra-day portfolio value may not reflect the true value of an ETF Share, may be misleading, and should not be relied on. The inability of the Manager or its designee to provide an intra-day portfolio value, on a real-time basis, or for any period of time, will not in itself result in a halt in the trading of the ETF Shares on a Relevant Stock Exchange, which will be determined by the rules of the Relevant Stock Exchange in the circumstances. Investors on the secondary market should be aware that the calculation and reporting of any intra-day portfolio value may reflect time delays in the receipt of the relevant constituent asset prices in comparison to other calculated values based upon the same constituent assets. Investors interested in subscribing for or redeeming ETF Shares on a Relevant Stock Exchange should not rely solely on any intra-day portfolio value which is made available in making investment decisions, but should also consider other market information and relevant economic and other factors. None of the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, Clearstream, any Authorised Participant and the other service providers shall be liable to any person who relies on the intraday portfolio value.

Listing on a Stock Exchange

As part of an ETF Share class listing, there is an obligation on one of more members of the Relevant Stock Exchange to act as market makers offering prices at which the ETF Shares can be purchased or sold by investors. The spread between those purchase and sale prices may be monitored and regulated by the relevant stock exchange authority.

Unless otherwise stated in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, it is contemplated that application will be made to list the ETF Shares on Relevant Stock Exchanges. The ICAV does not charge any transfer fee for purchases of ETF Shares on the secondary market. Orders to buy ETF Shares through the Relevant Stock Exchanges can be placed via a member firm or stockbroker. Such orders to buy Shares may incur costs over which the ICAV has no control.

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.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

On each Business Day, before commencement of trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange, each Fund with ETF Shares will disclose on http://finecoassetmanagement.com/ the identities and quantities of the Fund's portfolio holdings that form the basis for the Fund's calculation of the Net Asset Value in respect of the previous Dealing Day. For the avoidance of doubt, such disclosure shall include any financial derivative instruments the Fund has utilised.

The ICAV may share the Fund's non-public holdings information with service providers including the Manager and/or the Investment Manager, which may require access to such information in order to fulfil their contractual duties in respect of the Funds. The ICAV may also disclose non-public information regarding a Fund's portfolio holdings to certain mutual fund analysts, pricing services rating agencies and rating and tracking entities or other entities that have a legitimate business purpose in receiving such information.

Notwithstanding any provision contained in this section, the ICAV may (or may not) at its discretion, upon request from a Shareholder of ETF Shares (or their duly appointed agent or delegate), disclose the portfolio holdings of the relevant Fund(s) or such other information (for example risk data or statistics) to such Shareholder (or their duly appointed agent or delegate) on a non-public and more frequent basis, provided the Shareholder (or their duly appointed agent or delegate) has entered into an agreement with the ICAV or the Manager and/or the Investment Manager governing the disclosure of such information. To the extent that the ICAV provides non-public holdings information or other information to a Shareholder of ETF Shares, the ICAV will provide the same holdings information or other information to any other Shareholder of the same class of ETF Shares on request provided such Shareholder (or their duly appointed agent or delegate) has entered into an agreement with the ICAV or the Manager and/or the Investment Manager governing the disclosure of such information.

The above does not prohibit the ICAV from publicly distributing non-specific and/or summary information about an Fund that may, for example, reflect on the quality or character of an Fund's portfolio without identifying any particular security holding of the relevant Fund.

15 Paragraph (c) of the sub-section titled "4. Meetings" under the section of the Prospectus titled "STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION" will be updated as follows:

> Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Class unless the relevant Fund or Class has only one Shareholder, in which case the quorum shall be one. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy.

ADDENDUM

DATED AS OF 13 August 2025

FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds registered under the laws of Ireland with the registration number C185488)

This Addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for FAM Evolution ICAV (the "ICAV") dated 1 December 2022, together with any addendum thereto and the Supplements (collectively the "Prospectus").

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. Distribution of this Addendum is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the reports referred to therein; which together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading "The Directors of the ICAV" accept responsibility for the information contained in this Addendum. 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 Addendum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Amendments to the Prospectus

The Directors of the ICAV wish to make the following amendments to the Prospectus:

1. The section of the Prospectus titled "DIRECTORY" will be updated to include the following sub-section titled "**Securities Lending Agent**" as follows:

   Securities Lending Agent
   BNP Paribas
   16 boulevard des Italiens, 75009
   Paris, France

2. The section of the Prospectus titled "DEFINITIONS" will be updated to include the following sub-section titled "**Securities Lending Agent**" as follows:

   "**Securities Lending Agent**" means BNP Paribas, Paris, or any other entity appointed for securities lending services as identified in the Directory from time to time;

3. The section of the Prospectus titled "MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION" will be updated to include the sub-section titled "**SECURITIES LENDING AGENT**" as follows:

   SECURITIES LENDING AGENT

   The Manager has appointed BNP Paribas, as identified in the Directory, as Securities Lending Agent to the ICAV. The Securities Lending Agent is constituted as a *société anonyme* incorporated under the laws of the Republic of France, registered with the Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés of Paris under number 662 042 449, whose registered office is at 16 boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France. The Securities Lending Agent facilitates all securities lending agreements entered into by the Manager in relation to the ICAV by virtue of a securities lending agreement between the

Manager and the Securities Lending Agent. The Securities Lending Agent is a "connected person" (as defined under Regulation 42 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) to the Depositary.

4. The sub-section of the Prospectus titled "THE DIRECTORS" within the section of the Prospectus titled "MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISRATION" will be updated as follows:

Mr. Lorenzo Di Pietrantonio is a senior portfolio manager with more than 22 years' asset management experience in equity, fixed income and credit strategies. He is specialised in managing multi asset funds and he has been involved in direct investing for over 17 years. Mr. Di Pietrantonio is employed by the Manager, for whom he is appointed as Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Di Pietrantonio has obtained a Masters in Finance and a degree in Economics. He also holds a certificate in Quantitative Finance for derivatives instruments and a Bachelor in Mathematics. He graduated in Economics at Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa.

Mr. Aidan Cronin has over 20 years' financial services experience and is currently an Executive Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer of the Manager.

Mr.Cronin commenced his role with the Manager as Chief Risk Officer in March 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Cronin held the position of Operational Risk Director with Credit Suisse, providing second line oversight of operational risk across Credit Suisse's Asset Management & Private Banking entities in London and Prime Brokerage activity in Dublin. Prior to joining Credit Suisse, Mr Cronin was Executive Director with KBC Fund Management where he held a range of roles, including establishing the firm's Risk Management function, Executive Director for Group Enterprise Risk, Executive Director of Risk, Legal, Finance & Operations and Executive Director of Portfolio Management. He was also a member of the executive committee and a board member of the management company. In his position he was also a member of various boards of the firm's associated funds and management companies (UCITS & AIF).

Mr. Cronin holds a B.Sc. in Mathematics (Hons) and Statistics from University College Cork and an M.A. (Finance) from the National College of Ireland. In addition, he is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter-holder and is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA).

Mr. Ciarán Brady has approximately 18 years' experience working in legal practice and in financial services. Mr. Brady is currently a Co-Chief Operating Officer of the Manager. He was formerly the Head of Legal for the Manager.

Prior to commencing his role with the Manager in October 2018, Mr. Brady held the position of Head of Legal with ANIMA Asset Management Ltd. based in Dublin. Prior to this, Mr. Brady worked as Associate General Counsel with AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited. Mr. Brady started his legal career with the law firm Mason Hayes and Curran where he trained and qualified as a lawyer.

Mr. Brady is a member of the Law Society of Ireland and holds a degree in Business and Economics from Trinity College Dublin. Mr. Brady has also received accreditations from the Law Society of Ireland for completing the Law Society of Ireland Diploma in Finance Law and Certificate in Investment Funds Law and Compliance courses.

5. The sub-section of the Prospectus titled "THE MANAGER" within the section of the Prospectus titled "MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISRATION" will be updated as follows:

Mr. Conor Durkin (Irish Resident)

Mr. Conor Durkin is a partner at Pinsent Masons, a leading multinational law firm. He heads the firm's investment funds practice in Ireland and focuses primarily on investment funds and asset management. Mr. Durkin specialises in the establishment and operation of UCITS and alternative investment funds. Prior to joining Pinsent Masons, Mr Durkin was a Partner at another top tier Irish law firms.

Mr Durkin holds a law degree and a Master's in Commercial Law from University College Dublin. He is a member of Irish Funds' Legal and Regulatory Working Group and is past member of Irish Funds' Depositary Working Group. He has published extensively on asset

management and fund related topics,-and has spoken at Irish and international conferences on EU regulated funds and Irish financial services law.

6. The "FEES AND EXPENSES" Section of the Prospectus will be updated to include the following sub-section titled "**Securities Lending Agent's Fees**" as follows:

Securities Lending Agent's Fees

The Manager operates a securities lending program in respect of the ICAV and it may avail of the services of a Securities Lending Agent (including the Administrator, the Depository or any affiliate), who will be responsible for the management of the securities lending activity (if any) of each Fund. The Securities Lending Agent is also subject to change at the discretion of the Manager. In respect of the breakdown between the relevant Fund and the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) of any securities lending revenue generated, this will be set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund. The fees of the Securities Lending Agent cover the activities it carries out and represent a direct cost of operating the securities lending program. Any securities lending costs will be paid by the Securities Lending Agent out of the fee payable to it. The actual securities lending revenue received by the Funds will be disclosed in the ICAV's periodic reports along with all of the relevant information in respect of direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from the securities lending program.

ADDENDUM
DATED AS OF 15 APRIL 2026
FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds registered under the laws of Ireland with the registration number C185488)

This Addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for FAM Evolution ICAV (the "ICAV") dated 1 December 2022, together with any addendum thereto and the Supplements (collectively the "Prospectus").

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. Distribution of this Addendum is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the reports referred to therein; which together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading "The Directors of the ICAV" accept responsibility for the information contained in this Addendum. 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 Addendum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Amendments to the Prospectus

The Directors of the ICAV wish to make the following amendments to the Prospectus:

1. The section of the Prospectus titled "**DEFINITIONS**" will be updated as follows:

(A) A definition of "**Charge on Redemptions**" shall be inserted as follows:

"**Charge on Redemptions**"	means any fee, other than a Redemption Fee, charged by a Fund to a Shareholder on the redemption of Shares in accordance with Central Bank requirements, details of which, if applicable, will be set forth in the relevant Supplement.

(B) A definition of "**Explicit Transaction Costs**" shall be inserted as follows:

"Explicit Transaction Costs"	means costs that are directly borne by a Fund for its acquisition or disposal of assets that are stable in amount and quantifiable in advance of the transaction which may include brokerage fees, trading levies, taxes and settlement fees.

(C) A definition of "**Implicit Transaction Costs**" shall be inserted as follows:

"Implicit Transaction Costs"	means costs borne indirectly by a Fund upon acquisition or disposal of assets, that primarily arise from the bid-ask spread and market impact.

(D) A definition of "**Professional Investor**" shall be inserted as follows:

"Professional Investor"	means an investor which is considered to be a professional client or may, on request, be treated as a professional client within the meaning of Annex II to MiFID II.

(E) A definition of "**Redemption Fee**" shall be inserted as follows:

"Redemption Fee"	means the redemption fee, if any, as detailed in the relevant Supplement that takes account of the costs of liquidity, that is paid to the relevant Fund by Shareholders when redeeming Shares and that ensures that Shareholders who remain in that Fund are not unfairly disadvantaged.

(F) A definition of "**Side Pockets**" shall be inserted as follows:

"**Side Pockets**"	means separating certain assets, whose economic or legal features have changed significantly or become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances, from the other assets of the relevant Fund. Such Side Pockets shall take the form of a Side Pocket Class or a Side Pocket Fund.

(G) A definition of "**Side Pocket Class**" shall be inserted as follows:

"**Side Pocket Class**"	means a Class of Side Pocket Shares as described in more detail under "Side Pocket Arrangements" in this Prospectus."

(H) A definition of "**Side Pocket Fund**" shall be inserted as follows:

"**Side Pocket Fund**"	means a Side Pocket Fund as described in more detail under "Side Pocket Arrangements" in this Prospectus.

(I) A definition of "**Side Pocket Share**" shall be inserted as follows:

"**Side Pocket Share**"	means a Share of Fund designated in one or more Side Pocket Classes or in a Side Pocket Fund.

2. The section of the Prospectus titled "**RISK FACTORS**" will be updated to include the following additional risk factors as follows:

Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors may impose an anti-dilution levy in order to compensate the relevant Fund for the cost of liquidity incurred in satisfying a request for the issue or redemption of Shares.

As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows in respect of the relevant Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time and consequently it is also not possible to predict accurately how frequently the ICAV will need to apply an anti-dilution levy in order to mitigate the effects of dilution and compensate the relevant Fund for the costs of liquidity. Where applied, the anti-dilution levy may vary according to the prevailing market conditions and the implementation of the valuation policy with respect to the determination of the Net Asset Value on any given Valuation Day.

Swing Pricing

A Fund may use swing pricing with the aim of covering costs of liquidity in the event of net subscriptions or net redemptions on any one Dealing Day. The use by a Fund of pre-determined estimates of the impact on the Fund of certain levels of net in-flows or out-flows (i.e. a 'swing factor') and/or applying pre-determined minimum net subscription or redemption thresholds before a swing factor is applied (i.e. if partial swing pricing is used), may result in the mechanism not fully achieving its aim should the threshold (if any threshold is applied) be too high or the swing factor be too low. Relatively small net capital flows may not require the Investment Manager to trade in the short term, however, a swing factor may nonetheless be applied. The costs incurred in operating the process could, on some Dealing Days, exceed the dilution saved.

3. The section of the Prospectus titled "**FEES AND EXPENSES**" will be updated as follows:

(A) The section titled "**Redemption Charges**" shall be replaced with the following:

Charge on Redemptions

The Directors may levy a Charge on Redemptions [not exceeding 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share].Details of such charge, if any, shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Save where otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Charge on Redemptions, if applied is payable to the relevant Fund. Any applicable Charge on Redemptions will be deducted from the redemption proceeds payable to the relevant Shareholder.

The Directors shall not increase the maximum Charge on Redemptions without obtaining the approval of the relevant Shareholders, in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. To such purpose, the Directors shall provide Shareholders with reasonable notice of any proposed increase and permit any Shareholder to redeem or convert any or all of the Shares held in the Fund before a proposed increase is implemented.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund that is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in order to avoid double-charging the investors, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any Charge on Redemptions, or (ii) any Charge on Redemptions will be waived in respect of the relevant a Fund . In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

(B) Any reference to "redemption fee" as contained within the section of the Prospectus titled "**RISK FACTORS**", sub-section "**Investment Risk**", and within the section titled "**SCHEDULE II**", point 3.4,

shall be amended to refer to “Charge on Redemptions”.

(C) A new section titled “**Redemption Fee**” shall be immediately inserted following the section headed “**Redemption Charges**” as follows:

Redemption Fee

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement**,** the ICAV may charge a Redemption Fee of up to [3]% of the gross redemption orders received on a Dealing Day in normal market conditions. A higher Redemption Fee may be charged by the ICAV in abnormal market conditions where necessary to take account of costs of liquidity incurred by the Fund when redeeming Shares.

The Redemption Fee shall take into account estimated Explicit Transaction Costs and, if considered appropriate taking into account the investment strategy of the relevant Fund, estimated Implicit Transaction Costs, including where relevant any significant market impact of asset sales to meet those redemptions.

The Redemption Fee is charged at the absolute discretion of the Directors, shall be payable to the Fund and will be deducted from the redemption proceeds payable to the relevant Shareholder.

(D) The section of the Prospectus titled “**FEES AND EXPENSES**”, sub-section “**Anti-Dilution Levy/Duties and Charges**” shall be replaced with the following:

Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors may charge an anti-dilution levy, the aim of which is to compensate the relevant Fund for the cost of liquidity incurred in response to a request for the issue or redemption of Shares (which, if material, disadvantage existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund).

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend amongst other things on general market liquidity of the Fund’s investments and on the net share transactional activity of Shares on any given Dealing Day, and this will be evaluated by the Manager and implemented by the Administrator without prior notification to the relevant Shareholder. Net transactional activity of Shares is determined with reference to the aggregate subscription and redemption requests (including subscriptions and/or redemptions which would be affected as a result of conversions from one Fund into another Fund) processed in respect of any given Dealing Day.

Further information relating to the risks associated with the application of an anti-dilution levy is set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors-Anti Dilution Levy”.

The Directors are entitled to require the payment of an anti-dilution levy which will be deducted as a separate charge from the subscription amount received from investors or will be deducted from the redemption proceeds to be paid to redeeming Shareholders as the case may be as a separate charge. The anti-dilution levy may be applied to compensate the Fund for the costs of liquidity incurred in processing such transactions. An anti-dilution levy of up to [3]% of the subscription orders or redemption orders as applicable may be applied in normal market circumstances. A higher anti-dilution levy may be charged by the ICAV in abnormal market conditions where necessary to take account of costs of liquidity.

Such anti-dilution levy shall include estimated Explicit Transaction Costs and, if considered appropriate taking into account the investment strategy of the relevant Fund, estimated Implicit Transaction Costs,

including where relevant any significant market impact of asset purchases or sales to meet such subscription or redemption requests.

The deduction of an anti-dilution levy from the subscription amount received may result in fewer Shares being issued to the subscribing Shareholder and/or a redeeming Shareholder receiving less than the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors shall be entitled to impose an anti-dilution levy in the event of receipt for processing of net aggregate subscription or net aggregate redemption requests exceeding any such pre-defined triggers and thresholds as determined by the Directors in conjunction with the Manager.

Further information relating to the risks associated with the application of an anti-dilution levy is set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors-Anti Dilution Levy".

(E) The section of the Prospectus titled "**FEES AND EXPENSES**" shall be updated to include a new sub-section headed "**Swing Pricing**" as follows:

Swing Pricing

Under certain circumstances (for example, large volumes of deals), costs related to the investment and/or disinvestment in assets may have an adverse effect on the Shareholders' interests in a Fund. In order to prevent this effect, called "dilution", the Directors may determine that a "swing pricing adjustment" based on pre-determined estimates of Explicit Transaction Costs and, where appropriate to the investment strategy of the relevant Fund, estimated Implicit Transaction Costs applies so as to allow for the Net Asset Value per Share to be adjusted upwards or downwards by the costs of liquidity in accordance with Central Bank Requirements.

(F) The section of the Prospectus titled "**FEES AND EXPENSES**" shall be updated to include a new sub-section headed "**Dual Pricing**" as follows:

Dual Pricing

The Directors may operate dual pricing, which is a pre-determined mechanism by which the subscription and redemption prices of the Shares of a Fund are set by adjusting the Net Asset Value per Share by a factor that reflects the cost of liquidity.

1. A Fund that activates dual pricing shall for that purpose use one of the following calculation methods:

   (a) calculation of two net asset values:

      (i) one net asset value for subscriptions, determined on the basis of the ask prices of the assets held by the Fund;

      (ii) one net asset value for redemptions, calculated on the basis of the bid prices of the assets held by the Fund;

   (b) calculation of only one net asset value for subscribing and redeeming investors.

2. For both calculation methods referred to in paragraph 1 above, the costs of liquidity by which the Net Asset Value per Share is adjusted shall include the estimated Explicit Transaction Costs. Where appropriate to the investment strategy of the Fund, such costs of liquidity shall also include

the Implicit Transaction Costs, including any significant market impact of asset purchases or sales, to meet those subscriptions or redemptions. Those Implicit Transaction Costs shall be estimated on a best effort basis.

4. The section of the Prospectus titled "**SUBSCRIPTION, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES**" will be updated as follows:

(A) The sub-section headed **"Redemption of Shares", "***Timing of Payment***"** shall be amended as follows:

Timing of Payment

It is the intention that redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will be paid within 3 Business Days of the Dealing Day provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator. The maximum period between submission of a redemption request and payment of redemption proceeds will not exceed [10] Business Days or such other maximum period as permitted by Central Bank requirements provided, as mentioned above, that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

(B) The sub-section headed **"Redemption of Shares", "***In specie redemption***"** shall be amended as follows:

Redemptions in Kind

The ICAV may, at the discretion of the Directors and as a liquidity management tool as contemplated under the UCITS Regulations, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in kind to the redeeming Shareholder of investments of the relevant Fund having a value (calculated in accordance with the valuation provisions outlined in "Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets" below) equal to the Net Asset Value per Share for the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any Charge on Redemptions or other expenses of the transfer as the Directors may determine. A determination to provide redemptions in kind in such circumstances shall only be activated to meet redemptions requested by Professional Investors and if the redemption in kind corresponds to a pro rata share of the assets held by the relevant Fund. By way of derogation from the preceding sentence, redemptions in kind need not correspond to a pro rata share of the assets held by the relevant Fund if that Fund is solely marketed to Professional Investors, or if the aim of that Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index and the Fund is an exchange-traded fund as defined in Article 4(1), point (46), of MiFID II.

In this regard, "in kind" means transferring assets held by a Fund, instead of cash, to meet redemption requests of redeeming Shareholders.

(C) The sub-section headed **"Redemption of Shares",** shall be updated to include a new section headed "*Exchange of Assets*" immediately after the section headed "*Redemptions in Kind*" as follows:

Exchange of Assets

The ICAV may, at the discretion of the Directors and in accordance with applicable Central Bank requirements, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the exchange of assets to the redeeming Shareholder of assets of the relevant Fund, having a value (calculated in accordance with the valuation

provisions outlined in “Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets” below) equal to the Net Asset Value per Share for the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any Charge on Redemptions or other expenses of the transfer as the Directors may determine. A determination to provide an exchange of assets in such circumstances shall be subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the allocation of the investments and any Central Bank requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, an exchange of assets in such circumstances shall not constitute a liquidity management tool as contemplated under the UCITS Regulations.

(D) The sub-section headed **“Redemption of Shares”,** shall be updated to include a new section headed “*Redemption of Side Pocket Shares*” immediately after the newly inserted section headed “*Exchange of Assets*” as follows:

Redemption of Side Pocket Shares

Side Pocket Shares shall only be redeemed by the ICAV when so determined by the Directors. Where the Directors determine that any Side Pocket Shares are to be redeemed, the Shareholder holding such Side Pocket Shares will be paid a price per Side Pocket Share determined by the Directors in their sole discretion having regard to the actual realisation value of any assets attributable to Side Pocket Shares and deducting therefrom any fees and expenses including without limitation management fees and expenses which have accrued or otherwise have become due and payable in respect of the Side Pocket Shares and the assets attributable thereto and rounding the resulting total to such number of decimal places as the Directors may determine. Any amount payable to a Shareholder shall be paid in the Base Currency or in such other currencies as the Directors shall have determined as appropriate and shall be dispatched as soon as reasonably practicable following the realisation of the assets attributable to the Side Pocket Shares.

(E) The sub-section headed **“Redemption of Shares”, “***Limitations on Redemption***”** shall be amended as follows:

Redemption Gates

The Directors may impose certain limits on redemptions in accordance with the Central Bank requirements as outlined below.

If the value of Shares of the relevant Fund in respect of which total net redemption requests have been received on any Dealing Day or over a period of time as determined by the Directors in conjunction with the Manager exceeds at least [3]% of the Net Asset Value of that Fund, the Directors may in their discretion refuse to redeem, any Shares in the Fund in excess of such threshold.

If the Directors exercise the foregoing power, the requests for redemption on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to redeem their shareholding in the relevant Fund will realise the same proportion of their redemption request. The Shares to which each request relates which are not redeemed by reason of such reduction shall, subject to the foregoing limits, be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed. Redemption requests which are carried forward in the manner outlined above shall be treated pro-rata to any other redemption requests received for processing on the relevant Dealing Day.

If redemption requests are carried forward, the ICAV shall inform all affected Shareholders.

(F) A new sub-section headed “*Side Pocket Arrangements*” shall be inserted as follows:

Side Pocket Arrangements

The Directors may activate a side pocket arrangement in respect of any Fund under which the ICAV separates certain assets of the Fund, whose economic or legal features have changed significantly or become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances, from the other assets of the relevant Fund. A side pocket arrangement shall only be activated by the Directors in exceptional cases where circumstances so require and where justified having regard to the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund. In implementing a side pocket arrangement for a Fund, the Directors may at their discretion from time to time Side Pockets under which:

(a) a dedicated Class of Shares in the relevant Fund ("**Side Pocket Class**") created specifically to implement the accounting segregation of the assets whose economic or legal features have changed significantly or have become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances from the other assets of that Fund ("accounting segregation");

(b) a separate Fund or UCITS ("**Side Pocket Fund**") is created specifically to separate the assets whose economic or legal features have changed significantly or have become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances from the other assets of the relevant Fund ("physical separation")

For the purpose of a Side Pocket Class referred to in paragraph (a) above, new subscriptions and redemptions in Share Classes other than the Side Pocket Class shall be executed on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, which shall be calculated after excluding the assets that are subject to the accounting segregation. Each such Side Pocket Class shall be closed to subscriptions and redemptions.

Where the Directors activate a Side Pocket as referred to in paragraph (b) above, the assets whose economic or legal features have changed significantly or have become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances shall remain in the original Fund which shall constitute a Side Pocket Fund, while the other assets shall be transferred to a new Fund or UCITS, or shall be transferred through a merger into an existing UCITS in accordance with the Central Bank Requirements. The original Fund shall be closed to subscriptions and redemptions and shall be put into liquidation as soon as practicable taking the best interests of the applicable Shareholders into account. The new Fund or UCITS shall be authorised and managed in accordance with the investment strategy of the original Fund.

Upon the creation of a Side Pocket Class, each Shareholder shall be allocated Shares in the relevant Side Pocket in proportion to their respective participation in the original Fund. Upon the constitution of a Side Pocket Fund as a result of other assets being transferred to a new Fund or UCITS, each Shareholder shall be allocated Shares in the new Fund or UCITS in proportion to their respective participation in the original Fund.

Any such Side Pockets shall be managed in accordance with the criteria determined by the Directors from time to time and any applicable Central Bank requirements.

The value of assets and liabilities attributable to a Side Pocket shall be determined by the Directors in accordance with the section of the Prospectus titled "Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets".

For the avoidance of doubt, where a Fund activates Side Pockets the segregated assets may be excluded from the calculation of investment limits laid down in Schedule II to this Prospectus.

5. The section of the Prospectus titled "**CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**" will be updated as

follows:

(A) The first paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

The Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Dealing Day in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. The Net Asset Value of the ICAV shall be equal to the Net Asset Value of all the Funds. The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of a Fund attributable to the relevant Class subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to that Class (including without limitation any Side Pocket Class). The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and in such other currency as the Directors may determine either generally or in relation toss a particular Class.

(B) The section titled **"Suspension of Valuation of Assets"** shall be amended as follows:

(i) The first paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

The Directors may at any time and from time to time, where justified having regard to the best interest of Shareholders temporarily suspend the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares in the ICAV or any Class in the following instances:

(ii) A new point (g) shall be inserted as follows:

(g) where necessary to manage the liquidity of the ICAV or any Fund where the Directors determine that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders (or Shareholders in the relevant Fund) to do so;

(iii) The following paragraph shall be immediately inserted after point (h):

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share at the same time as the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares in a Fund are suspended in the circumstances listed above. If the Directors determine not to suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in the circumstances listed above, any such Net Asset Value figures shall be indicative only and shall not be used as the basis for dealing in Shares. In such circumstances, a Shareholder may withdraw his application, conversion or redemption request in accordance with the provisions set down in the preceding paragraph.

ADDENDUM

LIST OF FUNDS

FAM EVOLUTION ICAV

(an Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds registered under the laws of Ireland with the registration number C185488)

This Addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus for FAM Evolution ICAV (the "ICAV") dated 1 December 2022, together with the Supplements thereto (together the "Prospectus").

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. Distribution of this Addendum is not authorised unless accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the reports referred to therein; which together form the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading, "The Directors of the ICAV" accept responsibility for the information contained in this Addendum. 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 Addendum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

List of Funds

1. Fineco AM Advisory 3;
2. Fineco AM Advisory 4;
3. Fineco AM Advisory 5;
4. Fineco AM Advisory 6;
5. Fineco AM Advisory 7;
6. Fineco AM Advisory 9;
7. FAM Alternative Conviction;
8. Fineco AM Asia Pacific Growth;
9. Fineco AM Emerging Markets Growth;
10. Fineco AM Europe Growth;
11. Fineco AM US Growth;
12. Fineco AM Global Growth;
13. FAM MegaTrends;
14. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target I;
15. Fineco AM Advisory 9 Target I;
16. FAM MegaTrends Target I;
17. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target II;
18. Fineco AM Advisory 9 Target II;
19. FAM MegaTrends Target II;
20. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target III;
21. FAM MegaTrends Target III;
22. FAM Sustainable Target January 2025;
23. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target Boost;
24. FAM MegaTrends Target Boost;
25. FAM Sustainable Target Boost;
26. FAM Global Inflation Response;
27. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target IV;
28. FAM MegaTrends Target 2025;

29. FAM Sustainable Target 2022;
30. FAM MegaTrends Target IV;
31. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target V;
32. FAM MegaTrends Target 2025 II;
33. FAM Sustainable Target 2022 II;
34. FAM MegaTrends Target V;
35. FAM Strategic Allocation;
36. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target VI;
37. FAM MegaTrends Target 2025 III;
38. FAM Sustainable Target 2022 III;
39. FAM MegaTrends Target VI;
40. Fineco AM Advisory 6 Target VII;
41. FAM MegaTrends Target 2026;
42. FAM Sustainable Target 2023;
43. FAM MegaTrends Target VII;
44. FAM MegaTrends Target 2026 II;
45. FAM Sustainable Target 2023 II;
46. FAM MegaTrends Target VIII;
47. FAM Sustainable Target 2026;
48. FAM Emerging Markets Target I;
49. FAM MegaTrends Target IX;
50. FAM MegaTrends Target 2026 III;
51. FAM Sustainable Target 2023 III;
52. FAM Sustainable Target 2026 II;
53. FAM MegaTrends Target X;
54. FAM Sustainable Target 2023 IV;
55. FAM Sustainable Target 2023 V;
56. FAM MegaTrends Target XI;
57. FAM Emerging Markets Target II;
58. Fineco AM Sustainable Target 2024;
59. Fineco AM MegaTrends Target 2027;
60. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 3;
61. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 4;
62. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 5;
63. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 6;
64. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 7;
65. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 8;
66. Fineco AM Advisory 9 Target III;
67. Fineco AM Emerging Markets Target 2027 I;
68. Fineco AM Cube Trend Opportunity Fund;
69. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 8 Target 2026;
70. Advisory 9 Progression 2025 Fineco AM Fund;
71. MegaTrends Progression 2025 Fineco AM Fund;
72. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund;
73. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund II;
74. Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 9;
75. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund III;
76. Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund;
77. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund IV;
78. Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund II;
79. Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund III;
80. Equity Controls Fineco AM Fund;
81. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund V;
82. Fineco AM Active Portfolios 20% Equity UCITS ETF;
83. Fineco AM Active Portfolios 60% Equity UCITS ETF;
84. Fineco AM Active Portfolios 100% Equity UCITS ETF;

85. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VI;
86. Fineco AM Longevity 2040 UCITS ETF;
87. Fineco AM Longevity 2050 UCITS ETF;
88. Fineco AM Longevity 2060 UCITS ETF;
89. Longevity 2040 Fineco AM Fund;
90. Longevity 2050 Fineco AM Fund;
91. Longevity 2060 Fineco AM Fund;
92. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VII;
93. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VIII;
94. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund IX
95. Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund X;
96. Top Twenty Conservative Selection Fineco AM Fund;
97. Top Twenty Balanced Selection Fineco AM Fund;
98. Top Twenty Dynamic Selection Fineco AM Fund;
99. Global Defence Target Passive Emerging Markets Equity Fineco AM Fund; and
100. Global Defence Target Passive Tech Leaders Fineco AM Fund.

DATE: 28 August 2026

FINECO AM ADVISORY 3

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 3** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 90% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;

(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including

but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures and Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives

the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the

bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 25% MSCI World Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to- long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR..

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could

be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus).

While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class K Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class KH Acc GBP	£100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	GBP	Yes	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class K Acc GBP	£100	Closed	GBP	No	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	EUR	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.30% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.
Risk Factor

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 4

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 4** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 35% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 85% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is

associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equity indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.
Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 20% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a

result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes /4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes /4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class D Acc*	€100	RG	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period, Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.40% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 5

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 5** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM EVOLUTION ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 45% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity incomes indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a

futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised

inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 30% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to- long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may

be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**		**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**	**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed		No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class K Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class KH Acc GBP	£100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	GBP	Yes	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class K Acc GBP	£100	Closed	GBP	No	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	EUR	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period, Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.40% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater

probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the
relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge

or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class D Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.70% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge

Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors

will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus

FINECO AM ADVISORY 7

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 7** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 50% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate

swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets

e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 40% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 60% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class K Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class KH Acc GBP	£100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	GBP	Yes	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class K Acc GBP	£100	Closed	GBP	No	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period, Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.70% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-

charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 9

SUPPLEMENT DATED 14 APRIL 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 9** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate; (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity indices and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a

third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating
Class Premium Acc	€100	15 April 2026 – 15 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€500,000 / €5,000	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.75% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM ALTERNATIVE CONVICTION

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM ALTERNATIVE CONVICTION** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term growth.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that may be classified as alternative funds which pursue a diversified range of alternative and absolute return strategies (i.e. strategies that seek to provide an absolute return in all market environments but that impose liquidity, transparency, regulatory oversight and strict risk management). However, the Fund shall not invest more than 30% of its Net Asset Value in such Underlying Funds that are classified as alternative investment funds under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU. The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a diversified range of investment strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which

gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a

currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund

as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the absolute value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, based on a one- tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and a confidence interval using an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days).

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L1	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class A1 Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating

Class D Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Requests for Redemption and Conversion of Shares

The following definitions shall apply in respect of requests for redemption or conversion of Shares of the Fund:

"Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day" means each Dealing Day that occurs five Business Days after the relevant Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline provided that there shall be at least one Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day per fortnight; and

"Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) five Business Days before the relevant Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day, provided always that the Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point and that Shareholders shall be notified in advance if the Directors determine to change the Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline.

Requests for the redemption or conversion of Shares should be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form) on behalf of the ICAV by facsimile or other electronic means approved by the Administrator in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors and be signed by the Shareholder.

Requests for redemption received prior to the Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline for any Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day will be processed on the relevant Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day. Any requests for redemption or conversion of Shares received after the Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline for a Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day will be processed on the next Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day, provided that there shall be five Business Days between the Redemption/Conversion Dealing Deadline and such Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day, and unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, determine otherwise provided that such redemption request(s) have been received prior to the relevant Valuation Point for the relevant Redemption/Conversion Dealing Day.

For further information in relation to requests for redemption or conversion of shares, please see the sections of the Prospectus titled "Redemption of Shares" and "Conversion of Shares".

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.40% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ASIA PACIFIC GROWTH
SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 OCTOBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ASIA PACIFIC GROWTH** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Investment Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the Asia Pacific region. The Investment Manager deems the Asia Pacific region to include those jurisdictions considered by the Investment Manager to be jurisdictions characterised as being in the Asia Pacific region by the United Nations or are included in an Asia Pacific index by a recognised index provider, including, but not limited to, Australia, mainland China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China, India and Russia; the Fund will not itself invest directly in securities listed or traded in those jurisdictions. The Fund's exposure to Russia via Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Investment Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Investment Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity markets in the Asia Pacific region, as mentioned above. The Investment Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Investment Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Investment Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the

relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Investment Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Investment Manager and/or the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager and/or Investment Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/ basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Investment Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Investment Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be availableto Shareholders upon request .

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Investment Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Investment Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI AC Asia Pacific Net Total Return Index and 20% MSCI Growth AC

Asia Pacific Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Investment Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l. of 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246, Luxembourg to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement on 01 October 2024. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's business includes the management of portfolios including but not limited to UCITS.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Investment Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material

negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: US Dollar.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.60% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value each Class of Shares.
Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM EMERGING MARKETS GROWTH
SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 OCTOBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM EMERGING MARKETS GROWTH** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Investment Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities and equity-linked instruments (i.e. American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts) issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging markets refer to countries that are considered by the Investment Manager to be countries that are characterised as emerging by the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or are included in an emerging markets index by a recognised index provider. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China and India; the Fund will not itself invest in those jurisdictions. Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The Fund's exposure to Russia via investment in the Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Fund will not directly invest in securities listed or traded in Russia.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Investment Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Investment Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity markets in countries considered by the Investment Manager to be emerging markets, as mentioned above. The Investment Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Investment Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Investment Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward tradeoff (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both

quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Investment Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Investment Manager and/or the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager and/or Investment Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Investment Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Investment Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available to Shareholders upon request.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Investment Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Investment Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility

in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI Emerging Markets Daily Net Total Return Index and 20% MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Investment

Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l. of 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246, Luxembourg to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement on 01 October 2024. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's business includes the management of portfolios including but not limited to UCITS.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the** Investment **Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the** Investment **Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden,

material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: US Dollar.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.60% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

FINECO AM EUROPE GROWTH
SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 OCTOBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM EUROPE GROWTH** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Investment Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European region. The Investment Manager deems the European region to include those jurisdictions considered by the Investment Manager to be jurisdictions characterised as being in the European region by the United Nations or are included in a European index by a recognised index provider, including, but not be limited to, the European Economic Area, Switzerland, , Turkey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar, Monaco, Azerbaijan and Russia (the Fund's exposure to Russia via investment in the Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Fund will not directly invest in securities listed or traded in Russia). Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Investment Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Investment Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in European equity markets, as mentioned above. The Investment Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Investment Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Investment Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Investment Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Investment Manager and/or the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager and/or Investment Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Investment Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Investment Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available to Shareholders upon request.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Investment Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Investment Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI Europe Net Total Return Index and 20% MSCI Europe Growth Net Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Investment Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%,

a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l. of 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246, Luxembourg to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement on 01 October 2024. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's business includes the management of portfolios including but not limited to UCITS.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Investment Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is

changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.60% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-

FINECO AM US GROWTH

SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 OCTOBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM US GROWTH** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto.

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Investment Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the United States. Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Investment Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Investment Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in US equity markets, as mentioned above. The Investment Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Investment Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Investment Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference

between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Investment Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Investment Manager and/or the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in

accordance with its investment policy. The Investment Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Investment Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available to Shareholders upon request.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Investment Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Investment Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk

of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI USA Net Total Return Index and 20% MSCI USA Growth Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Investment Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l. of 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246, Luxembourg to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement on 01 October 2024. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's business includes the management of portfolios including but not limited to UCITS .

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Investment Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability

risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: US Dollar.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L1 A	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class L1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Distributing
Class A1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Distributing
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500/ €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.60% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

S*ales Charge*
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus

FINECO AM GLOBAL GROWTH

SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 OCTOBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM GLOBAL GROWTH** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest up principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Investment Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities anywhere in the world. Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Investment Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Investment Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Investment Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Investment Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Investment Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture

(i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Investment Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Investment Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Investment Manager and/or the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked in an account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager and/or the Investment Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Investment Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Investment Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available to Shareholders upon request.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Investment Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Investment Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying

instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return Index and 20% MSCI ACWI Growth Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Investment Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Investment Manager
The Manager has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l. of 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246, Luxembourg to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement on 01 October 2024. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's business includes the management of portfolios including but not limited to UCITS .

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure
The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Investment Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: USD.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€50,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.60% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund . In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS SUPPLEMENT

DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MEGATRENDS** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. Investment in Underlying Funds will have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are **examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends** and are for **illustrative purposes only**. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be **an exhaustive list** and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does **not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes** at any time:

1. Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
2. Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
3. Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
4. Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
5. Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are

not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equities issued by companies linked to Megatrends, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers); and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/basket of equity and currencies.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield

enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that

follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: USD.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Class L1 Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/4%	€20,000 / €500	Accumulating
Class K Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class KH Acc GBP	£100	2 December 2022-1 June 2023	GBP	Yes	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class K Acc GBP	£100	Closed	GBP	No	No	£100 / £100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	2 December 2022-1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.85% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM Megatrends
Legal entity identifier: 635400GXRXBLSMIDMZ71

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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

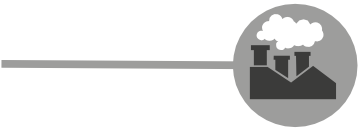
    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ 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 investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation as set out in the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends" (the "Supplement").

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. Investment in Underlying Funds will have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

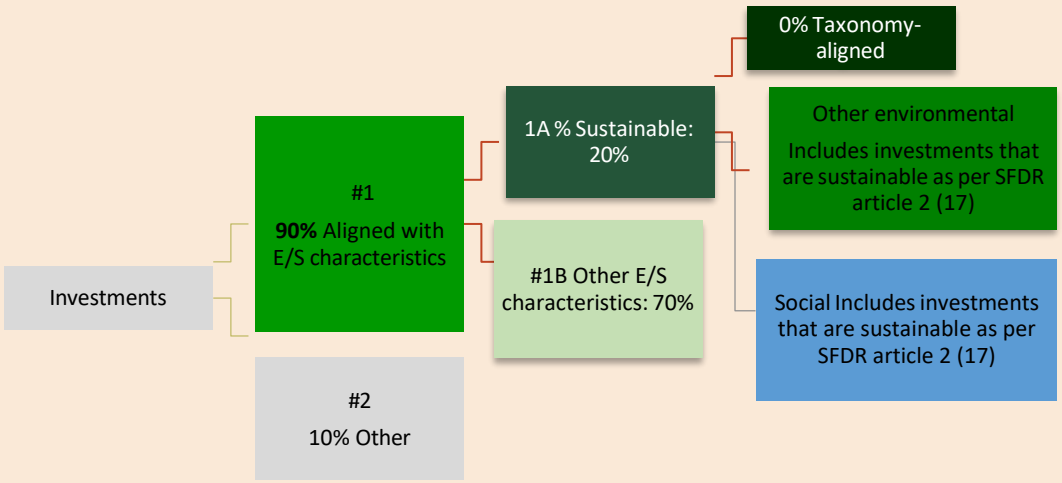
In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 20% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

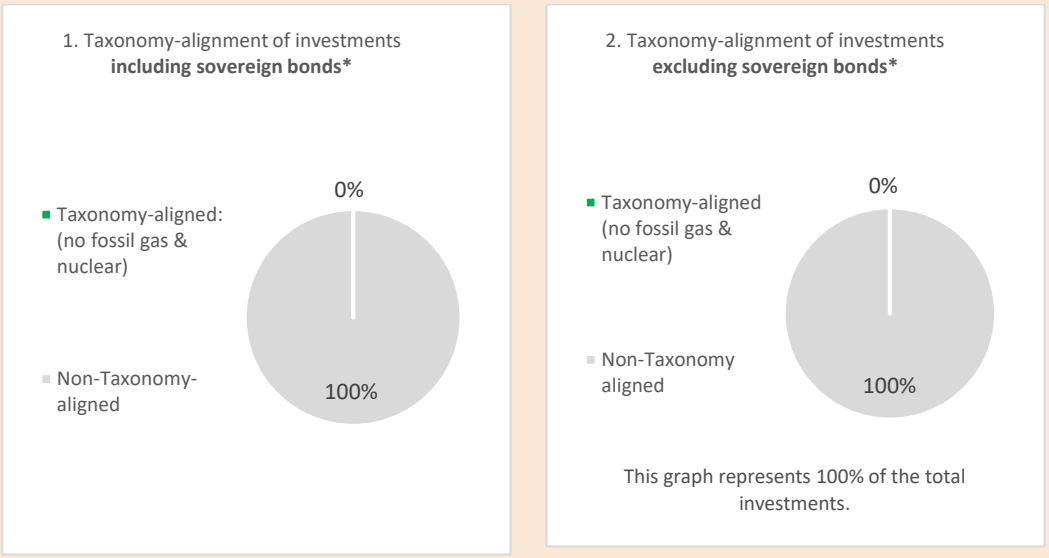
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.



** 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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

20%*.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?



20%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 20% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET I

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET I** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 90 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders . Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment

policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in

the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options

on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market-based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion

policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.65%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 0.95%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.30%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.70%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "**Risk Factors**" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 9 TARGET I

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 9 TARGET I** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 90 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 100% (only after the completion of the Averaging Out process) of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying FundsThe Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required

to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put

options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised

inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund

as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.00%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.35%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.75%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET I

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target I** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 90 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed below are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one

of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;

- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade- off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies,(ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices,(iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the

Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant

currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability

Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: US Dollar.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.05%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.40%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.85%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM Megatrends Target I
Legal entity identifier: 635400RDHSNNEXU1LG29

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

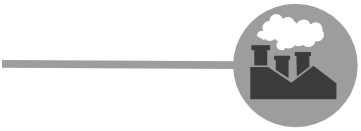
    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ 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 investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underlying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

- ***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?

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

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

  Not applicable

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

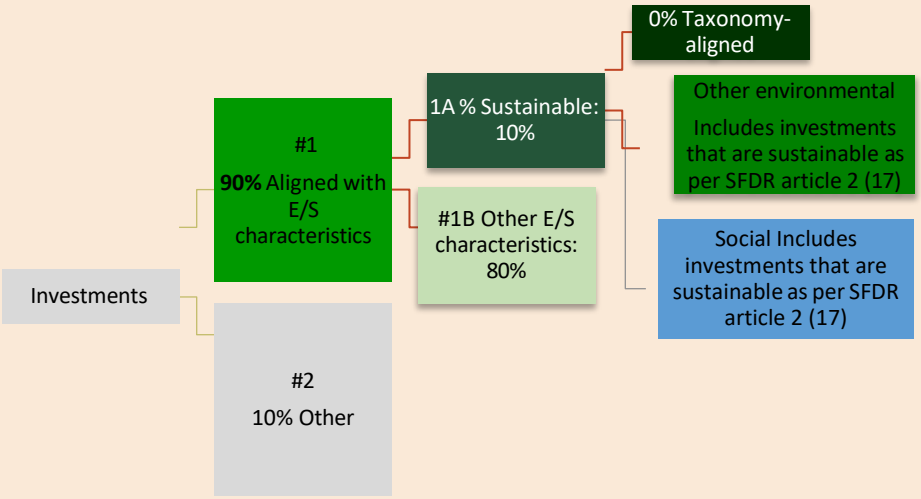
Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

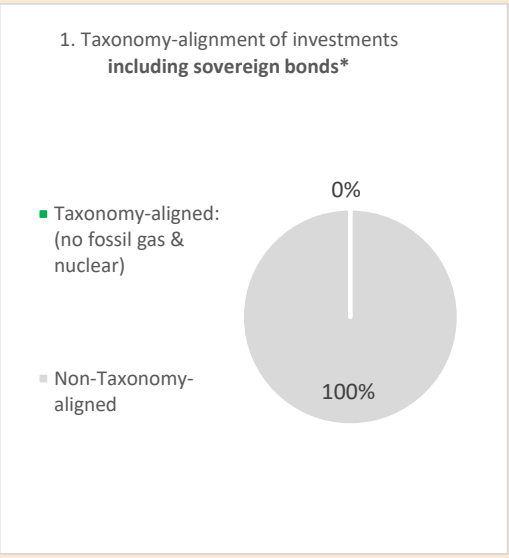
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

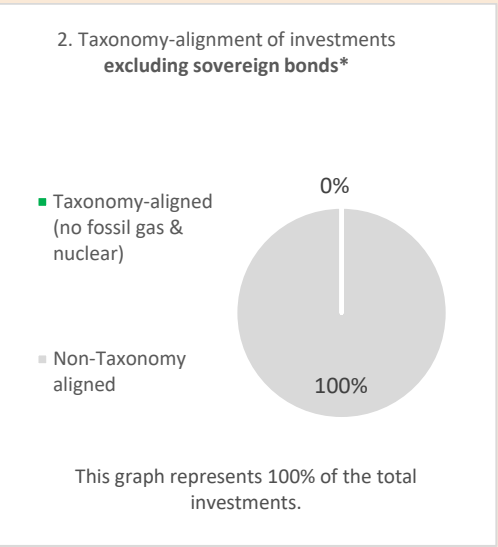
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: x

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.





** 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?***
  0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer period or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds.The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence

will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required

to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, equity securities /basket of equity securities;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in"

gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the

Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset

Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The

Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.65%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 0.95%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.30%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.70%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed,

directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 9 TARGET II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 9 TARGET II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 100% (only after the completion of the Averaging Out process) of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required

to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, eqity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying

put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund

to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%

After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.00%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.35%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.75%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2019 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed below are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade- off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture

(i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.
Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more

volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is

expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: US Dollar.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.05%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.40%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.85%

Administrator’s Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary’s Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET II
Legal entity identifier: 635400DJYLXDTL2IUL43

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

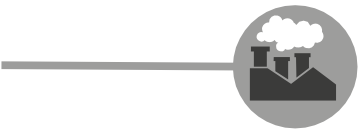
    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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.

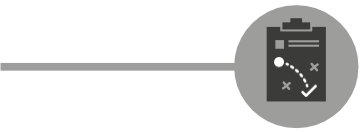


Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☑ Yes, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?



The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

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

- Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

  Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

  As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

  The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

  For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

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?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of

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

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

Not applicable

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

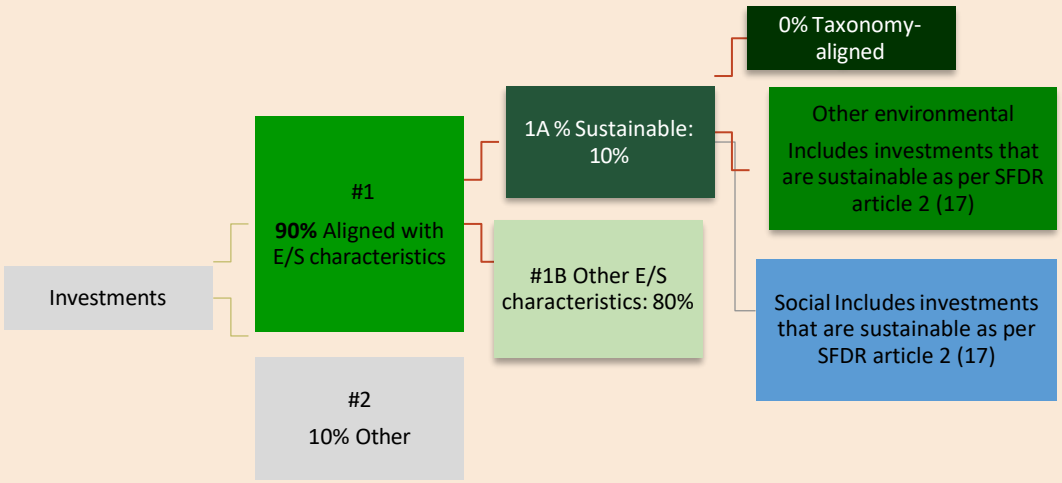
Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social

characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.



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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

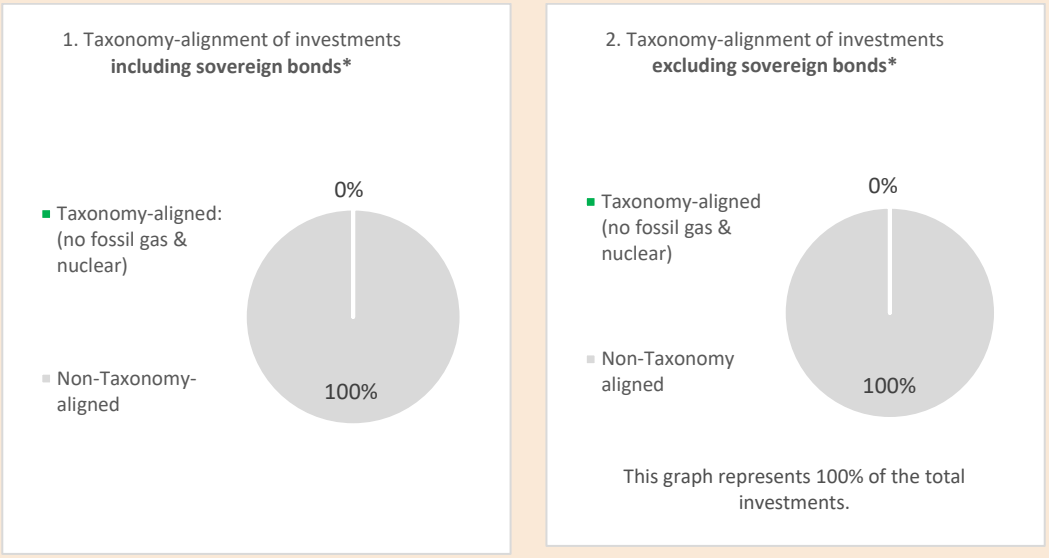
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: x

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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on

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

availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment

policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees

that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in"

gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equity indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the

Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.65%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 0.95%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.30%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.70%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors

will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed below are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade- off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the

relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the

Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency

exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	0%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.05%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.40%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.85%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 0% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET III
Legal entity identifier: 635400JOTVIITQCAW706

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

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.

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

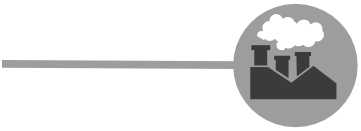
    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?



The the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

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

Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

- ***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?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of

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

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

Not applicable

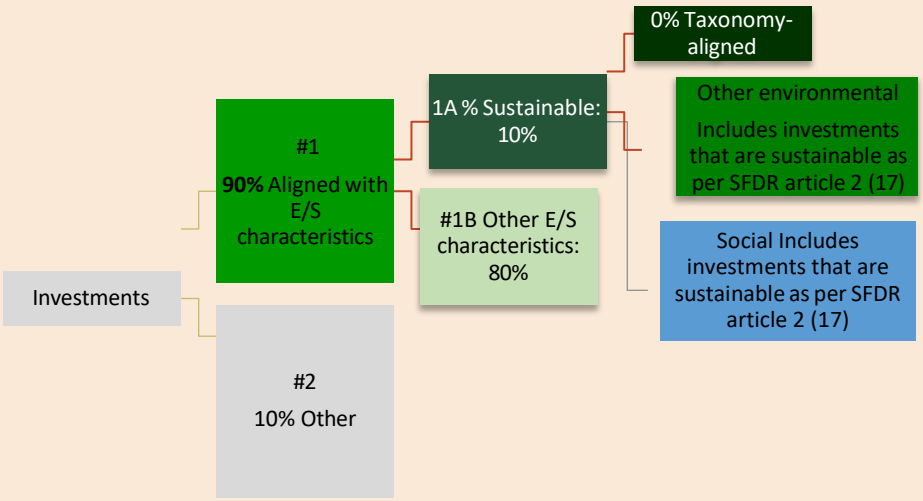
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



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

#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

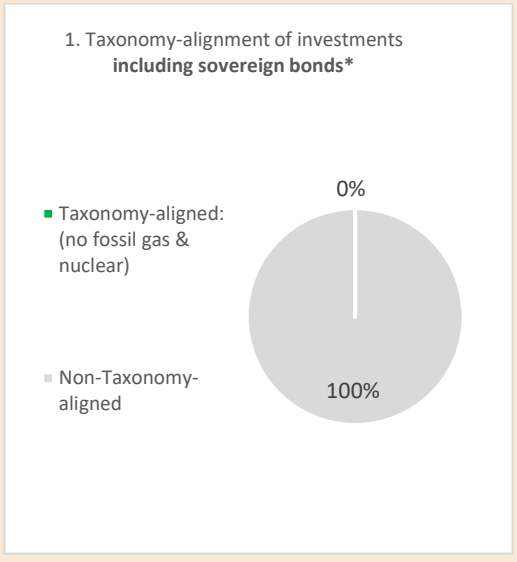
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

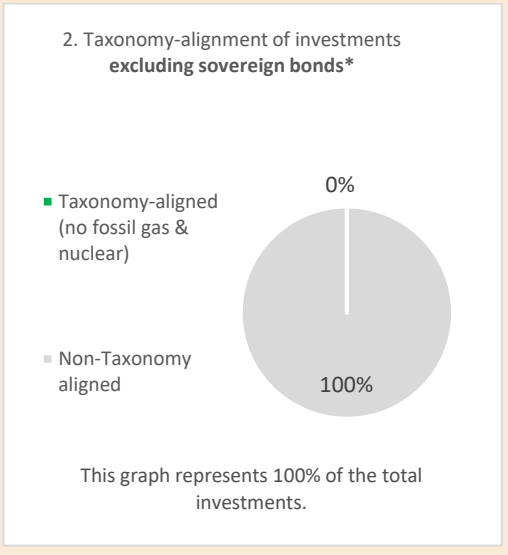
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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?*** 0%.
  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling

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

activities.



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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?



10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

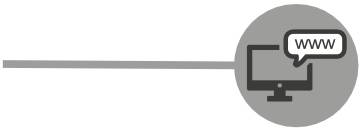
  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET JANUARY 2025

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target January 2025** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	10 January 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 3 years.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, following the last day of the Subscription Period, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce by approximately 1.72% of the Fund's assets. This reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue in the same proportion every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

      ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

      The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

      As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

      - A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
      - Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
      - Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
      - Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

      In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account

with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial

statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued

or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	23 December 2019 – 09 January 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 0.30%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 0.70%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.05%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 1.40%
After the end of year 4	Up to 1.85%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 4% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET JANUARY 2025

Legal entity identifier: 635400FBEMUKNTOPNX11

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a

minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening

For any potential direct holdings, the Manager applies the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its exclusion policy (the "**Exclusion Policy**").

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the***

environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

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

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target January 2025" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government

agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

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

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

b. Minimum underlying fund score

80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

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

Not applicable

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

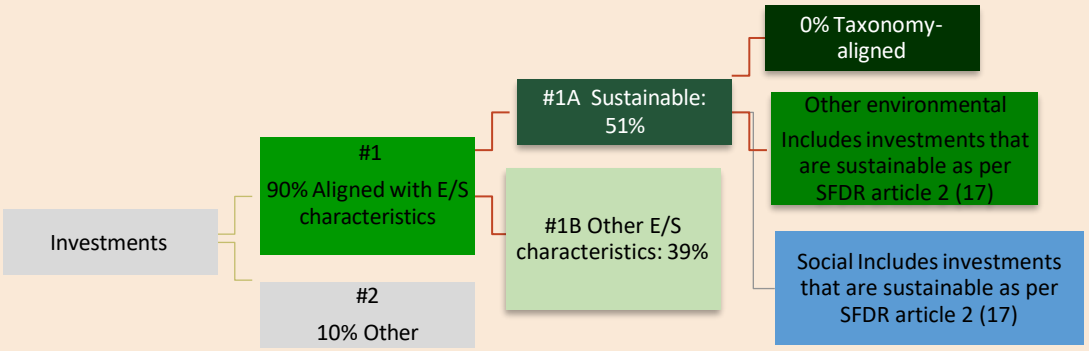
Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

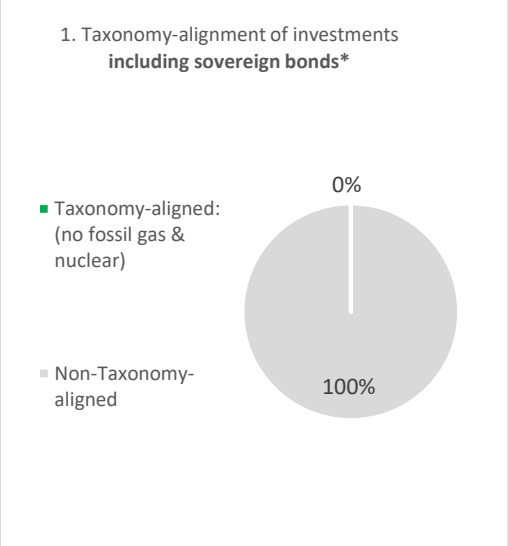
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

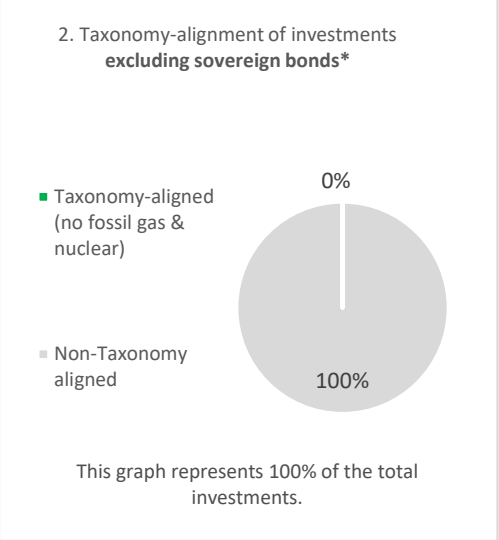
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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 investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and

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

the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Manager's Exclusion Policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET BOOST

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET BOOST** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date	14 April 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Target Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 3 years.

After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Target Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month following the last day of the Subscription Period for 58 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies").

   The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   (1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

   (2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

   (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the

UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk

integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	30 March 2020- 14 April 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.00%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.35%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.65%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.00%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.40%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET BOOST

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target Boost** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	14 April 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 3 years.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

      Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

      A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in

the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-

off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of

the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	30 March 2020- 14 April 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET BOOST
Legal entity identifier: 63540038YGAWX1RPBV64

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. **Positive Screening**

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

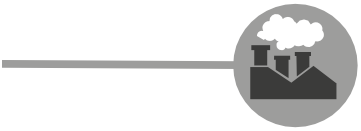
    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ 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 is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target Boost" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to companies, sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

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?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of

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

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

Not applicable

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

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

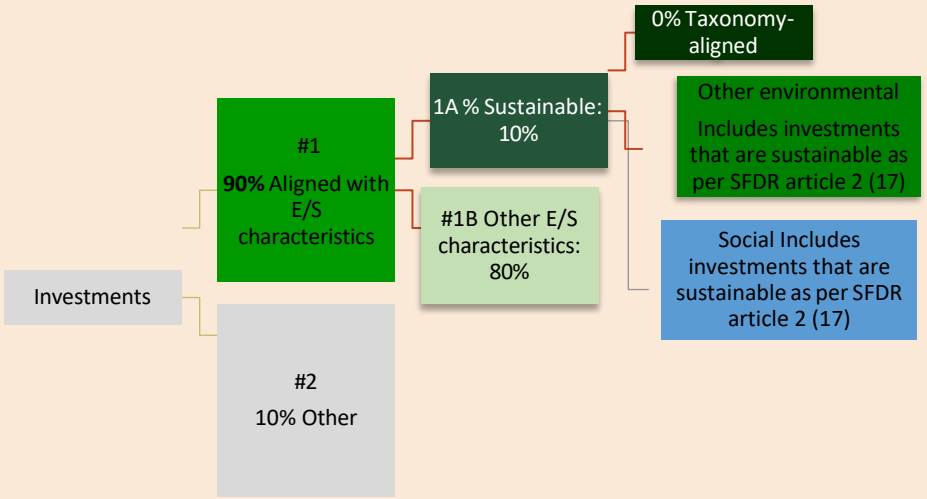
In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting

the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

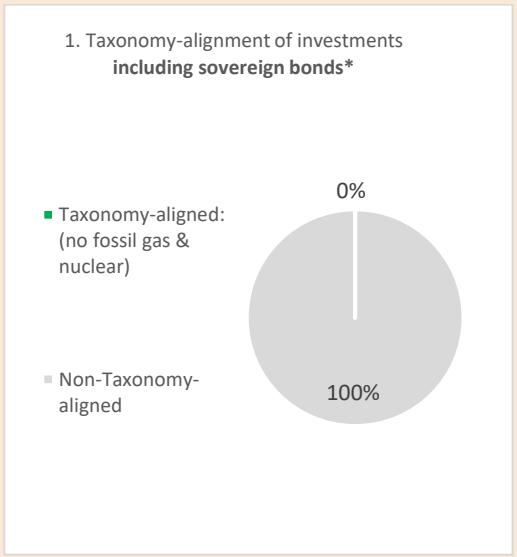
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

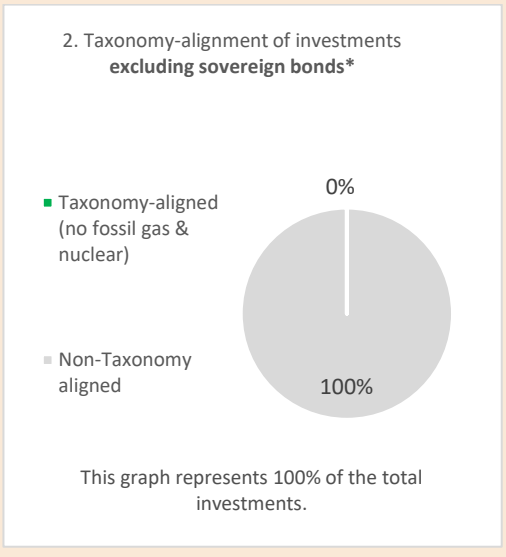
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: x

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?



10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET BOOST

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target Boost** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	14 April 2022
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 3 years.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

      ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

      The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the

community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other

opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) - (v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge

the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the short to medium term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies

that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The

(iii) Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and	Distribution Type

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

						Minimum Subsequent Subscription	
Class L Acc	€100	30 March 2020 – 14 April 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET BOOST
Legal entity identifier: 635400ECCUJ8A7UQ3H06

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 51% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a

minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening

For any potential direct holdings, the Manager applies the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its exclusion policy (the "**Exclusion Policy**").

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

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

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target Boost" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally in units of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government

agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

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

For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

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?

a. Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

b. Minimum underlying fund score

80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

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

Not applicable

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

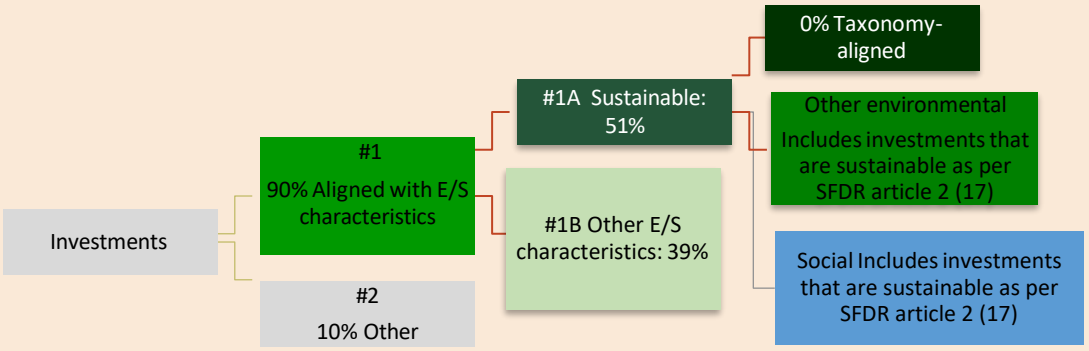
Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

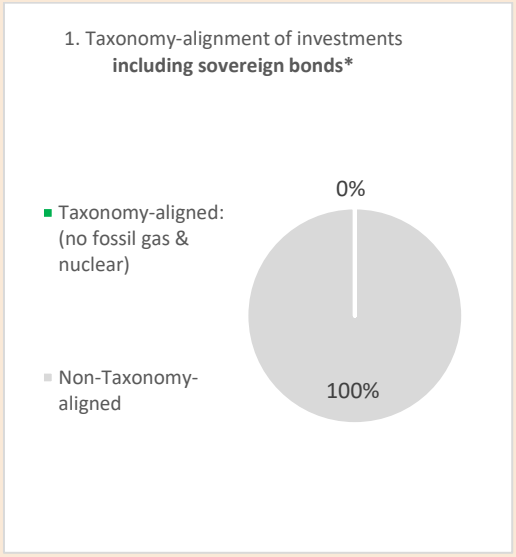
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

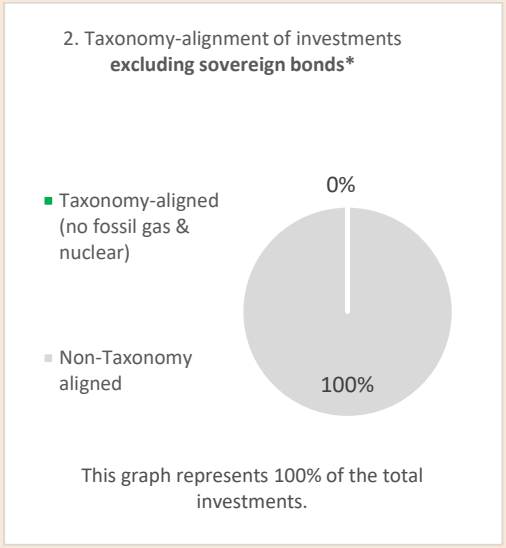
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and

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

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 strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM GLOBAL INFLATION RESPONSE

SUPPLEMENT DATED 22 JANUARY 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM GLOBAL INFLATION RESPONSE** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to theUCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Shareholders should note that dividends are payable out of the capital of the Fund. As a result capital will be eroded and distributions will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. The rationale for providing for the payment of dividends out of capital is to allow the Fund the ability to provide a stable and consistent level of distribution to investors seeking income oriented investment solutions.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation and generate a regular stream of income.

In trying to achieve the investment objective the Fund may:

(1) invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world including, but not limited to, global equities, both public (listed on securities markets and exchanges around the world) and private equity-related instruments, such as preferred stocks, warrants as well as diversified portfolios of equities of companies which derive revenues from activities related to real estate (REITs) and infrastructure;
(2) invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade, (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;
(3) invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities;
(4) invest up to 20% in exchange traded commodities (ETCs) which provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities;

(5) invest up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with an absolute return investment strategy. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. In addition, any investment in an Underlying Fund may give rise to an exposure to currencies, commodities and derivative instruments. In particular, any

Underlying Fund may utilize both over-the-counter and exchange traded instruments (including derivative instruments such as swaps, futures, options and forward agreements), trade on margin and engage in short sales.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the expected global levels of inflation.

The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary qualitative and quantitative model, run on a quarterly basis, designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Model") and/or by third party analysis. This proprietary Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data to develop a broad understanding of the current macroeconomic outlook and key trends that could influence the inflationary environment. Important factors include but are not limited to a range of data on economic growth, unemployment rates, global and country-specific gross domestic product, inflation rates, currency, yield level, equity valuations, cash flows, earnings momentum, country risk profile, confidence indices as well as the monetary and fiscal policies implemented by Central Banks (for example the European Central Bank, the Bank of England etc.). Further attention is also given to the spreads on bond market debt across countries and sectors. The analysis produced by the Model allows the Manager take advantage of inflationary episodes ("Inflationary Episodes", i.e. situations in which there is a sustained rise in overall price levels followed by a decline in the purchasing power over time) to adjust the mix of investments towards a portfolio thatwill look to provide positive risk-adjusted returns during Inflationary Episodes, by gaining exposureto commodities within the above limits.

Further to the above, the Manager will give consideration to the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment duediligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off

(i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Managerto estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managedby the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" inthe Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") and Efficient Portfolio Management techniques.

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with

the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a

bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% MSCI World Net Total Return Index and 20% Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Total Return Index Value Unhedged EUR (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term and who are also seeking regular income while willing to accept a moderate level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/2% max	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/2% max	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class K Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class K Dist GBP	£100	Closed	GBP	No	No	£100 / £100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the

table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription expect in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET IV

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET IV** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled

"Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) and above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures and Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices

in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps (“IRS”)

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the

right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure
The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given

that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed,

directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2025

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2025** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	16 June 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date
Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure

to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a

bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price

trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	3 June 2020 – 16 June 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class

During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM Megatrends Target 2025
Legal entity identifier: 254900MVZOZAP0336Z41

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2025" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures)

issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

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

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum Underlying Fund score**
  80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

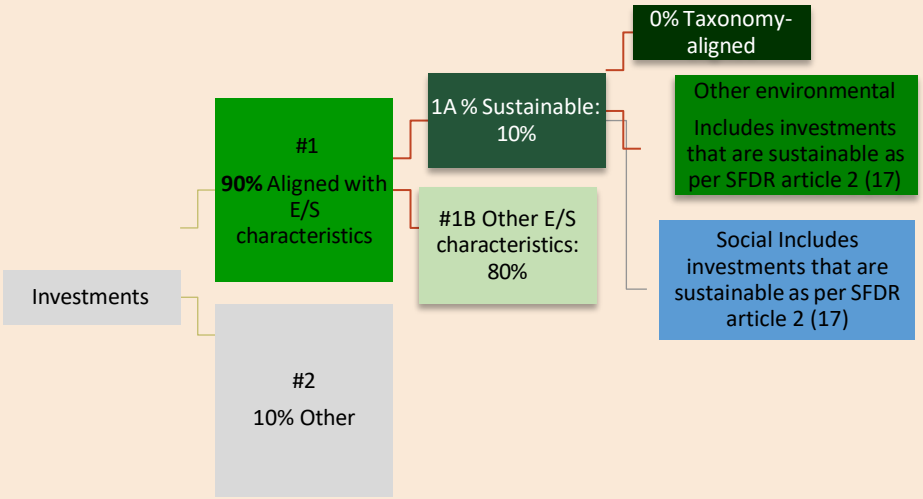
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

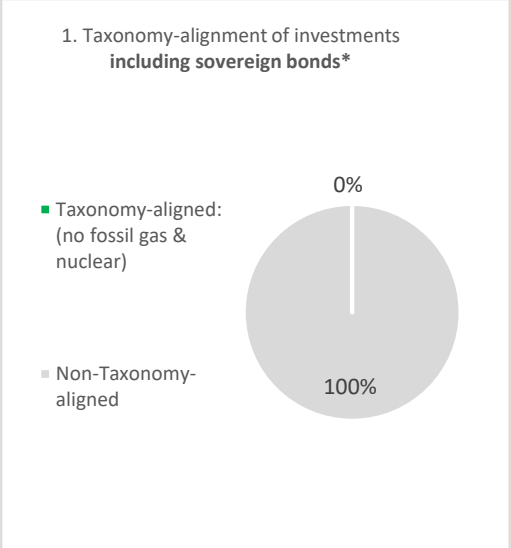
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

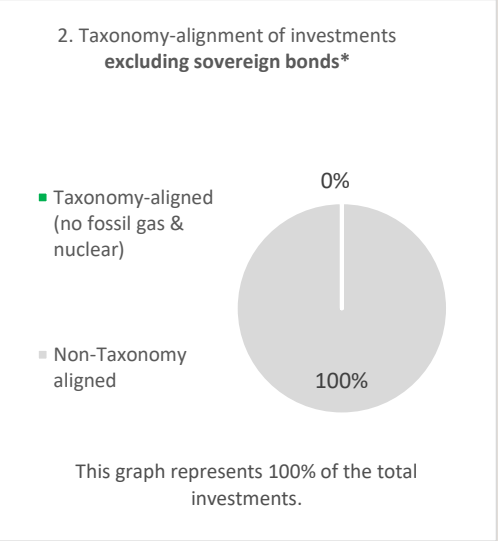
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on

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

availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2022** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	16 June 2022
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term

Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as

mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with

the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(i) (ii)The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	3 June 2020 – 16 June 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%

After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022
Legal entity identifier: 254900DMNS2CEBNTOH98

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled 'FAM Sustainable Target 2022' (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner, as set out further in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been

selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

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

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

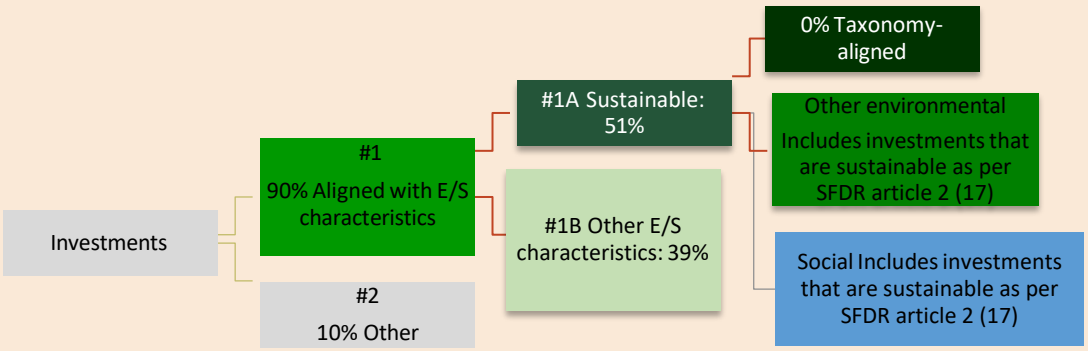
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

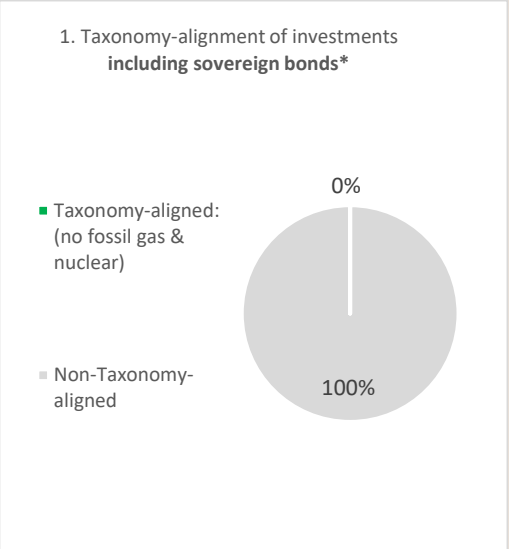
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

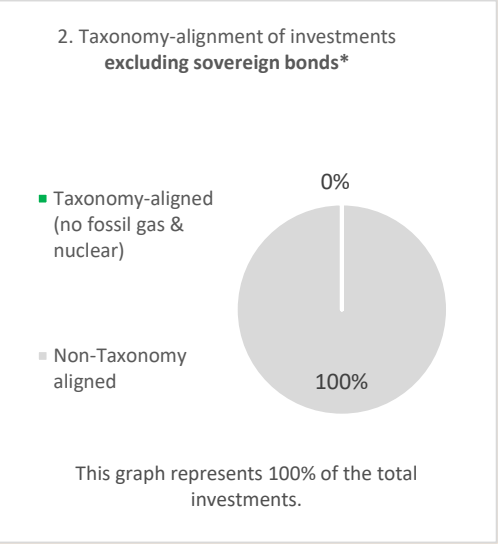
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.



*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

 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 green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing activities of investee companies.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET IV

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target IV** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The Original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time.

Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted

returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's

guidance titled “UCITS Financial Indices”. It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a “look-through” approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund’s exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this “look through” analysis, if the Fund’s exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond’s portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures

of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading

"Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET IV
Legal entity identifier: 2549008VMEXR2IDAGN66

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 15% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each

Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

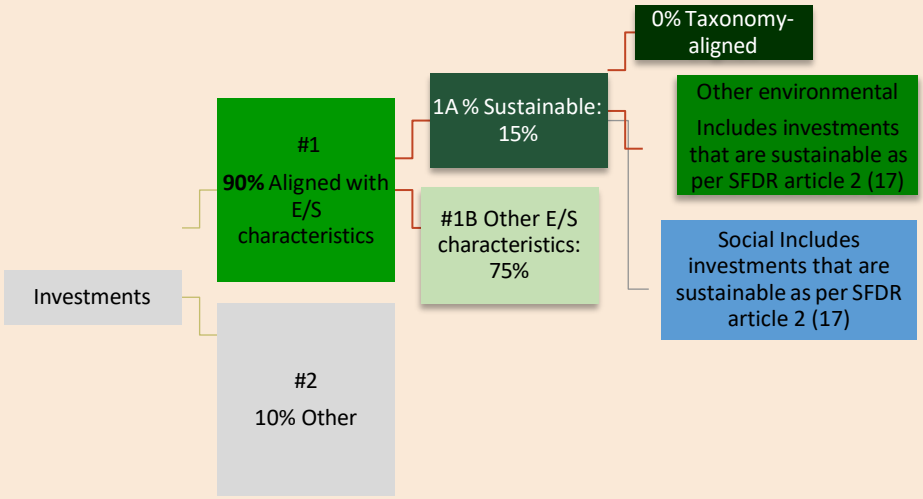
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 15% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

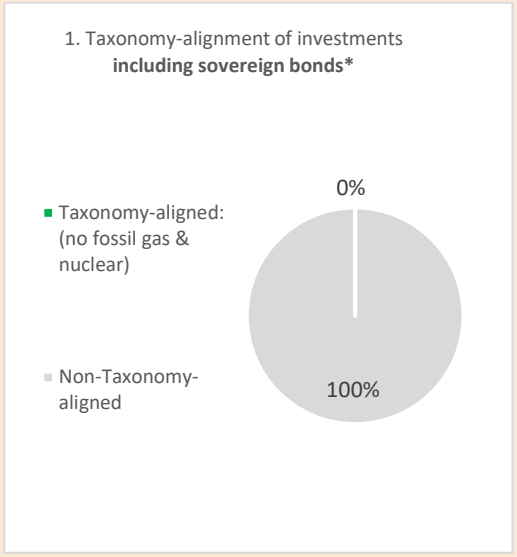
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

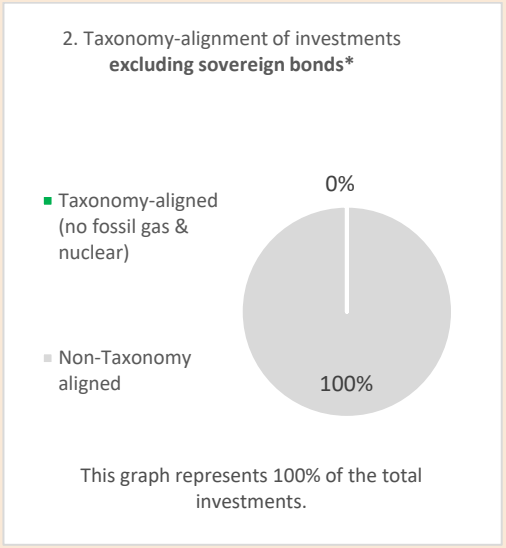
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





** 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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

15%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

15%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 15% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this

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

overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET V

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET V** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period).** The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper,

treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such

Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")
Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bond, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options

on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated

between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark

composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2025 II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2025 II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	8 September 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date
Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio.

Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised

inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.
In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's

portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.
Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	20 August 2020– 7 September 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2025 II
Legal entity identifier: 254900LV8MNRGWMBQM68

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 10% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

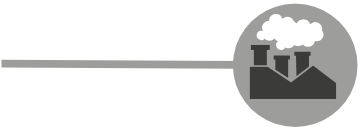
b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

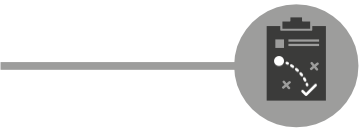
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2025 II" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures)

issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

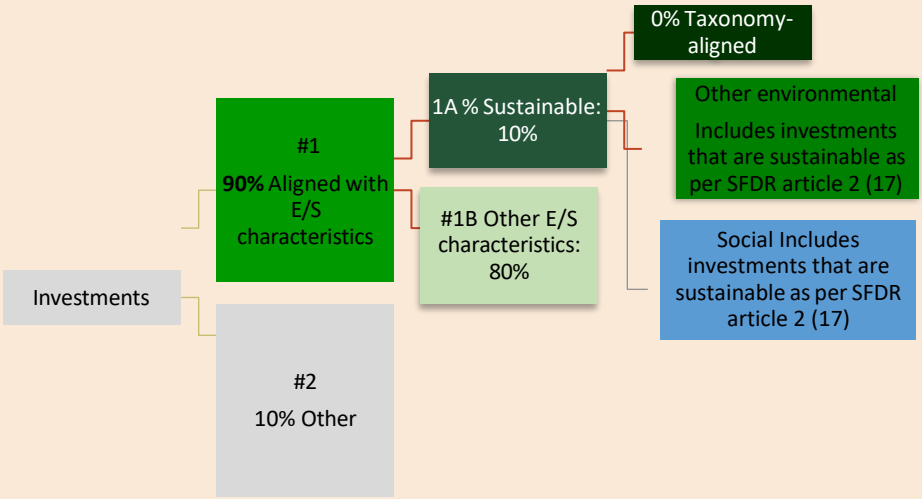
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

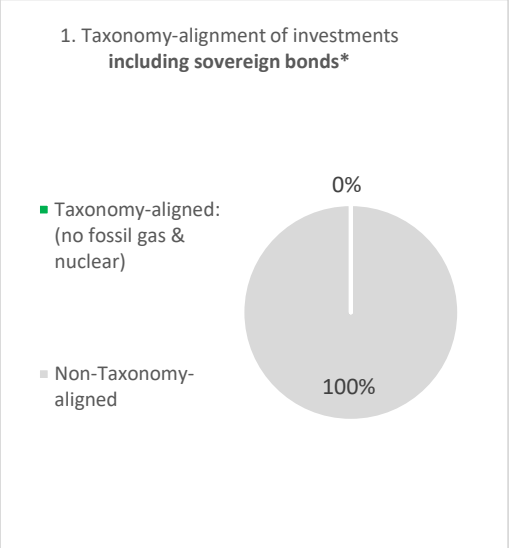
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

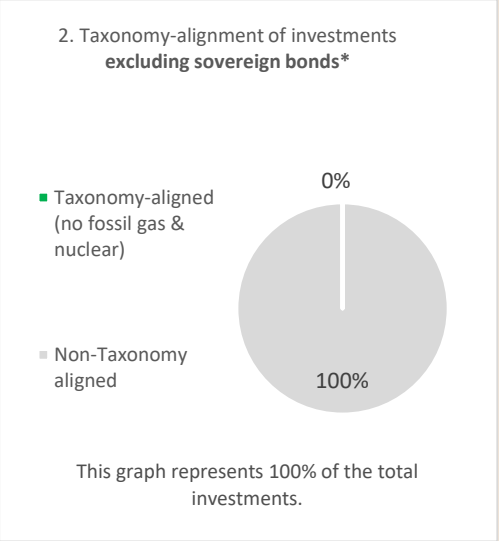
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022 II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2022 II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	7 September 2022
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as

described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval

of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and
(ii)The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	20 August 2020 – 7 September 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class

During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022 II
Legal entity identifier: 254900V68E14179O3E20

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a

minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies

any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions. No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2022 II" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement.

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

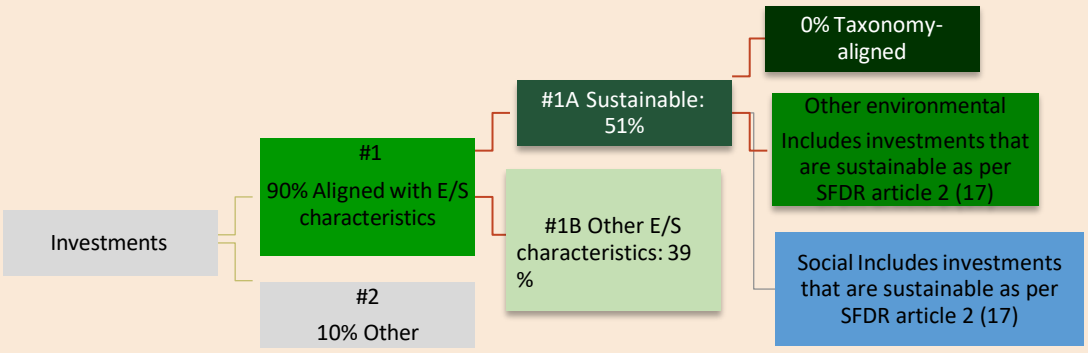
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

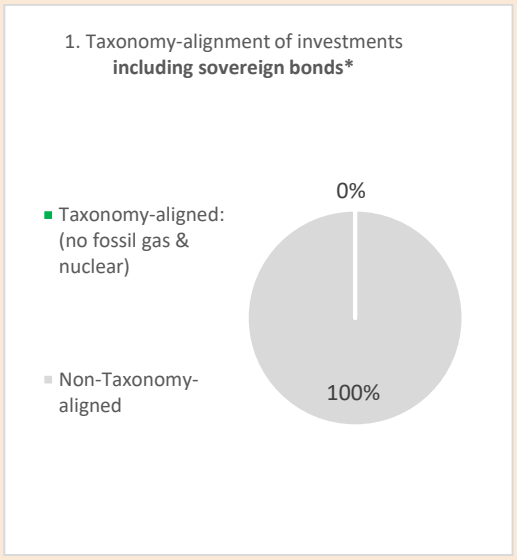
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

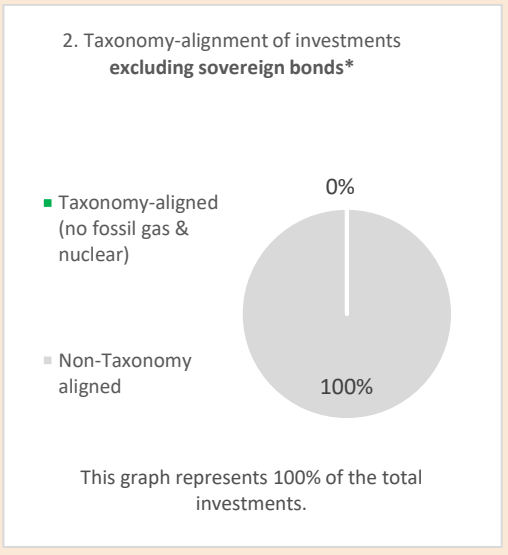
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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 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.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.
There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?
51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?
51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and

social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET V

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target V**(the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2020 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. . Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a

Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits

of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract

between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET V
Legal entity identifier: 254900F095V0IVSF1Y33

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 15% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

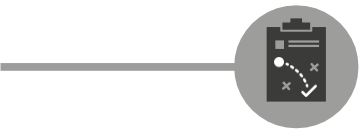
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The

investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment

Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

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

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum Underlying Fund score**
  80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

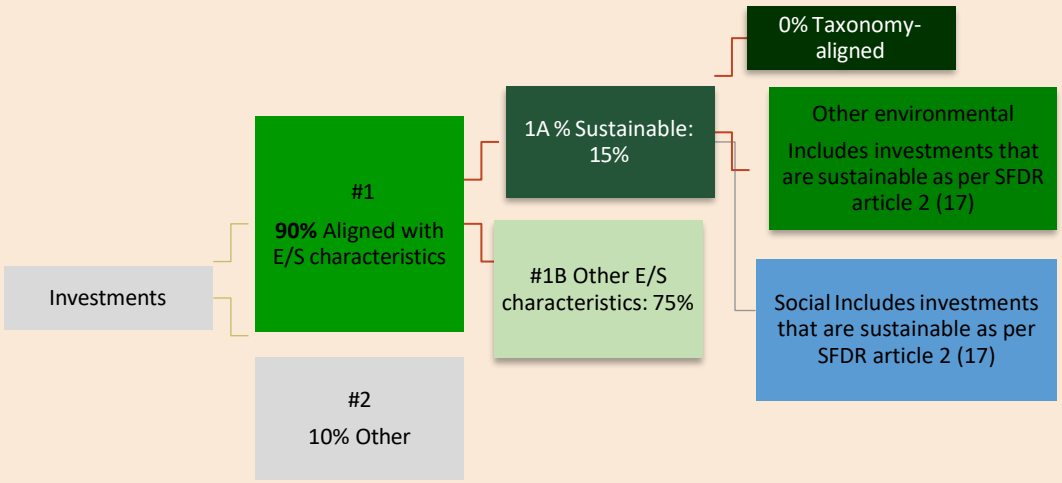
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 15% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

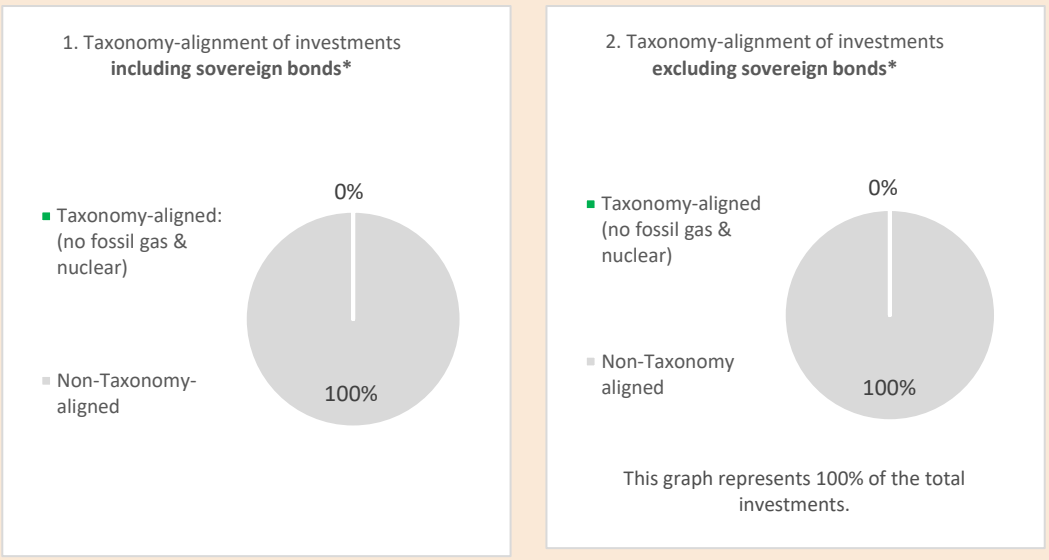
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No x

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.



**** 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?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

15%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

15%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 15% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and

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

social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM STRATEGIC ALLOCATION

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Strategic Allocation** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 50% of its assets in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 90% of its asset in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash; and (3) may invest up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a

particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

In respect of the selection of all the assets of the Fund, the Manager will obtain support from the Investment Adviser as defined below.

Investment Adviser
The Manager has appointed Orthos Advisory AG, 'Orthos', Alte Landstrasse 37, 8700 Küsnacht ZH, Switzerland as investment adviser in respect of the Fund, with no discretionary investment management capacity pursuant to a non-discretionary investment advisory agreement dated 15 September 2020. Orthos will provide strategic asset allocation advice to the Manager in respect of the selection and weighting of assets of the Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the Manager will retain full discretion in respect of the selection and weighting of assets of the Fund.

Orthos is regulated as an Investment manager by FINMA via VQF/BOVV SROs and its principal business is to provide investment advisory services and portfolio management services.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's

bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate

increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 70% MSCI World Net Total Return Index and 30% Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Total Return Index Value Unhedged EUR (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low**

levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer for Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500,000 / €10,000	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	2 December 2022 - 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500,000 / €10,000	Distributing
Class D Acc	€100	2 December 2022 - 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating
Class DH Acc	€100	2 December 2022 - 1 June 2023	Euro	Yes	No	€500 /€100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net

Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Investment Adviser Fees

The Manager shall pay out of its own fee the fees of the Investment Adviser.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET VI

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET VI** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2022 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

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- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in

the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps, inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps (“IRS”)

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager’s view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The

Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period, Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2025 III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2025 III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

This Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	10 November 2025
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date
Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of

increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be

changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's

portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	19 October 2020– 10 November 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	19 October 2020 – 10 November 2020	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2025 III
Legal entity identifier: 254900L86F5FVBG0Z340

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 10% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

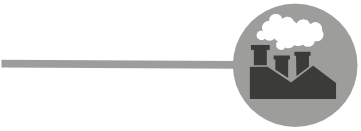
b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

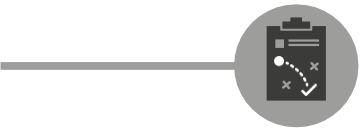
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2025 III" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures)

issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the “Initial Strategies”).

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund’s allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis (“Averaging Out”).
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the “Longer Term Strategies”).

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

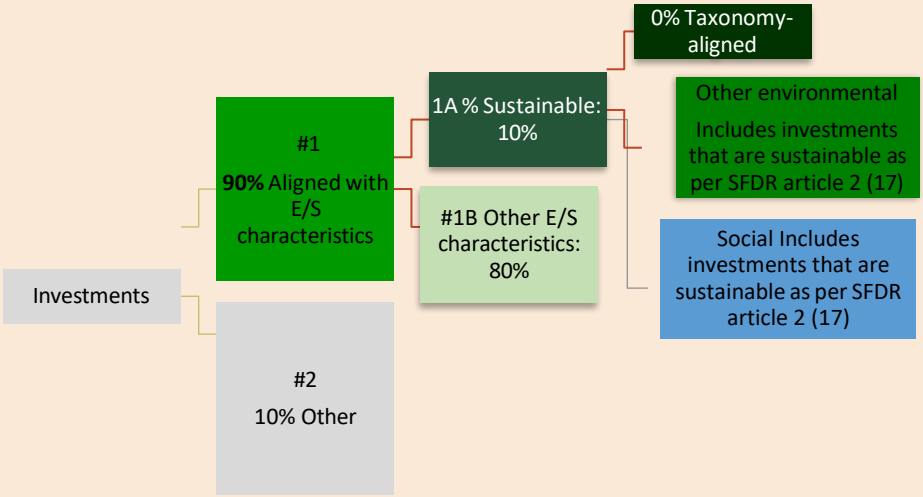
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a



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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.



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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

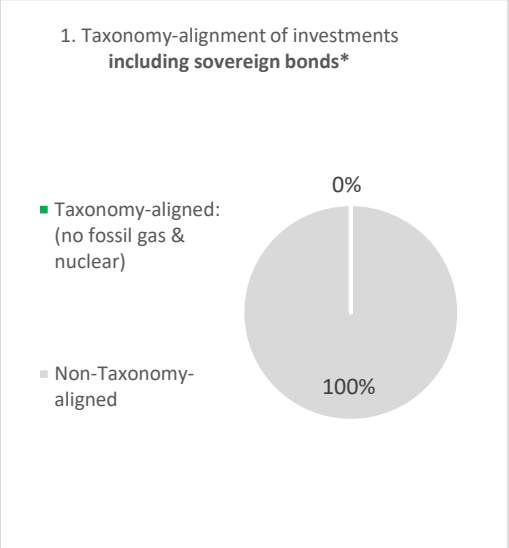
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

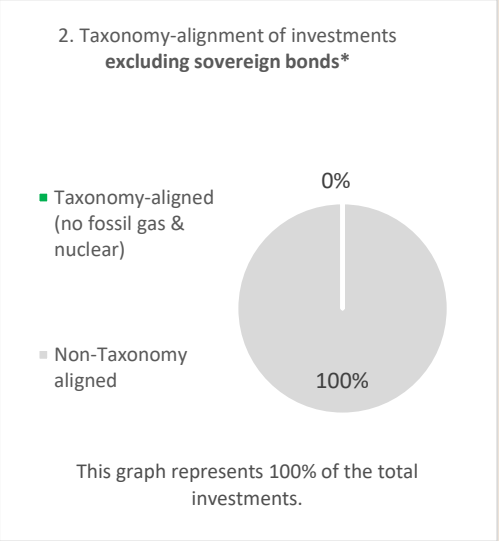
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022 III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2022 III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	10 November 2022
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as

described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also

be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in

currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least

one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "PAB Exclusions").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.
Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	19 October 2020 – 10 November 2020	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	19 October 2020 – 10 November 2020	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2022 III
Legal entity identifier: 254900I8V2AOYZ7IYD73

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2022 III" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

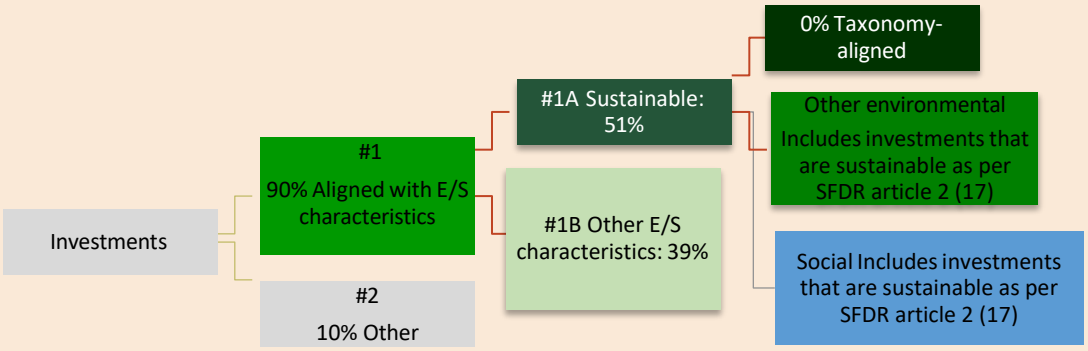
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

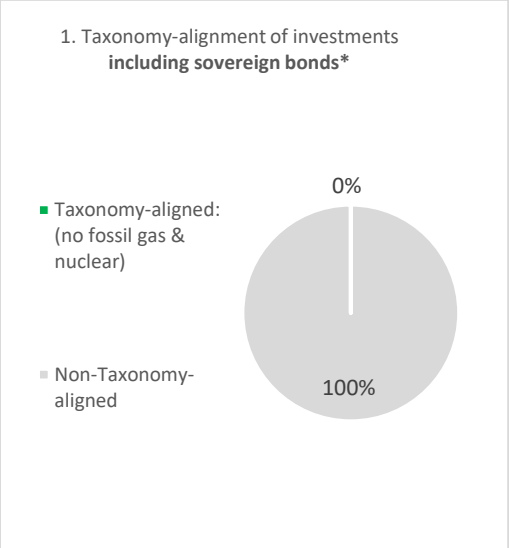
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

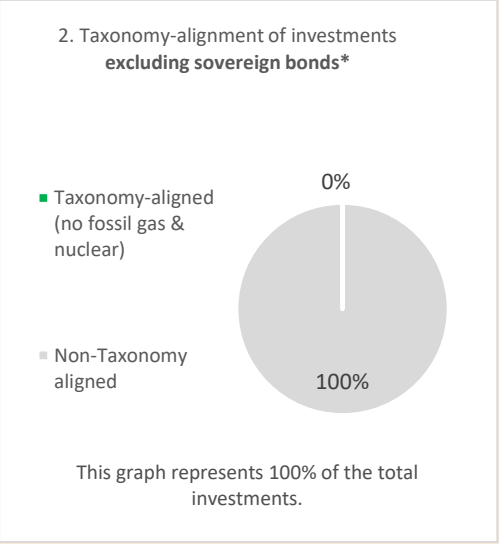
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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

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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and

social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VI

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target VI** the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2022 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a

Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve

a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility

swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific

maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses
Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VI
Legal entity identifier: 254900L4O63J4Y631H71

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 15% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each

Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

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

c. Exclusion Policy
For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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.

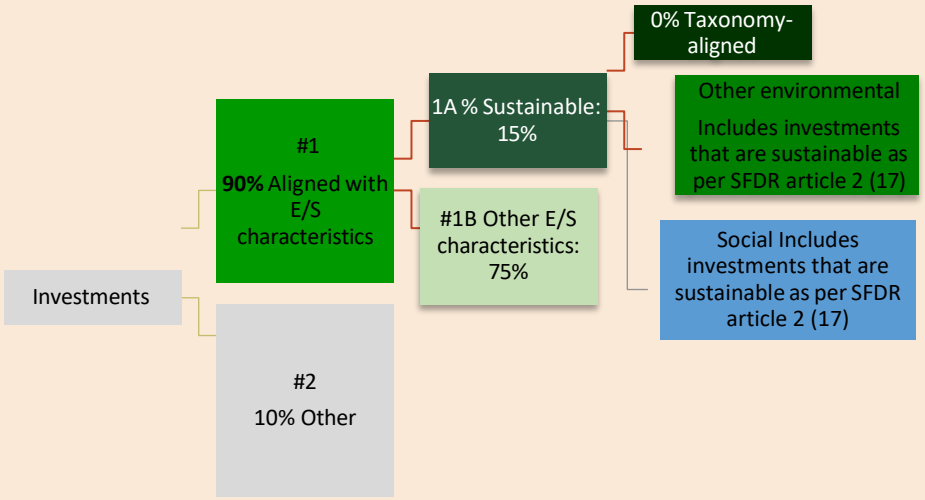
Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 15% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

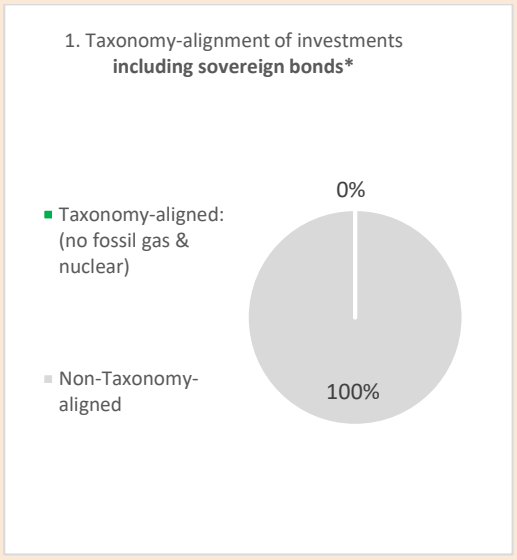
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

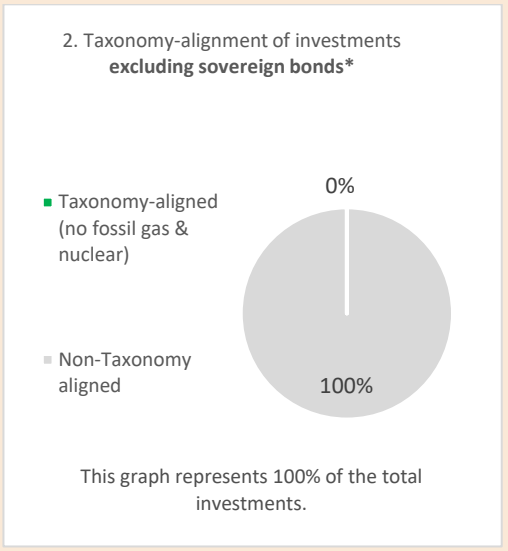
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No X

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.





** 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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

15%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

15%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 15% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and

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

social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET VII

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ADVISORY 6 TARGET VII** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the Original Subscription Period). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long- term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees

that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR)

approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure
The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the initial offer period, Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator’s Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary’s Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2026
SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2026** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	12 January 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period
During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's

acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies

allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

    Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

    A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

    - Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
    - Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
    - Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
    - Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
    - Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

    II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the

United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices

in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps (“IRS”)

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager’s view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	18 December 2020 – 12 January 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	18 December 2020 – 12 January 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2026
Legal entity identifier: 254900Q1DQ0LPY28UG31

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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

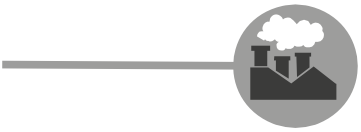
b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2026" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-

coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

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

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum Underlying Fund score**
  80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

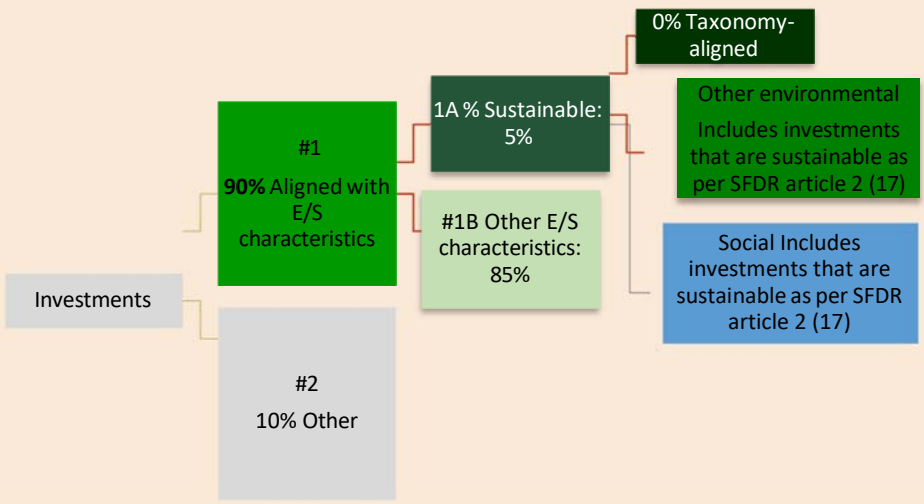
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 5% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

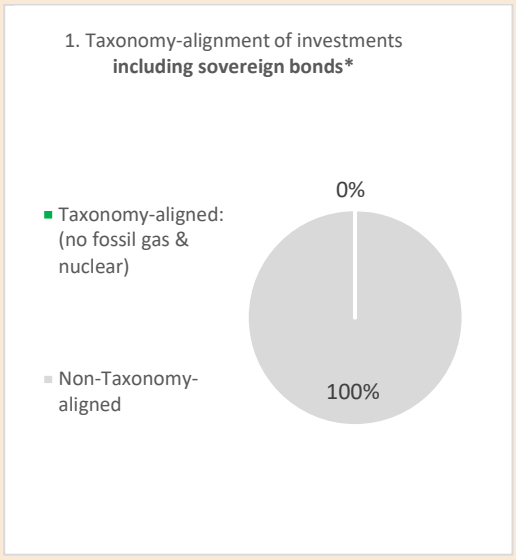
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

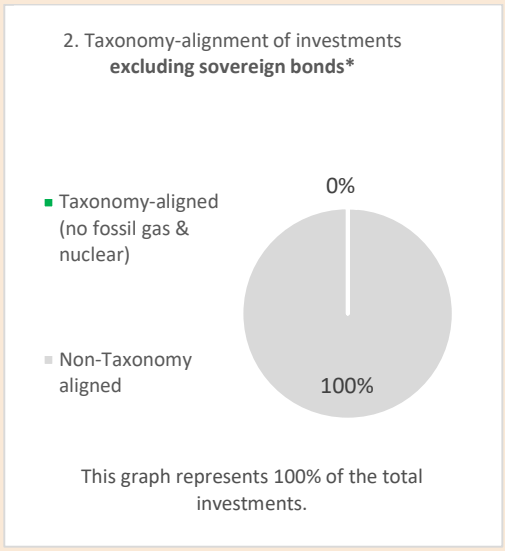
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

5%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

5%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this

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

overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2023** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	12 January 2023
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's

acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below).This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager

the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

    ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

    The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

    As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

    - A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
    - Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
    - Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
    - Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

    In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

    II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

    III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond

rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business

Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	18 December 2020 – 12 January 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	18 December 2020 – 12 January 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023
Legal entity identifier: 254900SYB0X17BVTMV92

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 51% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2023" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

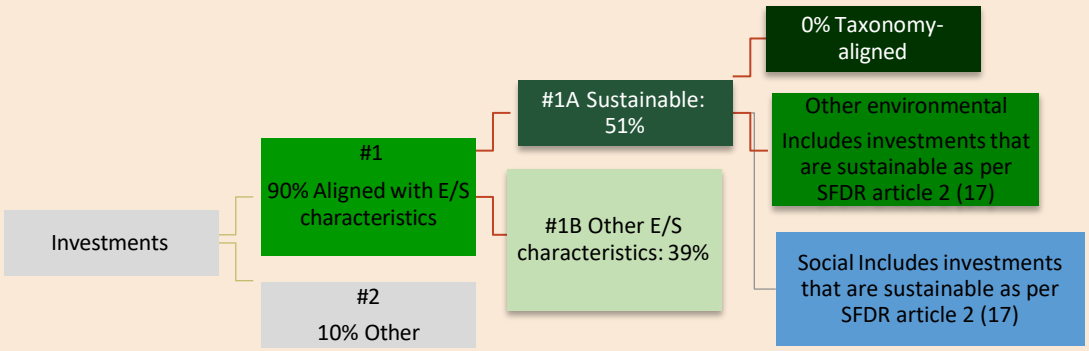
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

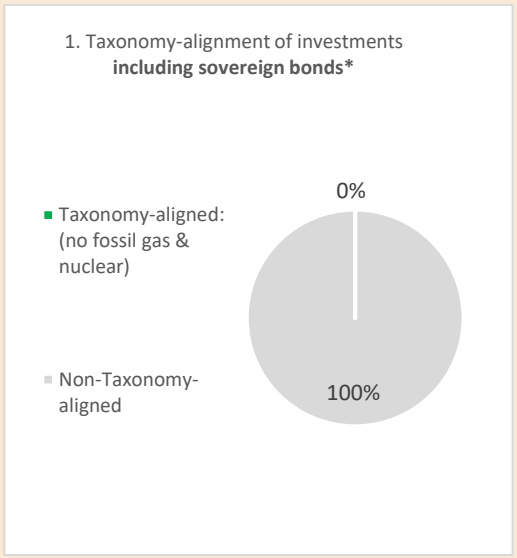
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

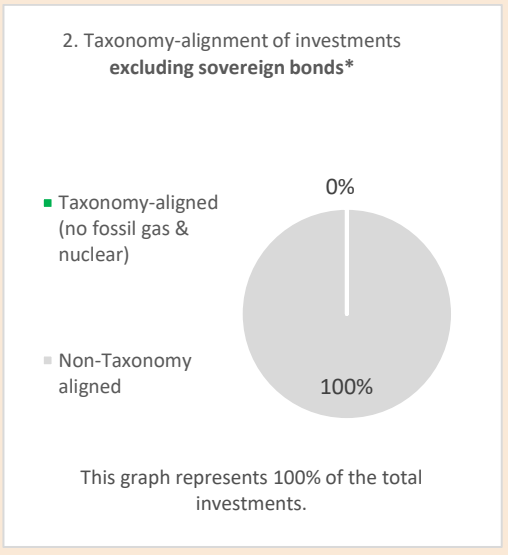
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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

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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and

social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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?

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM -

Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VII

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target VII** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long- term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a

Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be

considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract

between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund."

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated

not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VII
Legal entity identifier: 254900ONQ81O6QE4IP75

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 15% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each

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

Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

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?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

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

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy
For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

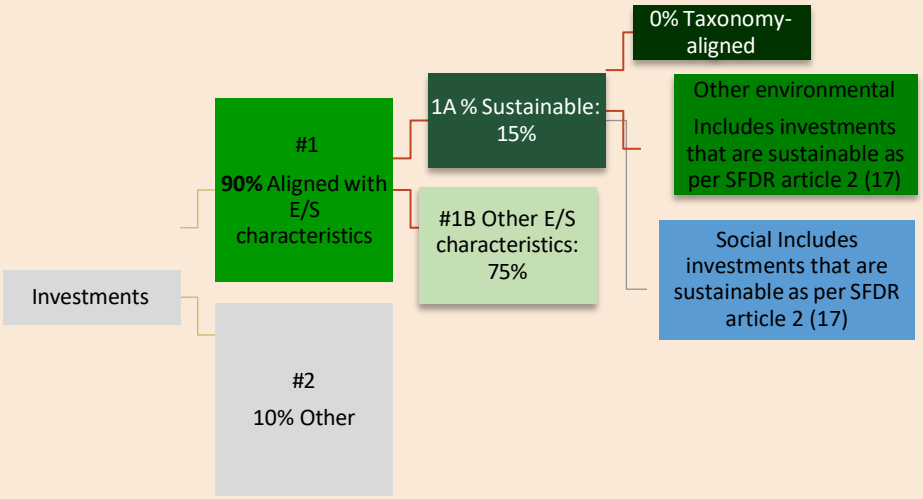
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

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**

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 15% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels

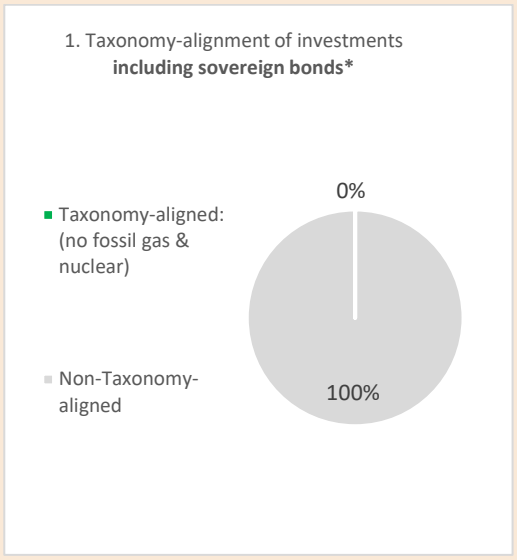
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

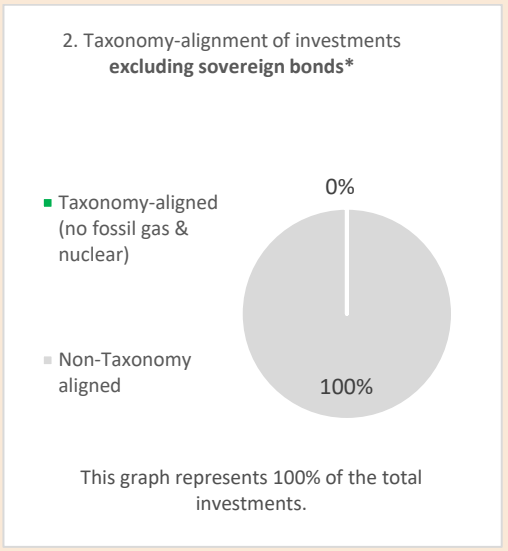
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





** 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?
0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?
15%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?
15%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 15% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and

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

are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2026 II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2026 II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	23 March 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date
Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as

described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade- off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates.

Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not

exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	08 March 2021– 23 March 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	08 March 2021– 23 March2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2026 II
Legal entity identifier: 254900IZL5062SUWC016

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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived.

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

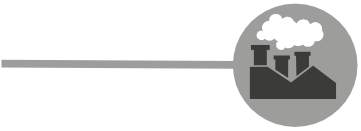
b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

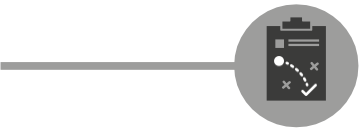
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2026 II" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate

debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the “Initial Strategies”).

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund’s allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis (“Averaging Out”).

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the “Longer Term Strategies”).

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum Underlying Fund score**
  80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

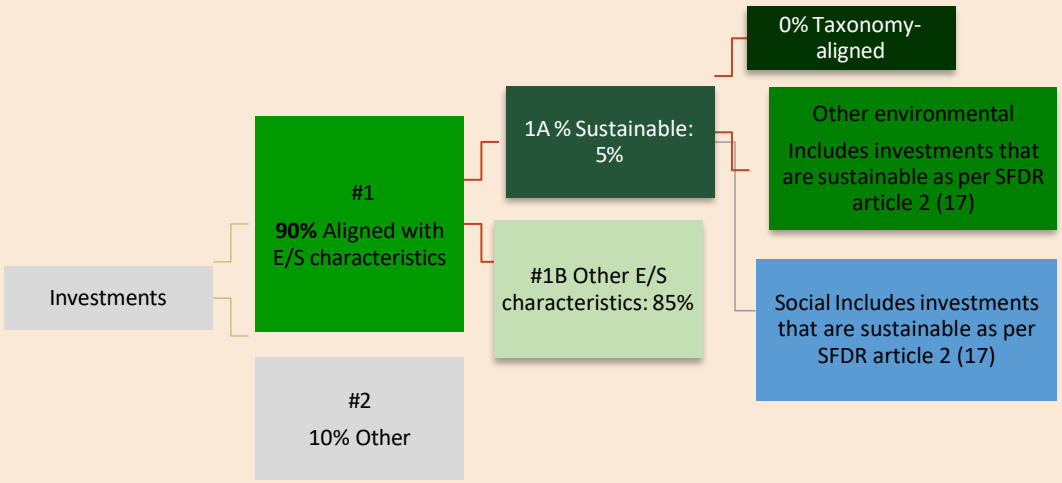
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 5% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

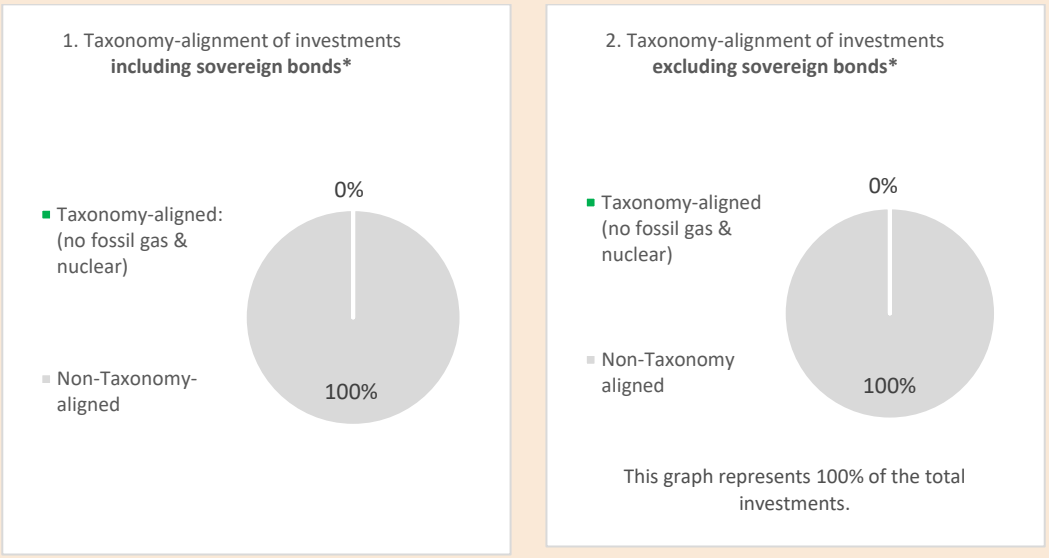
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.



** 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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

5%*.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

5%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2023 II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	23 March 2023
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the

Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to

reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.
Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to

hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	08 March 2021 – 23 March 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	08 March 2021 0 –23 March 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 II
Legal entity identifier: 254900YQQU7KALIQEI80

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 51% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2023 II" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

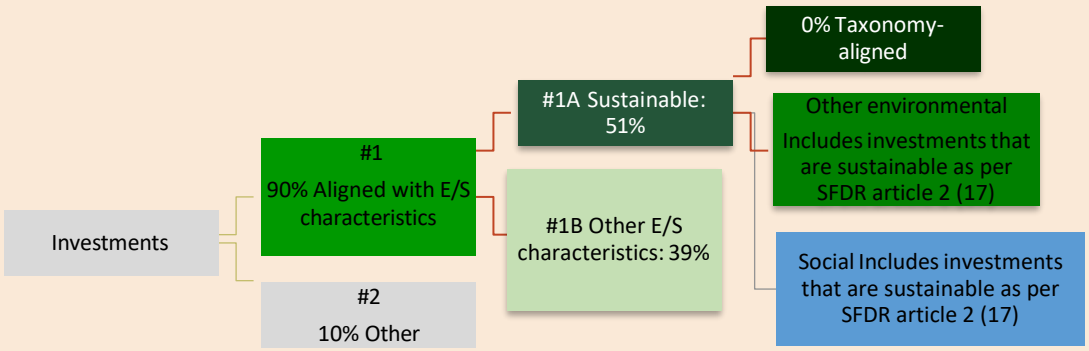
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

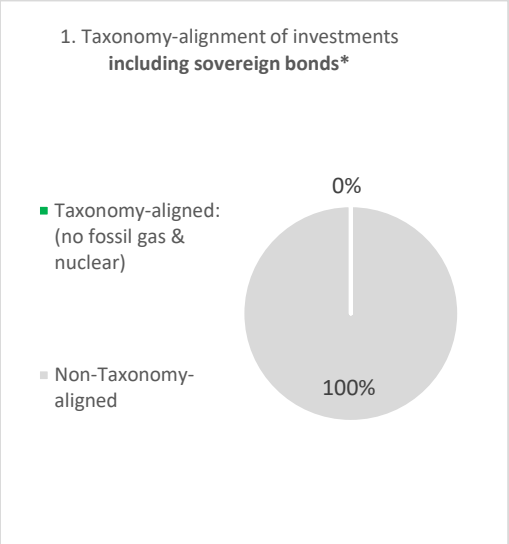
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

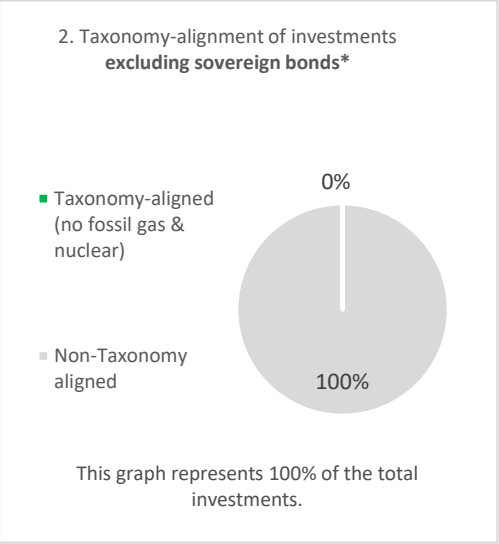
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.
There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?
51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?
51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

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.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VIII

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target VIII** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022, and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a

Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential

investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, theUnited States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset

or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in the Annex II at the end of this Supplement [1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

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Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET VIII
Legal entity identifier: 254900CGGO46RJM4YA73

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 15% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The

investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment

Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

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

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

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?

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. **Minimum Underlying Fund score**
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. **Exclusion Policy**
For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

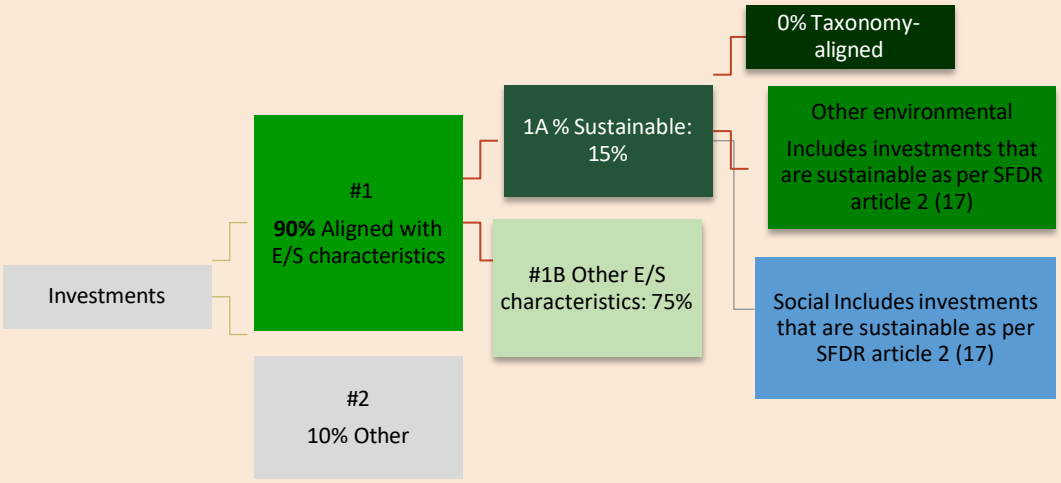
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 15% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

- As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

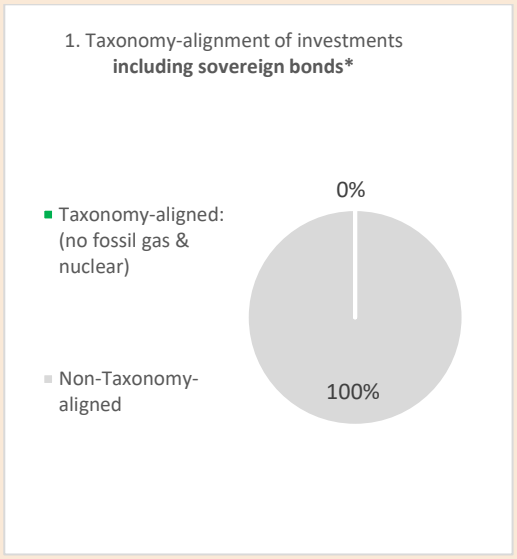
0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

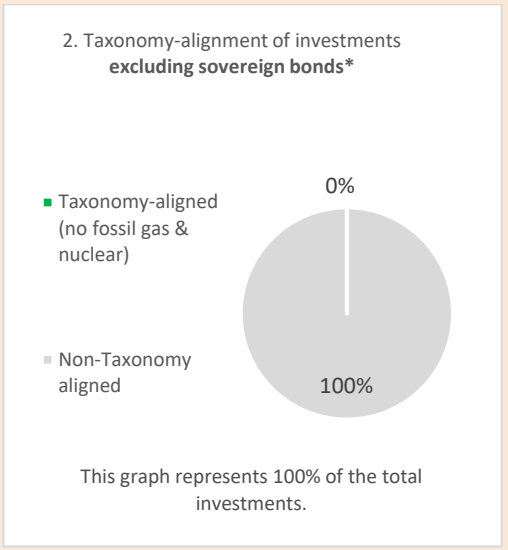
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

15%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

15%*



*The Fund commits to invest at least 15% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2026

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2026** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	23 March 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below).This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the

Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to

reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	08 March 2021 – 23 March 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	08 March 2021 0 –23 March 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2026
Legal entity identifier: 254900OE26G61JPN0M76

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 51% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any

basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2026" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

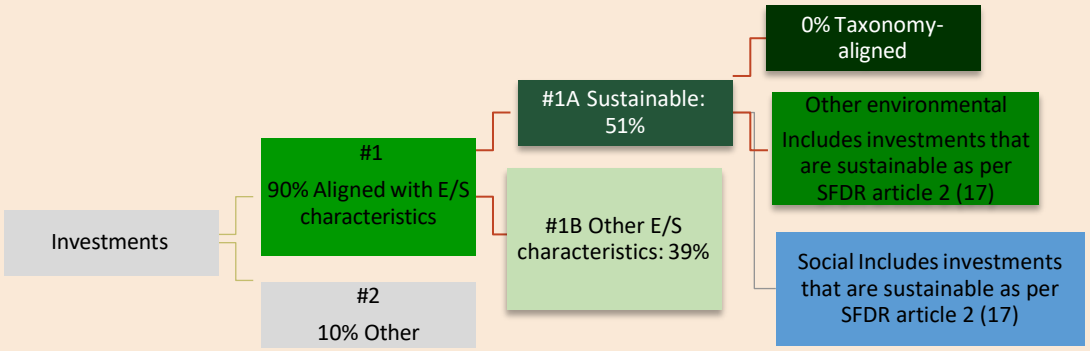
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

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

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

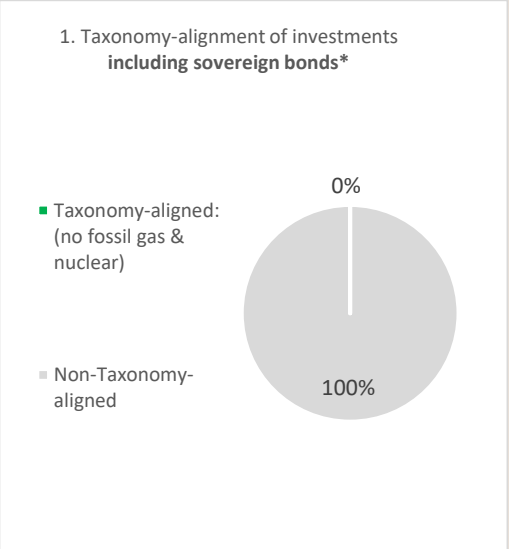
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

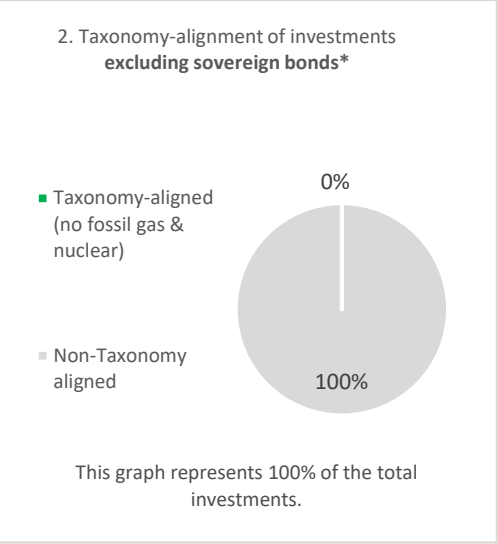
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





** 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?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an

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

environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.



*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

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.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM EMERGING MARKETS TARGET I

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Emerging Markets** Target I (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period

The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 100% of its assets in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities and equity-linked instruments (i.e. American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts) issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging markets refer to countries that are considered by the Manager to be countries that are characterised as emerging by the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or are included in an emerging markets index by a recognised index provider. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China and India; the Fund will not itself invest in those jurisdictions. Up to 10% of the assets of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The Fund's exposure to Russia via investment in the Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the assets of the Fund. The Fund will not directly invest in securities listed or traded in Russia.;

(2) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies

may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(3) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

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The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii)

risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies,(ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices,(iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the

duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price

trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI Emerging Markets Daily Net Total Return (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 1.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET IX

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target IX** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative

purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential

investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, theUnited States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement .[1]

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion

policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping

out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set

down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET IX
Legal entity identifier: 254900AO8WP2AOGZT981

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The

the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each

Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

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

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

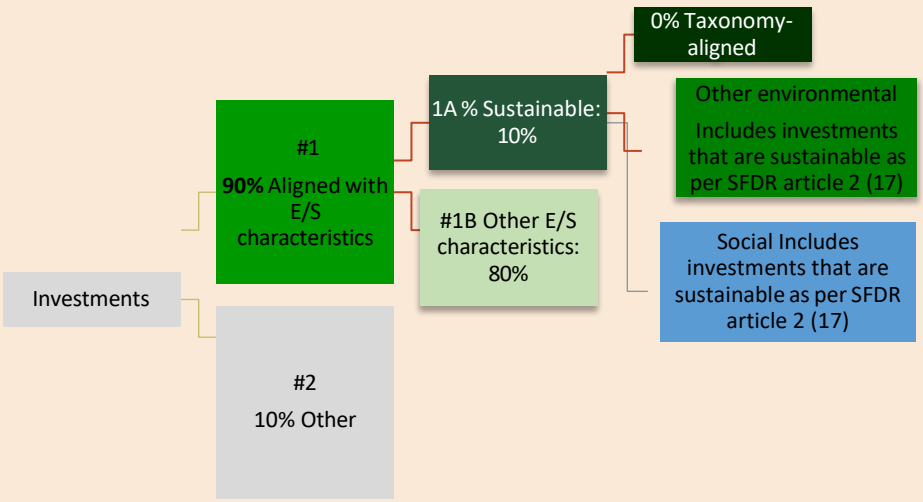
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

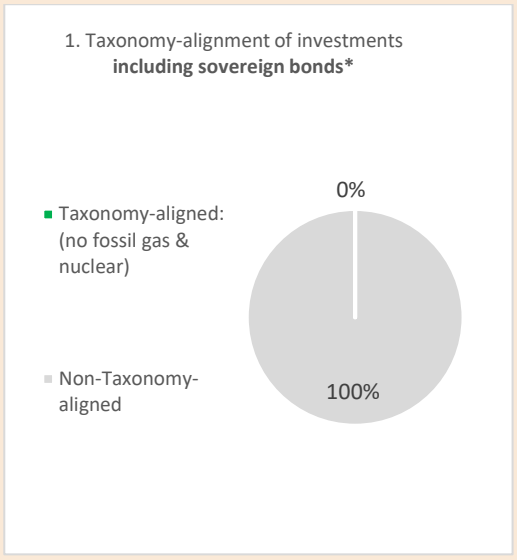
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

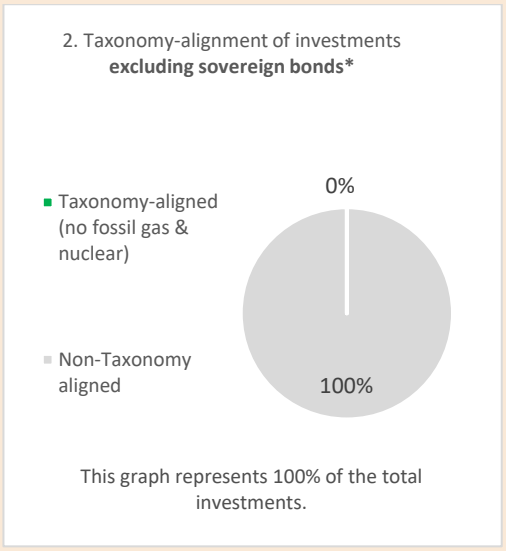
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2026 III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target 2026 III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	2 June 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments
The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date
Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as

described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade- off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices)

and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and

can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge

the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	20 May 2021 – 3 June 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	20 May 2021 – 3 June 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FAM MegaTrends Target 2026 III
Legal entity identifier: 254900X8KABA2IRJ0O03

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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

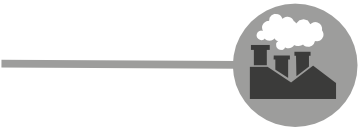
b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

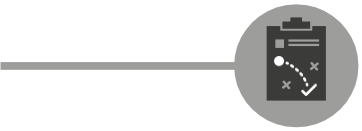
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Megatrends Target 2026 III" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-

coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies"). Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

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

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

- ***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.

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

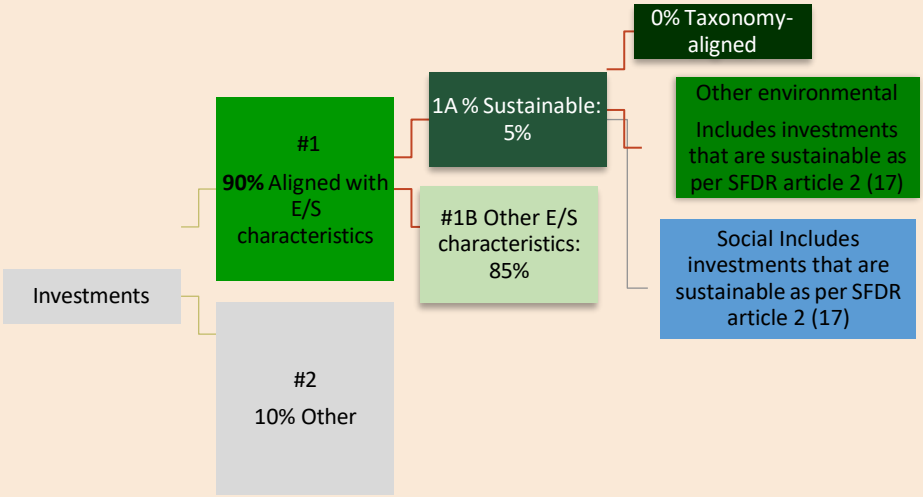
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 5% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

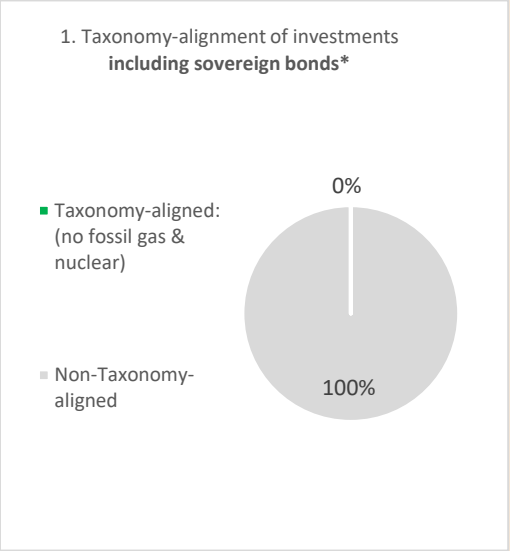
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

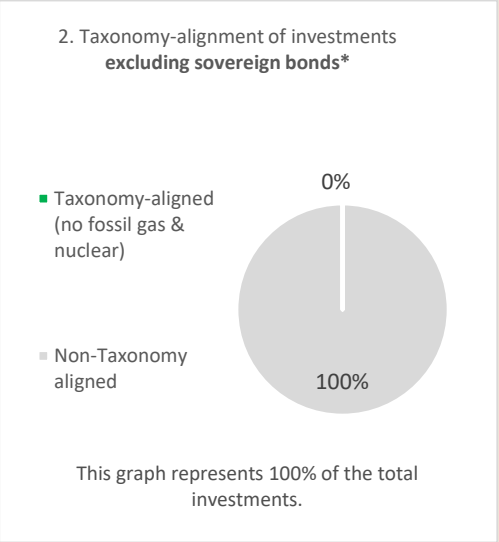
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

5%*.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?



5%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link [FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)]

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 May 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2023 III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	2 June 2023
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the

Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices)

and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend

markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	20 May 2021 – 3 June 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	20 May 2021 – 3 June 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: “General Risks”, “Investment Risk”, “Liquidity Risk”, “Redemption Risk”, “Credit Risk”, “Currency Risk”, “Share Currency Designation Risk”, “Risks Affect Specific Issuers”, “Derivatives Risk”, “Investing in Fixed Income Securities”, “Below Investment Grade Credit Risk”, “Changes in Interest Rates”, “Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)” and “Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds”. Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 III
Legal entity identifier: 2549006QZFJMMZRVQP71

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ 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 is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2023 III" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

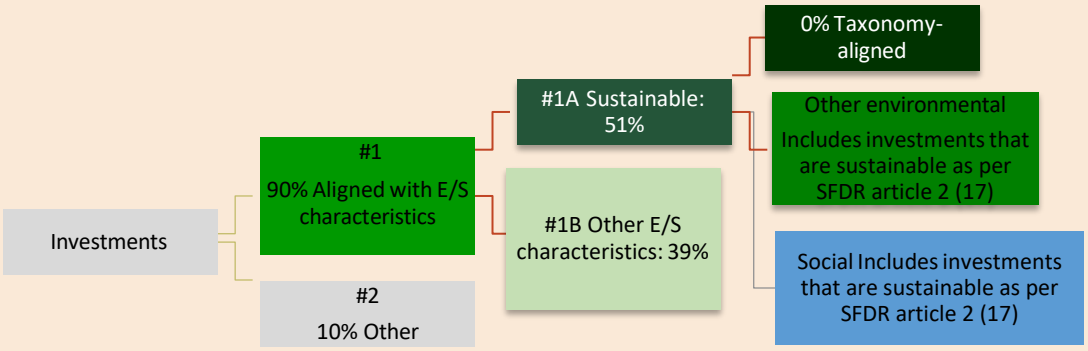
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

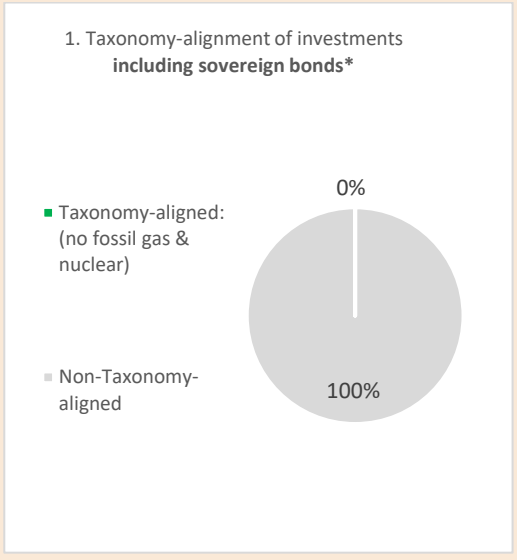
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

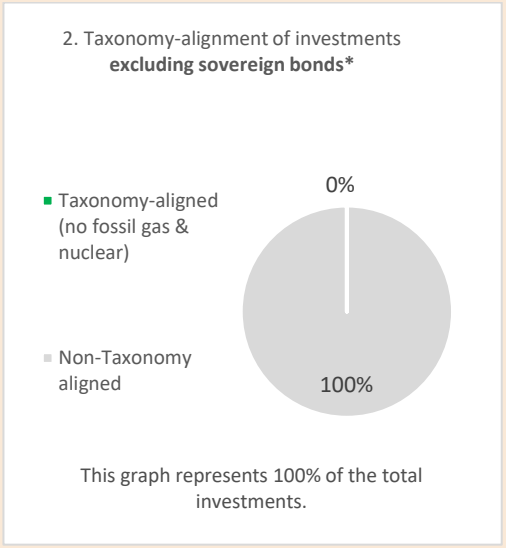
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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

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 investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2026 II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2026 II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	2 June 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the

Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk) and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices)

and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend

markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	20 May 2021 - 3 June 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	20 May 2021 - 3 June 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2026 II
Legal entity identifier: 254900S079XEG3803H83

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy . The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic

exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2026 II" for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

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

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

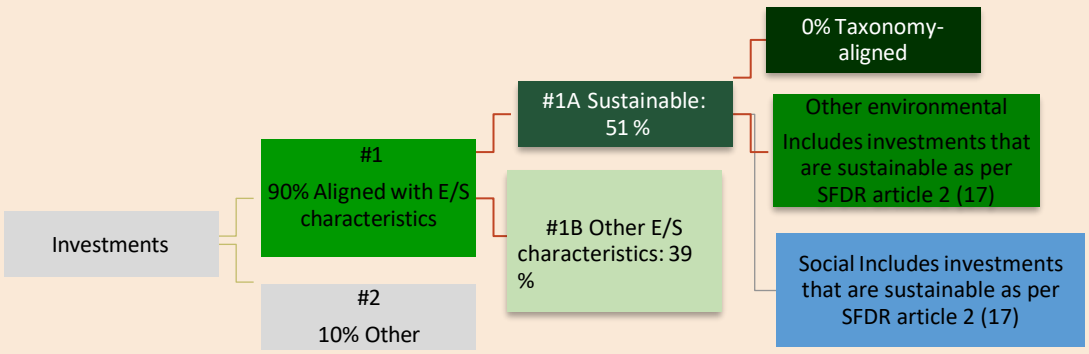
  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

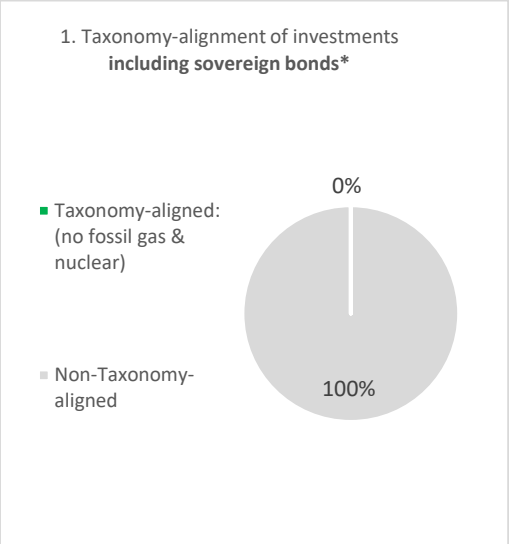
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

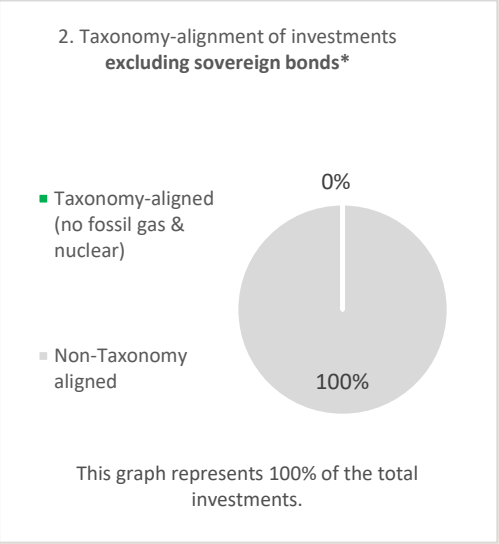
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.



*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET X

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target X** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2021 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholder. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended

to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

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The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation,

selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in

order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET X
Legal entity identifier: 254900R5WK097PCYYI29

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

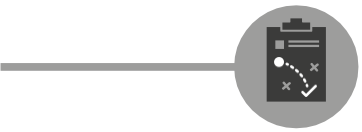
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The

investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment

Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

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

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

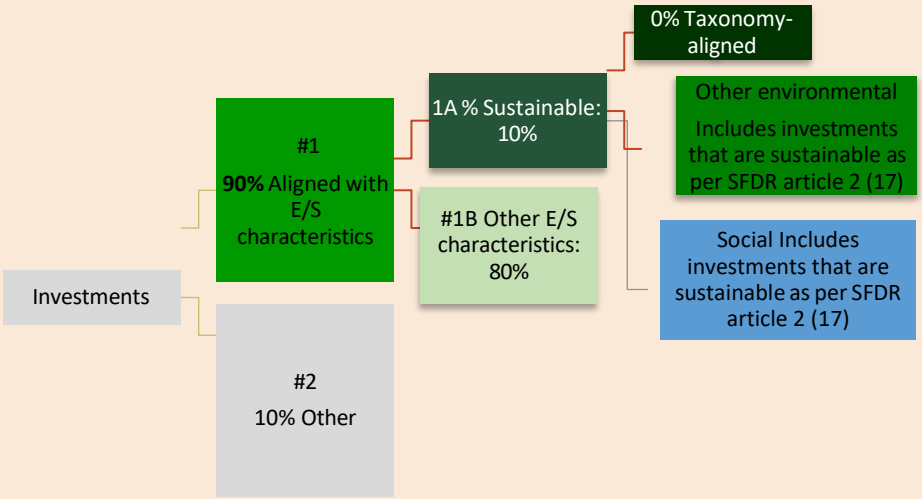
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a



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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.



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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

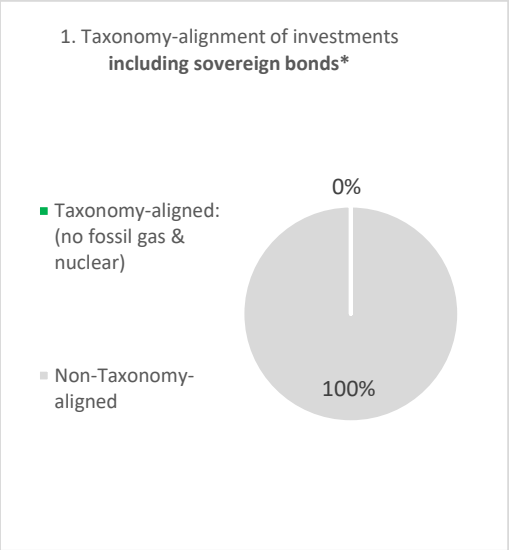
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

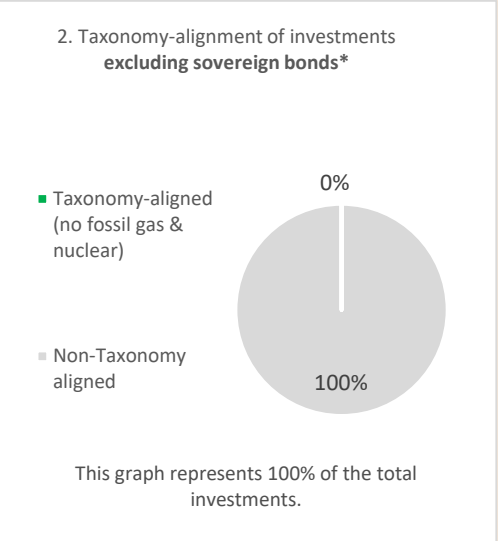
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: x

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these

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

categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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?

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 IV

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2023 IV** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Maturity Date	8 September 2023
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the Maturity Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Maturity Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Maturity Date. At the Maturity Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all

of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds'

investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosures

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge

the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	19 August 2021 – 7 September 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	19 August 2021 – 7 September 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular,

investors should take the following risk factors into account: “General Risks”, “Investment Risk”, “Liquidity Risk”, “Redemption Risk”, “Credit Risk”, “Currency Risk”, “Share Currency Designation Risk”, “Risks Affect Specific Issuers”, “Derivatives Risk”, “Investing in Fixed Income Securities”, “Below Investment Grade Credit Risk”, “Changes in Interest Rates”, “Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)” and “Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds”. Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 IV
Legal entity identifier: 2549008J0AEVQHN1IN68

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:** ___%
  - ☐ 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
- ☒ 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 51% of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Management Company also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "FAM Sustainable Target 2023 IV" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

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

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate

orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

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?

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. **Exclusion Policy**
For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

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

Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

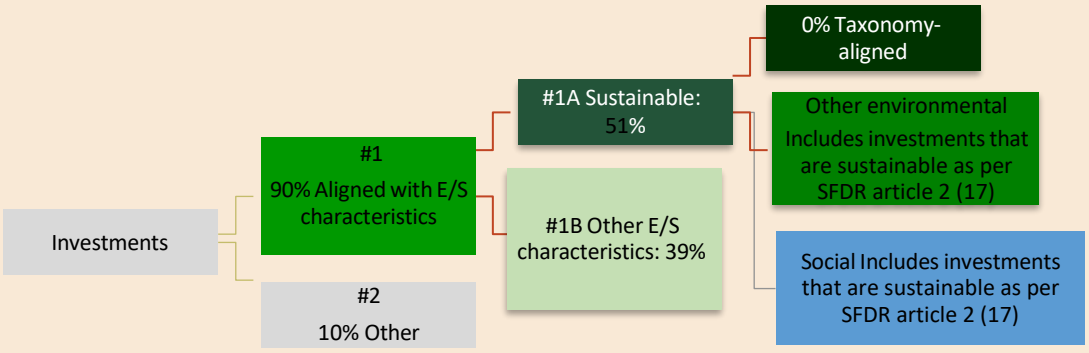
In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating

from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

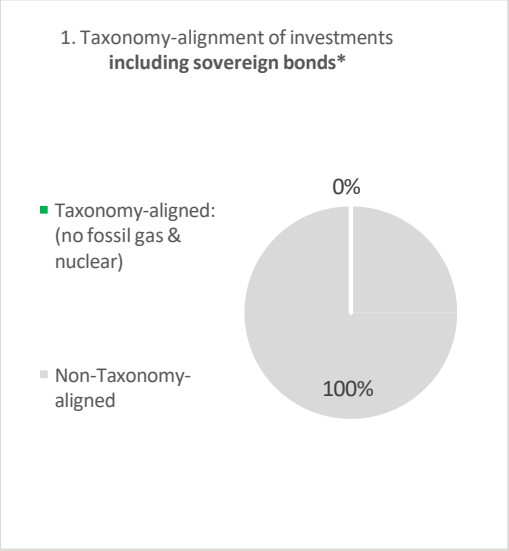
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

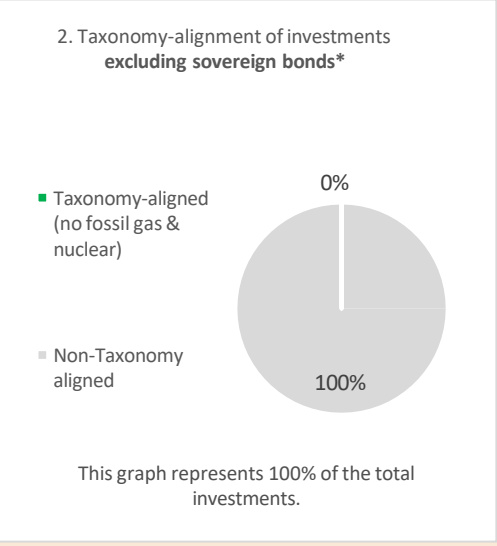
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

 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 sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.



*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

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.

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 V

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Sustainable Target 2023 V** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date	10 November 2023
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors over the long term. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "*After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date*". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Target Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by

companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below,

ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.
The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the

investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk and the Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions (the "**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in

order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund
as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not

take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	14 October 2021 – 09 November 2021	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	14 October 2021 – 09 November 2021	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2023 V
Legal entity identifier: 25490092ISIZFBQZGN84

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 51% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Management Company also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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?

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, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the

Prospectus titled “FAM Sustainable Target 2023 V” (the “Supplement”) for definitions of “Maturity Date” and “Subscription Period”.

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of underlying funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the “Initial Strategies”).

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- By reducing the Fund’s allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis (“Averaging Out”).

- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to underlying funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the “Longer Term Strategies”).

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund The Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund’s assets in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

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

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are

excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

b. Minimum underlying fund score

80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

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

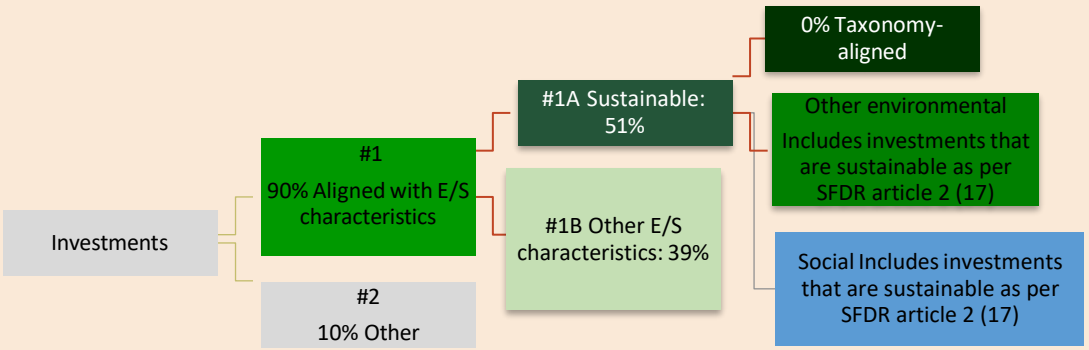
Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

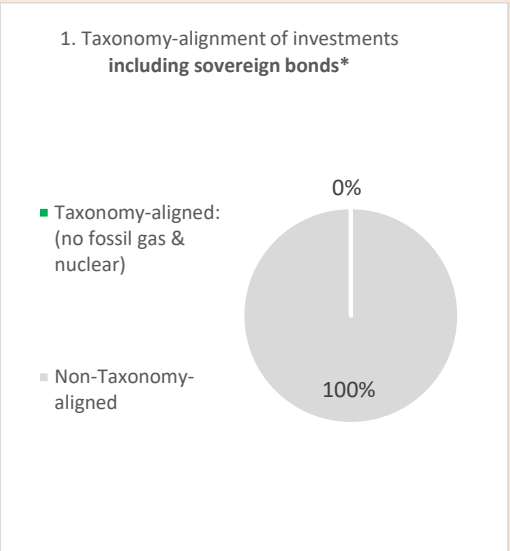
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

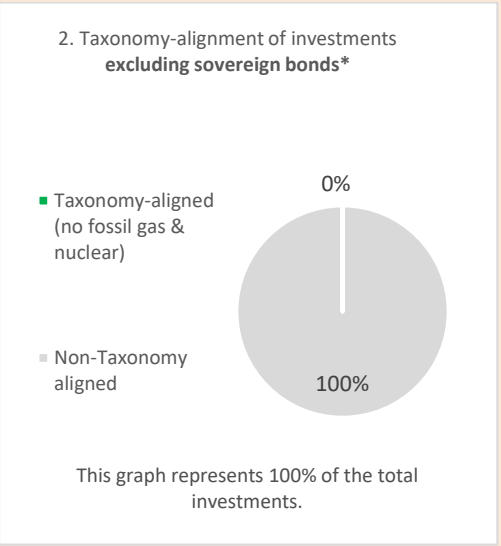
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

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.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET XI

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM MegaTrends Target XI** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2022 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are currently reshaping our world are: demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and, thus, possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. By underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative

purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Biotechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability

of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on the Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the

Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the

Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the

underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FAM MEGATRENDS TARGET XI
Legal entity identifier: 2549006VK0Z329RDEP81

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 10% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following

a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable 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-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

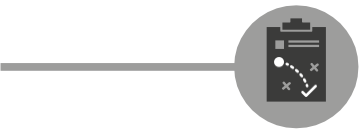
The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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 considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The

Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated the ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each

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

Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score

80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy

For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

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

Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

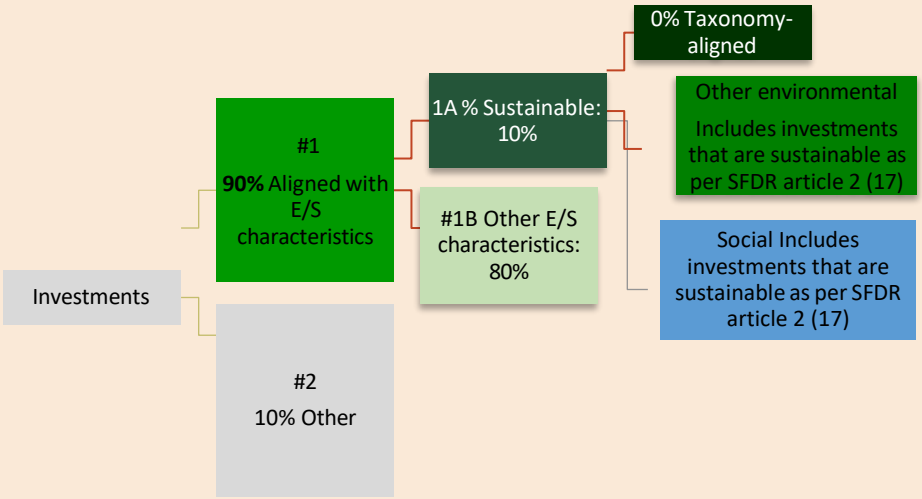
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a

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

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 10% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. 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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

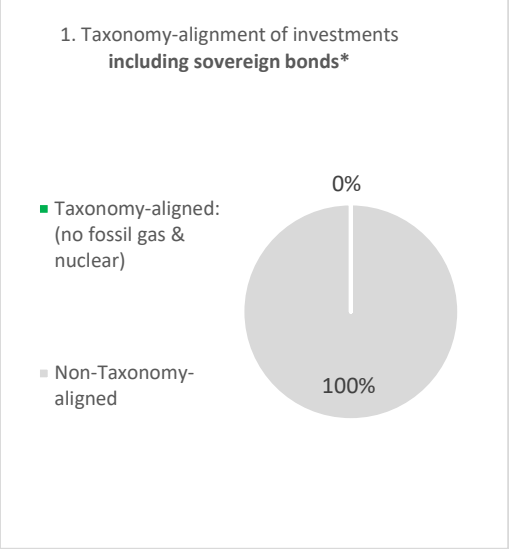
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

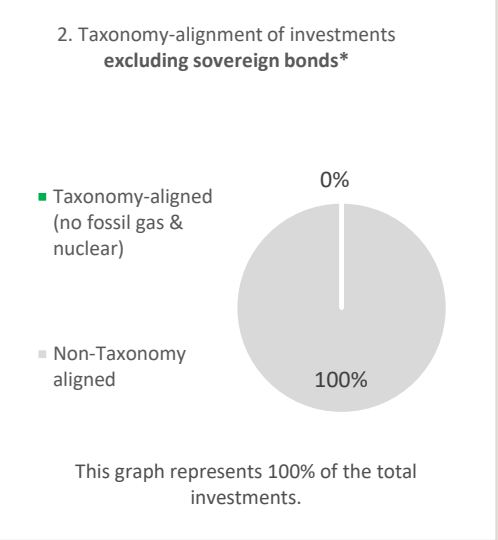
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

10%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this

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

overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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?

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Fund, including the Responsible Investment Policy and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FAM EMERGING MARKETS TARGET II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FAM Emerging Markets Target II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 01 DECEMBER 2022 and each Addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2022 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 100% of its assets in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities and equity-linked instruments (i.e. American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts) issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging markets refer to countries that are considered by the Manager to be countries that are characterised as emerging by the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or are included in an emerging markets index by a recognised index provider. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China and India; the Fund will not itself invest in those jurisdictions. Up to 10% of the assets of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The Fund's exposure to Russia via investment in the Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the assets of the Fund. The Fund will not directly invest in securities listed or traded in Russia.;

(2) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are

not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(3) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required

to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR..

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI Emerging Markets Daily Net Total Return (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 1.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2024

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Sustainable Target 2024** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

This Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date	03 March 2024
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors over the long term. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.**

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "*After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date*". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 4.54% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund into the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Target Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 4.54% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 22 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date, the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short- term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world that take account of any one or all of the following considerations, environmental, social responsibility and governance ("ESG"), as described below.

    ESG considerations concern the selection of securities which provide exposure to organisations which hold the highest standards of sustainability, ethics and/or corporate governance.

    The environmental element of ESG may look at how an organisation performs as a steward of the natural environment. The social element of ESG may examine how an organisation manages relationships with its employees, service providers and the community at large. The governance element of ESG may consider how an organisation's leadership, executive pay, audits and internal controls work whilst also understanding how shareholders are given the appropriate voting rights.

    As responsible investing is the main focus of the Fund, the Manager will, in addition to the criteria outlined in the section entitled "Selection of Underlying Funds", seek to identify Underlying Funds managed by investment managers which have a commitment to responsible investing and which take account of the ESG criteria as described above. The Manager may do this by analysing if the relevant fund manager of the Underlying Fund is:

- A signatory to the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment organisation or similar body which encourages a responsible approach to investing;
- Incorporating the assessment of ESG factors such as waste and pollution, working conditions and board diversity and structure as a key part of their investment process in identifying and evaluating a potential purchase or disposal of an investment;
- Employing a dedicated ESG analyst or team in respect of the implementation of their ESG strategy; and
- Actively engaging with companies in which they are invested and using their shareholder voting rights to promote ESG standards in these companies.

In the selection of the Underlying Funds the Manager will also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund has a sustainability rating or score provided by a recognised data service provider; and

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements;

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non- Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return)

associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.[1]
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SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk) and the Paris Aligned Exclusions ("**PAB Exclusions**").

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial- related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

[1] The Fund currently follows a fund of funds investment approach and can invest principally in UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The Manager therefore relies on data provided by the investment managers of the Underlying Fund investments when calculating the minimum percentage proportion of sustainable investment of the Fund and when calculating the percentages required in the section of Annex II dealing with the planned asset allocation of the Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or

protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.
Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset

Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination**	**and Hedged Class**	**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	From 18 February 2022 to 04 March2022	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	From 18 February 2022 to 04 March 2022	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as indicated directly above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading

"Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) of each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.5%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

After the end of year 2	Up to 2.5%

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long- term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: FINECO AM SUSTAINABLE TARGET 2024
Legal entity identifier: 25490069N47V587BIK70

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 51% 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**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR**

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in underlying funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote

environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG factors") are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in underlying funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies its basic exclusions (the "**Basic Exclusions**") as well as the PAB Exclusions in accordance with its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Those exclusions currently include:

a. Issuers that breach the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
b. Issuers involved in the manufacture or product life cycle of controversial weapons including biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions and sub-munitions, depleted uranium, landmines including antipersonnel mine and nuclear weapons);
c. Issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
d. Issuers that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. Issuers that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. Issuers that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHF intensity of more than 100g C02 e/kWh
h. Issuers that contravene the United Nations Global Company labour-related principles and International Labour Organisation's ("ILO") broader set of labour standards

The Management Company also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any Basic Exclusion Policy and the PAB Exclusions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's underlying fund holdings rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

- ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the underlying funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in underlying funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between underlying funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

- ***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?***

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant underlying fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation and the approach taken by the Manager.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the underlying fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with underlying fund investment managers to improve at the underlying fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the underlying funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the underlying fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the underlying funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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.



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.

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

☒ Yes, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled 'Fineco AM Sustainable Target 2024 (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

2. Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner, as set out further in the Supplement:

    - By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

    - Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the "Longer Term Strategies").

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in underlying funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, and which take account of a number of ESG factors.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Fund will pursue an investment strategy that seeks to identify the best investment opportunities by integrating financial analysis with environmental, social responsibility and governance considerations. In order to meet such extra-financial characteristics, the target funds or the assets held directly by the Fund are assessed as related to sustainable and social criteria and where applicable, they must have an explicit commitment to responsible investing as per their investment process.

The ESG rating of each instrument held by the Fund should be reflected in an assessment, and ultimately in the decision on whether to invest in such instrument. The Fund will invest, directly or indirectly through open-ended UCIs and UCITS, in instruments that have better social or environmental ratings and/or are issued by issuers with better social or environmental practices. For example as stated above, the Fund currently intends to invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the underlying funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characterisictics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

The Manager also maintains due diligence processes to assess the ESG commitments of underlying investments and underlying fund managers. To this end, the Manager, reviews and assesses on a periodic basis private and public information related to each issuer and/or relevant underlying fund manager, as applicable, and its ESG rating or characteristics. In addition to such assessment, the Manager will obtain from each issuer (and/or the relevant underlying fund manager, as the case may be), which has been

selected for investment by the Fund, any information necessary to assess the ESG rating or characteristics of the relevant underlying investment.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

  a. **Minimum investment in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 and Article 9 of the SFDR**
  The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds classified as falling within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 under the SFDR.

  b. **Minimum underlying fund score**
  80% of the Fund's underlying fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the underlying fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the underlying fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

  c. **Exclusion Policy**
  For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  Good governance is assessed for underlying funds through engagement with the underlying fund manager via due diligence.

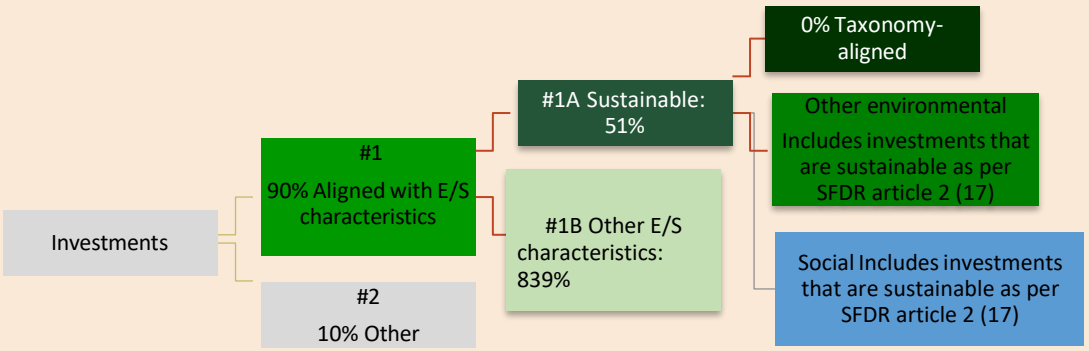
  In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds falling within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of underlying funds to focus on those investment

funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

In addition, direct holdings (i.e. non-underlying fund investments) in the Fund must have a minimum rating of BB according to MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). This ensures a level of good governance vis a vis the above scores. Limited exceptions to this rule may apply.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

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.

*Investments means the products Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 90% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The Financial product also comments to a minimum proportion of 51% in sustainable investments. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

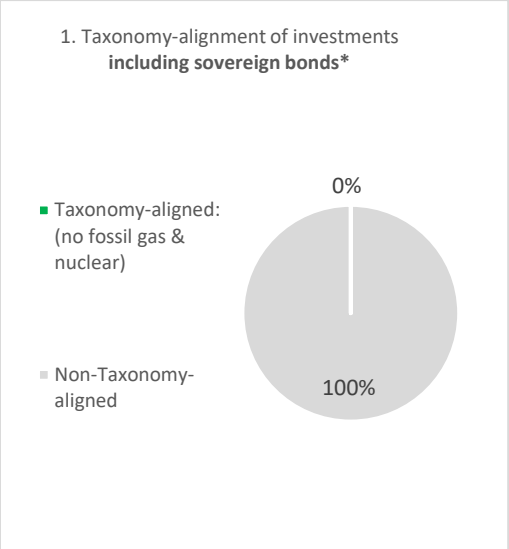
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

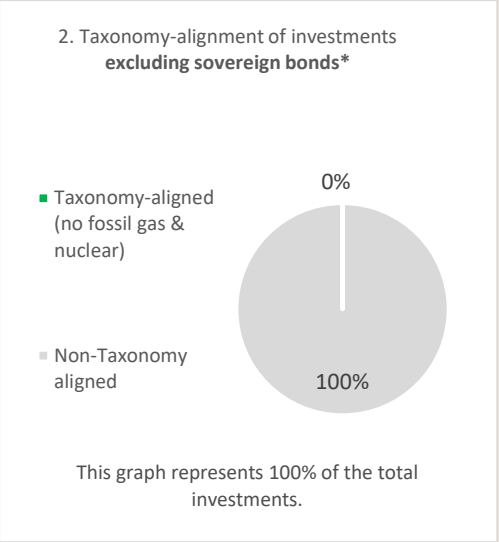
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***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? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling

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

activities.

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

51%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

51%*.

*The Fund commits to invest at least 51% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the Managers Exclusion Policy.



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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it 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?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link: FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2027

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM MegaTrends Target 2027** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date 05 March 2027

Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the TargetDate. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.**

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed *"After the Subscription Period and up to the TargetDate*". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager's will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period and up to the TargetDate

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long- term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the TargetDate.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

The Averaging Out process will occur every month, following the last day of the Subscription Period, for approximately 58 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model gives Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). As part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below headings listed 1-5 are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies

which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in BioTechnology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;

- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return investment strategies. These strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. These strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times

consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested "alternative investment funds" ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental and/or social characteristics and

invest in companies that follow good governance practices, as further described in Annex II at the end of this Supplement.

SFDR Disclosures

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to

hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net

Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

Base Currency: Euro

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial OfferPrice	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	From 18 February2022 to 04 March2022	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	From 18 February 2022 to 04 March 2022	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long- term.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)" and "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

ANNEX II

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

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

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

Product name: FINECO AM MEGATRENDS TARGET 2027
Legal entity identifier: 254900W5V6EWXXOHME20

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 0% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics of this product include:

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and 9 of the SFDR

The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in Underlying Funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR, which means, that at a minimum, the majority of the Underlying Funds which the Fund holds promote environmental and social characteristics while investing in companies which follow good governance practices.

b. Positive Screening

Consideration of ESG factors are a key element of portfolio construction/fund selection. Portfolio managers will take a holistic approach which includes the analysis of ESG factors as part of their overall risk adjusted valuation assessment. This supports the overall promotion of investment in funds which the Manager deems desirable on ESG grounds. By incorporating positive ESG factors as part of the overall portfolio construction/fund selection, the Fund through its investments supports a tilt towards investment in Underlying Funds that have a more positive impact on the environment or society at large.

c. Fund Level ESG Scoring

A monthly independent analysis and classification of the Fund's ESG score is performed internally by the Manager. A minimum ESG scoring threshold is applied at Fund Level to ensure that the Fund's ESG score does not fall below a level deemed by the Manager to be appropriate for a fund promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. This additional control serves to highlight a minimum Fund level ESG score and promotes engagement and challenge of portfolio managers on ESG topics.

d. Negative Screening (Norm-based exclusions)

For any potential direct holdings the Manager applies norms-based exclusions based on its Exclusion Policy. The Manager wants its funds under management to avoid making any investments which the Manager or its clients might deem incompatible with minimum responsible investing principles. To align the Fund's investments with this sustainable investment approach, Manager have adopted a firm wide exclusion policy which screens all investments for their compliance with minimum international standards and norms, from which an Exclusion List is derived..

Exclusion categories considered in the Exclusion Policy are:

- United Nations Global Compact Principles
- Controversial Weapons
- Tobacco
- Climate Change
- Forced Labour

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The Fund uses the following indicator;

i. The percentage of the Fund portfolio made in sustainable investments;

ii. the percentage of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings rated A or above by MSCI ESG Manager (or another corresponding rating from a similar rating provider).

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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make is to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. On the basis that the Fund is currently following a fund of funds investment approach, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make is linked to the sustainable investments made by the Underlying Funds. The Fund will seek to make investments in Underlying Funds that commit/partially commit to invest in sustainable investments and who have a process for ensuring that their sustainable investments are:

a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance;

b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective. The Fund may allocate between Underlying Funds which make sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

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?

The sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective based on the policies adopted by the relevant Underlying Fund investment managers. These policies are considered as part of the Manager's initial and ongoing investment due diligence procedures and are assessed for alignment with the indicators set out in Table 1 and any relevant additional indicator from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation.

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

Principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators are calculated at both the Fund level and the Underlying Fund level. The results will be compared with that of a chosen proxy benchmark representative of the Fund's investment universe and/or peers. These calculations will be used as the basis of assessment of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in order to determine whether the Manager can improve at Fund level and/or where Manager can engage with Underlying Fund investment managers to improve at the Underlying Fund level. For example, Manager may engage on disclosure if a certain metric is materially misaligned with that of the chosen proxy and/or peers.

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 which the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds and their alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are assessed in the following ways;

1. Via PAI monitoring of the following indicators;

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

2. Through engagement with the Underlying Fund investment managers to ensure that the sustainable investments that the Underlying Funds makes are:

    a. Made in investee companies that demonstrate good governance:

    b. Made in a manner that demonstrates that they do no signifcant harm to other environmental objectives; and

    c. Made in investee companies that make a positive contribution towards an environmental or social objective.

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.



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.

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

✖ Yes, principal adverse impacts are considered on an ongoing basis by monitoring the Fund portfolio against mandatory and additional PAI indicators. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report. The PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Maturity Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life, as set out below. Please refer to the supplement to the Prospectus titled "Fineco AM Megatrends Target 2027" (the "Supplement") for definitions of "Maturity Date" and "Subscription Period".

1. During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury

bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the “Initial Strategies”).

2. Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve this investment objective in the following manner, as further set out in the Supplement:

- By reducing the Fund’s allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis (“Averaging Out”).
- Every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail in the Supplement (the “Longer Term Strategies”).

As part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends, as further described in the Supplement.

Although the Fund does not have a specific sustainable investment objective, the Manager has fully integrated its ESG Policy into the overall investment process, in particular, the portfolio construction process.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each Underlying Fund which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the investments underpinning same. This includes a quantitative and qualitative assessment as detailed in the "Investment Objective and Policies" section of the Supplement which involves scrutiny relating to each Underlying Fund's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Manager integrates these ESG factors and this Sustainability Risk assessment into its investment research process and its risk management process – both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy.

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

For investment in Underlying Funds, exclusions of the Underying Fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), companies that are in breach of UN Global Compact principles (along with certain other Exclusion criteris) are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund as defined by the Manager. Where an investment is deemed inappropriate, no further investment may be made in the instrument, however existing holdings may be retained for a period of time to facilitate orderly divestment. For investment in underlying funds, exclusions of the underying fund manager are assessed as part of the initial and ongoing due diligence process.

For any direct investment (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager recognises and adheres to the principle of responsible stewardship via sustainable proxy voting and collective enagement initiatives as a way of promoting good ESG policies.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described above are systematically integrated throughout the investment process

- ***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?***

a. Minimum investment in funds in scope of Article 8 and Article 9 SFDR
The Fund will invest a minimum of 90% in other funds which fall within the meaning of either Article 8 and/or Article 9 of the SFDR.

b. Minimum Underlying Fund score
80% of the Fund's Underlying Fund holdings will be rated A by MSCI ESG Manager (or an other corresponding rating from a similar rating provider). If the Sustainable Finance Committee of the Manager determines that the Underlying Fund in question has mitigating reasons for its MSCI ESG score to have fallen below A, the Underlying Fund holding may be maintained within the Fund portfolio.

c. Exclusion Policy
For any direct holdings (i.e. non-underying fund investments), the Manager's Exclusion Policy applies, and this reduces the investment universe accordingly to exclude issuers that fail to comply with the minimum standards set out therein.

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

Not applicable

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

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

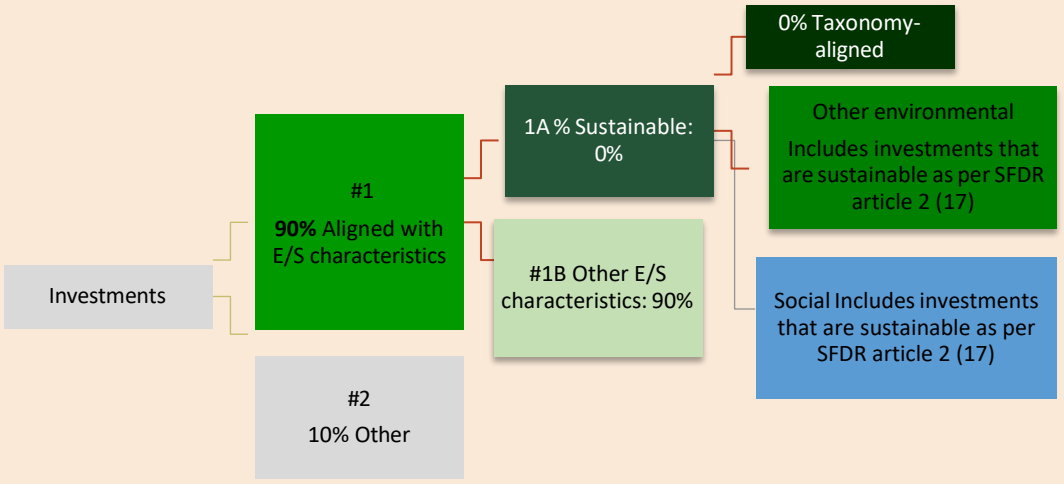
Good governance is assessed for Underlying Funds through engagement with the Underlying Fund manager via due diligence.

In addition, ensuring that a minimum of 90% of the portfolio is invested in funds which fall within the meaning of Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, demonstrates that the Manager is limiting the Fund's investment universe of Underlying Funds to focus on those investment funds that must only invest in investee companies that demonstrate good governance practices (in compliance with SFDR).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified 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.

*Investments means the Fund's Net Asset Value which is the total market value of the product.

At least 80% of the Fund's Investments will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages may be updated in this appendix from time to time. There is no specific allocation among #1A. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate underlying fund manager data and/or company or third-party data.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund.

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.

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

As the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

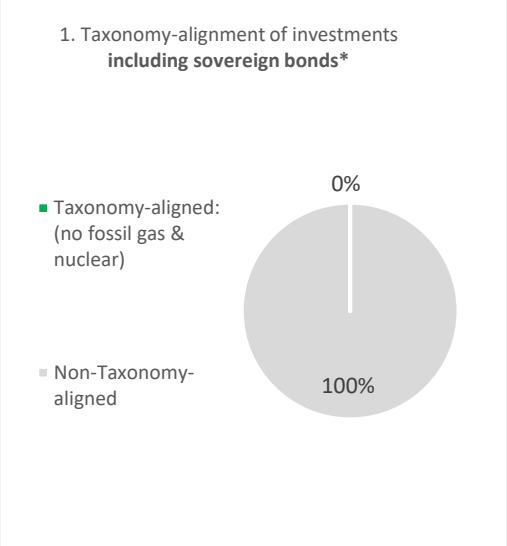
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?

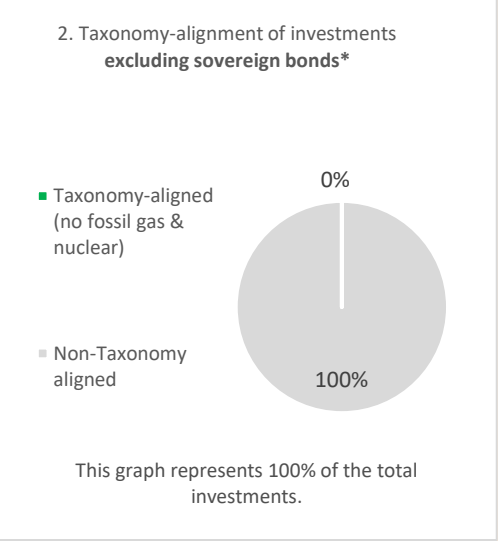
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No: X

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.





* ***For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***

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

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities? 0%.

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

0%*.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?



0%*

*The Fund commits to invest at least 0% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no prioritisation of environmental and/or social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.



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

The remaining investments of the Fund may be invested in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives which may be used for investment, risk reduction and hedging purposes.

Any "#2 Other" potential investments, other than cash or cash equivalents will be screened according to the managers exclusion policy.

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

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and Exclusion Policy can be found on the Manager's website at the following link FAM - Sustainability | Fineco FAM - Fineco FAM (finecoassetmanagement.com)

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 3

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 3** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 90% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;

(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through

the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the

ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the

relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 25% MSCI World Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to- long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally

sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying

investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	Yes/3%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 4

SUPPLEMENT 12 May 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 4** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 35% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 85% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative

analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest

rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 20% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses

Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class L Acc	€100	13 May 2025 – 13 November 2025	Euro	No	Yes/ 3%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
*Class C Dist	€100	13 May 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing

*Class C Dist Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion. Class C Dist is established as a charitable Share Class such that, to the extent distributions are payable (in accordance with the terms of the distribution policy as disclosed in the Prospectus), 100% of any

distributable amount shall be paid to the registered charitable organisation basis.point, CRA number 20084141. Details on basis.point are available on www.basispoint.ie. Distributions will not be paid out of the capital of the fund.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares other than the Class C Dist Shares.

No fee is payable to the Manager in respect of Class C Dist Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 5

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 5** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 45% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including

but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture(i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be

invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/ basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or

management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 30% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to- long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund and does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that such an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager not to make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class L Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	Yes/ 3%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 6

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 6** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated

with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond

prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in

currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 60% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 40% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a

shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make

an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	Yes/3%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing

of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge

Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 7

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 7** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 80% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 50% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in

line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit or hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional

exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 40% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 60% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	10 January 2023 – 10 July 2023	Euro	No	Yes/3 %	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in

respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 8

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 8** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 100% of its assets in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate; (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment

under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain

or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 15% Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 85% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	Yes/3 %	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common

management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM EMERGING MARKETS TARGET 2027 I

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Emerging Markets Target 2027 I** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the Addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date	4 June 2027
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors over the long term. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**

2. **Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.**

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "*After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date*". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by

sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 4.5 years.

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis of the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to the Initial Strategies, on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period and, on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce on average by 1.72% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies on the basis of the Manager's top-down analysis which considers the key macroeconomic indicators and ratios of the major world economies, as described below in more detail.

   The aim of the Manager's top-down analysis is to develop a broad understanding of the current macroeconomic outlook and key trends that could influence financial markets. Important factors include but are not limited to a range of data on economic growth, unemployment rates, global and country-specific gross domestic product, inflation rates, currency, yield level, equity valuations, cash flows, earnings momentum, country risk profile, confidence indices as well as the monetary and fiscal policies implemented by Central Banks (for example the European Central Bank, the Bank of England etc.). Further attention is also given to the spreads on bond market debt across countries and sectors.

   The top-down analysis allows the Manager to take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 1.72% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run this top-down analysis and assessed the resulting data and market indicators, indicate that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month following the last day of the Subscription Period for approximately 58 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short- term price fluctuations in the broader market.

2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies").

   The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that, as part of the Longer Term Strategies, the Fund:

   (1) may invest up to 100% of its assets in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities and equity-linked instruments (i.e. American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts) issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging markets refer to countries that are considered by the Manager to be countries that are characterised as emerging by the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or are included in an emerging markets index by a recognised index provider. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China and India; the Fund will not itself invest in those jurisdictions. Up to 10% of the assets of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The Fund's exposure to Russia via investment in the Underlying Funds shall be limited to 20% of the assets of the Fund. The Fund will not directly invest in securities listed or traded in Russia.;

   (2) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets), hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

   (3) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, either directly or through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity markets in countries considered by the Manager to be emerging markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective.

The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Fund also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risk; and

(ii) The Manager also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

The Manager has determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risks may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction; and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds; and, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures on bonds and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend market e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to

an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered

into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI Emerging Markets Daily Net Total Return (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class L Acc	€100	From 19 May 2022 to 7 June 2022	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	From 19 May 2022 to 7 June 2022	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Management Fee (% of NAV) for each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 1.4%
After the end of year 2 up to the end of year 3	Up to 1.75%
After the end of year 3 up to the end of year 4	Up to 2.10%
After the end of year 4	Up to 2.55%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000, will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first two years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ADVISORY 9 TARGET III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 JUNE 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Advisory 9 Target III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and each addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Subscription Period	The original Subscription Period closed in 2022 (the **Original Subscription Period**). The subsequent Subscription Period means the 60 calendar days from 1 July 2025 to 1 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors and on a quarterly basis thereafter at the discretion of the Directors and once notified in advance to Shareholders. Shares will be available for subscription during this time, at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund:

(1) may invest up to 100% (only after the completion of the Averaging Out process) of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

(2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At any time, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30%, through Underlying Funds, to non-Investment Grade debt securities.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in

the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps (“IRS”)

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases,

reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised
inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the

Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility. The Fund is not designed for investors who need current income.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given

that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risks may influence a decision by the Manager not to make an investment or dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares;

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Original Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Original Subscription Period up to the end of year 1	Up to 1.50%
After the end of year 1 up to the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%
After the end of year 2	Up to 2.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM CUBE TREND OPPORTUNITY FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Cube Trend Opportunity Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorized by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world, including global equities, both public (listed on securities markets and exchanges around the world) and private equity-related instruments, such as preferred stocks, warrants as well as diversified portfolios of equities of companies which derive revenues from activities related to real estate (REITs); (2) may invest up to 90% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, inflation linked bonds, municipal bonds, convertible debt, and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds or ETCs, as described below, which provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (4) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (5) may invest up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds. The asset allocation of the Fund is intended to be flexible to permit the Fund to allocate across a wide range of countries and asset classes and retain the ability to modify its exposure based on market conditions, as further described below.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analyzing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence

will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity.

Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

Asset allocation

The Manager's asset allocation strategy will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model (the "Model"), which is described below. This proprietary Model will be based upon moving average strategies which identify directional trends that may assist the Manager in achieving the optimal asset allocation of the Fund's portfolio. A moving average represents a series of asset price averages over time. Using a moving average to analyze price movements can make it easier for the Manager to see at a glance which way the current price of the underlying instrument is trending up or down. When asset prices cross over their moving average, the Model produces signals which may allow the Manager to react to price changes immediately and adjust the portfolio composition accordingly. For example, if the Model generates an overweight equity signal, the Manager may decide, on a discretionary basis, to weigh more heavily (above 50% of the Fund's Net Asset Value) towards Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to equities. Conversely, if the Model generates an underweight signal, the Manager may decide to reduce the allocation to Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to equities (below 50% Fund's Net Asset Value) and weigh more heavily towards Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to debt instruments. On a daily basis, new price data is processed by the Model and included in the calibration for the next day's trading signals.

The Fund may from time to time hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in cash on deposit for ancillary liquidity purposes (which 10% limit may be raised up to 20% in the case of deposits made with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus). The Fund may also hold up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances; each for investment purposes and in order to meet redemption payments or the payment of expenses, or pending the investment of subscription proceeds in Underlying Funds. Such holdings may result in the Fund not being fully invested in Underlying Funds but shall be in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus.

Further to the above, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of

commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. The Manager may decide to invest directly in the above-mentioned instruments when expected returns similar to those of Underlying Funds are offered with a better risk/reward ratio.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii)risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds; and, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)–(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address

this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 50% of Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Total Return Index Value Unhedged EUR and 50% MSCI World Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying**

investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager not to make an investment or dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Yes/3%	€500,000 / €10,000	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	2 December 2022 - 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€500,000 / €10,000	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading

"Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge

Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 8 TARGET 2026

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7th July 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 8 Target 2026** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Target Date	13 February 2026
Subscription Period	means the 60 calendar days following the end of Initial Offer Period or such longer period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund is being structured as a Fund giving a return to investors at the Target Date. The Fund is organised in a manner that it has two separate investment objectives for different time periods in the Fund's life as follows, and as explained in detail in each sub-section below:

1. **During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund; and**
2. **Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation**.

As stated above, the main investment objective of the Fund is as set out in (2) above and in the section headed "After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date". The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short 60 day time period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the objective of the Fund will be to seek to provide capital appreciation whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by principally investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds, which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide the ("Initial Strategies").

Investment in the Initial Strategies will be selected on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 3 years.

After the Subscription Period, up to and after the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period the investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve this objective in the following manner:

1. By reducing the Fund's allocation to Initial Strategies on a monthly basis ("Averaging Out").

   For example, it is anticipated that, following the last day of the Subscription Period and on a monthly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to Initial Strategies will reduce by approximately 2.94% of the Fund's assets.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the above monthly amount by accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model"). Each monthly reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below). This Averaging Out will continue every month up to the Target Date.

   The Manager will run the Quant Model in order to analyse market conditions which will inform them as to how much they should accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   This proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. The Quant Model will be based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period. The analysis produced by the Quant Model allows the Manager take advantage of favourable market conditions when assessing whether or not to increase the Averaging Out amount above 2.94% a month. Favourable market conditions in this context mean conditions that, once the Manager has run the Quant Model and assessed the resulting data and market indicators arising from the running of the Quant Model, indicate to the Manager that it is favourable for the Manager to accelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies at a favourable price.

   The Averaging Out process will occur every month following the last day of the Subscription Period for 34 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies. This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market. In addition, the Quant Model allows the Manager the discretion to take advantage of favourable market conditions (described above) in respect of potentially accelerating Shareholders exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.
2. As described above, every month the Fund will complete the Averaging Out process and the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   (1) may invest principally (only after the completion of the Averaging Out process) in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

   (2) may invest up to 40% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

   (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the

UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

(4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations.

Following this “look through” analysis, if the Fund’s exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond’s portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by “locking in” gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund’s bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond’s portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies (“FX Forwards”) to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund’s overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager’s view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the

Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 15% Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 85% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure
The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund’s underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund’s investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold**

underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€100	From 16 February 2023 to 17 February 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to the following management fee of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares:

Management Fee (% of NAV) each Share Class	
During the Subscription Period	Up to 0.20%
After the Subscription Period	Up to 1.50%

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

ADVISORY 9 PROGRESSION 2025 FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 SEPTEMBER 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Advisory 9 Progression 2025 Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	21 May 2025
Subscription Period	means from 06 September 2023 to 14 November 2023, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to (i) protect the Fund's Net Asset Value per Share at certain percentages of the Initial Offer Price up to the Target Date as detailed under the section headed "Net Asset Value Protection during the Phases" below and (ii) achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally , either directly, or indirectly via units of

Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by approximately (i)15% at the end of the first six months, (ii) 15% at the end of the second six months and (iii) 70% at the end of the third six months. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below) (the "Gradual Exposure").

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentages disclosed above by decelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each six month period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

   This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

   The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every six months following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

   (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

   (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

   (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down

market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Net Asset Value Protection during the Phases

The Fund will seek to protect the Initial Offer Price per Share of redeeming Shareholders (subject to any anti-dilution levy that may be applied as set out in the Prospectus on page 42) in line with the below table. The Fund will seek to achieve this by entering into a total return swap ("TRS") in which it will swap out the performance and income of the instruments that make up the Initial Strategies it has purchased in return for the payment by a OTC counterparty of a fixed rate on the notional amount of the TRS (i.e. on the face value of the TRS), subject to the non-default of the OTC counterparty. The TRS will be unfunded. The TRS will contain a provision which will allow the Manager aim to return to redeeming Shareholders a percentage of the Initial Offer Price per Share for the corresponding period of the Gradual Exposure and as set out in the following table:

Period	Percentage
Phase 1: During the Subscription Period	aim to protect 100% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the end of the Subscription Period up to the end of the sixth month thereafter	aim to protect 100% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the start of the seventh month up to the end of the twelfth month after the Subscription Period	aim to protect 85% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the start of the thirteenth month up to the end of the eighteenth month after the Subscription Period	aim to protect 70% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 3: After the Target Date	aim to protect 0% of the Initial Offer Price per Share.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Takingthese actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interestrates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient,liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions,the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bondprices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure toequity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on thefuture direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposureof securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of

assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and seeking protection of the value of their initial investment at certain percentages of the Initial Offer Price up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable

economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 – to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating

		September 2023					
Class A Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 05 September 2023 – to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1,85% per annum (plus VAT,if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

MEGATRENDS PROGRESSION 2025 FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 01 SEPTEMBER 2023

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **MegaTrends Progression 2025 Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down. An investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	21 May 2025
Subscription Period	means from 06 September 2023 to 14 November 2023 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to (i) protect the Fund's Net Asset Value per Share at certain percentages of the Initial Offer Price up to the Target Date as detailed under the section headed "*Net Asset Value Protection during the Phases*" below and (ii) achieve long-term capital

appreciation.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies"). The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period, subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Redemption of Shares".

Selection of debt instruments

The debt instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual bond and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the bonds under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a bond in terms of relative value when compared to other bonds that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which bonds to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment in a bond is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such bond will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that, following the last day of the Subscription Period, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by approximately (i)15% at the end of the first six months, (ii) 15% at the end of the second six months and (iii) 70% at the end of the third six months. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below) (the "Gradual Exposure").

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentages disclosed above by decelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions

and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market on or around each six month period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager to assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every six months following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    I. may invest principally in Underlying Funds that have a primary focus on providing exposure to equities issued by companies operating in sectors and geographical regions that benefit from ongoing global megatrends.

    Global megatrends ("Megatrends") are generally defined as global forces of development that create fundamental shifts in the progress of society thus impacting business, the economy, culture and the way we live. Examples of Megatrends that are reshaping our world currently are demographic and social changes, climate change and resource scarcity, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanization. Megatrends evolve independently of the economic cycle and thus possess the capacity to continuously redraw the financial landscape. Underpinning these Megatrends, it is possible to identify investment sub-themes which act as both drivers and beneficiaries of these Megatrends.

    A summary of some of the sub-themes of the abovementioned Megatrends prevalent in the world today are listed below. Potential Shareholders should be aware that the below listed headings are examples of certain sub-themes of Megatrends and are for illustrative purposes only. It is important for potential Shareholders to note that what constitutes a Megatrend sub-theme today may not be classed as such in the future. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list and these sub-themes have the ability to change over time. Therefore, the Fund does not commit to definitively invest in each or all of these Megatrend sub-themes at any time:

- Ageing Population: The ageing of the world's population is widely considered one of the most enduring demographic shifts in human history. Companies which have a focus on improving developments in healthcare, developments in Bio Technology and shifting consumer trends leading to a longer life expectancy are in a position to benefit greatly from this trend;
- Oncology: With cancer diagnoses expected to increase in the next 20 years, companies which are committing capital to cancer research to develop better diagnostics to cure cancer are in a position to benefit from developments in the treatment of cancer;
- Water: Population growth, urbanization and water-intensive dietary changes are adding to rising industrial water demand. Companies at the forefront of new technologies required to accommodate increasing global demand for water are well placed to benefit from this trend;
- Electric & Autonomous Vehicles: With a shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles and movement toward the broad usage of autonomous vehicles, manufacturers of both electric and autonomous vehicles as well as their components and other companies in the supply chain all stand to be beneficiaries from this trend; and
- Drones: Extensive growth in consumer and commercial drone usage means that companies involved in the production of these technologies will benefit from this evolving trend.

II. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

III. may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate.

At the time of purchase of debt securities either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in instruments that make up the Initial Strategies and Longer

Term Strategies, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers, as follows:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds

in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies

The gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders to obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Net Asset Value Protection during the Phases

The Fund will seek to protect the Initial Offer Price per Share of redeeming Shareholders (subject to any anti-dilution levy that may be applied as set out in the Prospectus on page 42) in line with the below table. The Fund will seek to achieve this by entering into a total return swap ("TRS") in which it will swap out the performance and income of the instruments that make up the Initial Strategies it has purchased in return for the payment by a OTC counterparty of a fixed rate on the notional amount of the TRS (i.e. on the face value of the TRS), subject to the non-default of the OTC counterparty. The TRS will be unfunded. The TRS will contain a provision which will allow the Manager aim to return to redeeming Shareholders a percentage of the Initial Offer Price per Share for the corresponding period of the Gradual Exposure and as set out in the following table:

Period	Percentage
Phase 1: During the Subscription Period	aim to protect 100% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the end of the Subscription Period up to the end of the sixth month thereafter	aim to protect 100% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the start of the seventh month up to the end of the twelfth month after the Subscription Period	aim to protect 85% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 2: From the start of the thirteenth month up to the end of the eighteenth month after the Subscription Period	aim to protect 70% of the Initial Offer Price per Share
Phase 3: After the Target Date	aim to protect 0% of the Initial Offer Price per Share.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosures

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying

investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the assets which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold assets which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider ("Data Provider(s)") in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify whether the investment is vulnerable to such risk; and

(ii) The Manager also assess whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of Sustainability Risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risks may influence a decision by the Manager not to make an investment or dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial- related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for hedging, risk reduction and/or investment purposes.

The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) - (v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the abovementioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing the exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder

the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX Forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaptions

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest rate swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised
inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX volatility swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value- at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and seeking protection of the value of their initial investment at certain percentages of the Initial Offer Price up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

Base Currency: Euro

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100/ €100	Accumulating
Class D Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€500 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€100/ €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€100/ €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 05 September 2023 to 05 September 2023	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing

*Class D Shares in the Fund shall only be made available for subscription to such entities or persons as the Manager may determine from time to time in its absolute discretion.

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.85% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator’s Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee

Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge

Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, in which case, in order to avoid double charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs

The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In particular, investors should take the following risk factors into account: "General Risks", "Investment Risk", "Liquidity Risk", "Redemption Risk", "Credit Risk", "Currency Risk", "Share Currency Designation Risk", "Risks Affect Specific Issuers", "Derivatives Risk", "Investing in Fixed Income Securities", "Below Investment Grade Credit Risk", "Changes in Interest Rates", "Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)", "Additional Risks Applicable to Underlying Funds" and "Sustainable Finance Risks". Nevertheless, such list is not deemed to be exhaustive and therefore investors are recommended to familiarise themselves with all risk factors described in the above-mentioned section of the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 23 JULY 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	16 July 2029
Subscription Period	means from 15 May 2024 to 9 July 2024 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 16 July 2025, 16 July 2026, 15 July 2027, 17 July 2028 and 16 July 2029 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund

to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 15 May 2024 to 15 May 2024	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A 1 Dist	€100	From 15 May 2024 to 15 May 2024	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 19 JULY 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	16 October 2029
Subscription Period	means from 23 July 2024 to 1 October 2024 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 16 October 2025, 16 October 2026, 15 October 2027, 15 October 2028 and 16 October 2029 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund

to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 22 July 2024 to 22 July 2024	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A 1 Dist	€100	From 22 July 2024 to 22 July 2024	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM PASSIVE UNDERLYINGS 9

SUPPLEMENT DATED 28 AUGUST 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Fineco AM Passive Underlyings 9** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund: (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate; (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment

under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products, and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

The Fund may also invest up to 7.5% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation). Exposure could potentially be through ETCs and/or through the Underlying Funds referred to under (3) above.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain

or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term who are willing to accept a high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class L Acc	€100	From 29 August 2024 to 29 August 2024	Euro	No	Yes/3 %	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Acc	€100	From 29 August 2024 to 29 August 2024	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A1 Acc	€100	From 29 August 2024 to 29 August 2024	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000/€100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Sales Charge
Up to 3% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common

management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7 NOVEMBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	18 January 2030
Subscription Period	means from 11 November 2024 to 14 January 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 21 January 2026, 20 January 2027, 19 January 2028, 17 January 2029 and 16 January 2030 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 8 November 2024 to 8 November 2024	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 8 November 2024 to 8 November 2024	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 8 November 2024 to 8 November 2024	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TARGET EQUITY ALLOCATION FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 06 DECEMBER 2024

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Money Market/ Short Term Instruments	includes but is not limited to investments in cash, treasury bills, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, short term fixed- and/or any kind of floating rate transferable debt securities of all types (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures) denominated in any currency issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers and/or investment in other Underlying Funds which provide exposure to the above instruments.
Maturity Date	07 February 2035.
Subscription Period	means from 10 December 2024 to 04 February 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.

Debt Instruments*:* includes Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures, inflation linked bonds, subordinated debt securities) denominated in any currency and issued, owned or guaranteed by sovereign or government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers located anywhere in the world (including emerging markets), mainly listed or traded on a Recognised Markets listed in Schedule I of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

I. Debt Instruments Portfolio

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Debt Instruments Portfolio").

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Debt Instruments Portfolio will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

The Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

II. Exposure to equity instruments

the Fund may use part or all of the return it receives from the purchase of the Debt Instruments Portfolio described above (and may also use any cash it may hold that was not used to purchase of such instruments) to invest directly in equity instruments and/or gain an exposure indirectly to equity instruments, via units of Underlying Funds and/or FDI such as total return swaps.

Equity instruments may comprise equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity indices, or basket of equity indices.

The Manager will use its own proprietary quantitative investment process and/or a qualitative analysis for the purpose of determining which equity instruments to gain exposure either directly or indirectly, as described above. The Manager will consider the following criteria as part of its qualitative and quantitative analysis for direct equity investments:

Quantitative analysis

a) Quality: Quality companies are characterized as companies with durable business models (meaning companies with stable production/manufacturing capabilities and recurring revenues) and sustainable competitive advantages. Quality companies tend to have high return of equity, stable earnings that are less correlated with the broad business cycle, and strong balance sheets with low financial leverage.

b) Value: Value companies are characterized as companies with attractive fundamental ratios such as forward price to earnings ratio, free cash flow yield and price to book value.

c) Momentum: Momentum companies are characterised as companies which show a continuing positive stock price trend over certain time horizons.

d) Minimum Volatility: Minimum Volatility companies are characterised by low historical volatility of the stock price.

Qualitative analysis

The Manager will look to the current macroeconomic situation, as it relates to the sectors and countries in the investable region. Macroeconomic analysis involves research of the ratios of individual countries' economies with particular attention regarding growth, country risk profile, price and consumer indices.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds
The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may be invested in.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such

- qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution. Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus.

III. After the Maturity Date

After the Maturity Date, the Fund may invest principally in Debt Instruments and/or Money Market/Short Term Instruments.

Approaching the Maturity Date, based on market conditions at the time and the view of the Manager, the ICAV may also determine that there is an opportunity for Shareholders to benefit from an extended period of investment in the Fund. In such case, it may notify the Shareholders in writing that said Maturity Date shall be extended by a number of years.

A written notification would then be sent to each Shareholder at that time stating that each Shareholder may redeem out of the Fund on specified Dealing Days shortly before the Maturity Date is reached with any payment due to such Shareholders at the Maturity Date being payable to them on or around that date. Such notice would also provide the option for Shareholders to leave their investment in the Fund and remain as a Shareholder, in which case the Fund would continue with a new Maturity Date and the investment objective referring to that new Maturity Date. Should the ICAV wish to extend the Maturity Date, the Supplement would be updated and the new proposed Maturity Date set out in the notice and submitted for Central Bank noting. The key features of the extension would also be set out in the notice to Shareholders to enable them to make an informed decision on whether they wish to remain invested in the Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€100	From 09 December 2024 to 09 December 2024	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class A 1 Acc	€100	From 09 December 2024 to 09 December 2024	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Acc	€100	From 09 December 2024 to 09 December 2024	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double- charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND IV

SUPPLEMENT DATED 10 JANUARY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund IV** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	5 April 2030
Subscription Period	means from 28 January 2025 to 25 March 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 1 April 2026, 31 March 2027, 5 April 2028, 4 April 2029 and 3 April 2030 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 13 January 2025 to 27 January 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 13 January 2025 to 27 January 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 13 January 2025 to 27 January 2025	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TARGET EQUITY ALLOCATION FINECO AM FUND II

SUPPLEMENT DATED 28 JANUARY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund II** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Money Market/ Short Term Instruments	includes investments in cash, treasury bills, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, short term fixed- and/or any kind of floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures) denominated in any currency issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers and/or investment in other Underlying Funds which provide exposure to the above instruments.
Maturity Date	4 May 2035.
Subscription Period	means from 11 February 2025 to 22 April 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.

Debt Instruments*:* includes Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures, inflation linked bonds, subordinated debt securities) denominated in any currency and issued, owned or guaranteed by sovereign or government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers located anywhere in the world (including emerging markets), mainly listed or traded on a Recognised Markets listed in Schedule I of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

I. Debt Instruments Portfolio

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Debt Instruments Portfolio").

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Debt Instruments Portfolio will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

The Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

II. Exposure to equity instruments

the Fund may use part or all of the return it receives from the purchase of the Debt Instruments Portfolio described above (and may also use any cash it may hold that was not used to purchase of such instruments) to invest directly in equity instruments and/or gain an exposure indirectly to equity instruments, via units of Underlying Funds and/or FDI such as total return swaps.

Equity instruments may comprise equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity indices, or basket of equity indices.

The Manager will use its own proprietary quantitative investment process and/or a qualitative analysis for the purpose of determining which equity instruments to gain exposure either directly or indirectly, as described above. The Manager will consider the following criteria as part of its qualitative and quantitative analysis for direct equity investments:

Quantitative analysis

a) Quality: Quality companies are characterized as companies with durable business models (meaning companies with stable production/manufacturing capabilities and recurring revenues) and sustainable competitive advantages. Quality companies tend to have high return of equity, stable earnings that are less correlated with the broad business cycle, and strong balance sheets with low financial leverage.

b) Value: Value companies are characterized as companies with attractive fundamental ratios such as forward price to earnings ratio, free cash flow yield and price to book value.

c) Momentum: Momentum companies are characterised as companies which show a continuing positive stock price trend over certain time horizons.

d) Minimum Volatility: Minimum Volatility companies are characterised by low historical volatility of the stock price.

Qualitative analysis

The Manager will look to the current macroeconomic situation, as it relates to the sectors and countries in the investable region. Macroeconomic analysis involves research of the ratios of individual countries' economies with particular attention regarding growth, country risk profile, price and consumer indices.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds
The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may be invested in.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such

- qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution. Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds
The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus.

III. After the Maturity Date

After the Maturity Date, the Fund may invest principally in Debt Instruments and/or Money Market/Short Term Instruments.

Approaching the Maturity Date, based on market conditions at the time and the view of the Manager, the ICAV may also determine that there is an opportunity for Shareholders to benefit from an extended period of investment in the Fund. In such case, it may notify the Shareholders in writing that said Maturity Date shall be extended by a number of years.

A written notification would then be sent to each Shareholder at that time stating that each Shareholder may redeem out of the Fund on specified Dealing Days shortly before the Maturity Date is reached with any payment due to such Shareholders at the Maturity Date being payable to them on or around that date. Such notice would also provide the option for Shareholders to leave their investment in the Fund and remain as a Shareholder, in which case the Fund would continue with a new Maturity Date and the investment objective referring to that new Maturity Date. Should the ICAV wish to extend the Maturity Date, the Supplement would be updated and the new proposed Maturity Date set out in the notice and submitted for Central Bank noting. The key features of the extension would also be set out in the notice to Shareholders to enable them to make an informed decision on whether they wish to remain invested in the Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€100	From 29 January 2025 to 10 February 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class A 1 Acc	€100	From 29 January 2025 to 10 February 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Acc	€100	From 29 January 2025 to 10 February 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double- charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TARGET EQUITY ALLOCATION FINECO AM FUND III

SUPPLEMENT DATED 1 MAY 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Target Equity Allocation Fineco AM Fund III** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Money Market/ Short Term Instruments	includes investments in cash, treasury bills, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, short term fixed- and/or any kind of floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures) denominated in any currency issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers and/or investment in other Underlying Funds which provide exposure to the above instruments.
Maturity Date	13 July 2035.
Subscription Period	means from 7 May 2025 to 8 July 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.

Debt Instruments: includes Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures, inflation linked bonds, subordinated debt securities) denominated in any currency and issued, owned or guaranteed by sovereign or government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers located anywhere in the world (including emerging markets), mainly listed or traded on a Recognised Markets listed in Schedule I of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

I. Debt Instruments Portfolio

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Debt Instruments Portfolio").

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Debt Instruments Portfolio will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

The Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

II. Exposure to equity instruments

The Fund may use part or all of the return it receives from the purchase of the Debt Instruments Portfolio described above (and may also use any cash it may hold that was not used to purchase of such instruments) to invest directly in equity instruments and/or gain an exposure indirectly to equity instruments, via units of Underlying Funds and/or FDI such as total return swaps.

Equity instruments may comprise equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity indices, or basket of equity indices.

The Manager will use its own proprietary quantitative investment process and/or a qualitative analysis for the purpose of determining which equity instruments to gain exposure either directly or indirectly, as described above. The Manager will consider the following criteria as part of its qualitative and quantitative analysis for direct equity investments:

Quantitative analysis

a) Quality: Quality companies are characterized as companies with durable business models (meaning companies with stable production/manufacturing capabilities and recurring revenues) and sustainable competitive advantages. Quality companies tend to have high return of equity, stable earnings that are less correlated with the broad business cycle, and strong balance sheets with low financial leverage.

b) Value: Value companies are characterized as companies with attractive fundamental ratios such as forward price to earnings ratio, free cash flow yield and price to book value.

c) Momentum: Momentum companies are characterised as companies which show a continuing positive stock price trend over certain time horizons.

d) Minimum Volatility: Minimum Volatility companies are characterised by low historical volatility of the stock price.

Qualitative analysis

The Manager will look to the current macroeconomic situation, as it relates to the sectors and countries in the investable region. Macroeconomic analysis involves research of the ratios of individual countries' economies with particular attention regarding growth, country risk profile, price and consumer indices.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds
The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may be invested in.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such

- qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution. Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus.

III. After the Maturity Date

After the Maturity Date, the Fund may invest principally in Debt Instruments and/or Money Market/Short Term Instruments.

Approaching the Maturity Date, based on market conditions at the time and the view of the Manager, the ICAV may also determine that there is an opportunity for Shareholders to benefit from an extended period of investment in the Fund. In such case, it may notify the Shareholders in writing that said Maturity Date shall be extended by a number of years.

A written notification would then be sent to each Shareholder at that time stating that each Shareholder may redeem out of the Fund on specified Dealing Days shortly before the Maturity Date is reached with any payment due to such Shareholders at the Maturity Date being payable to them on or around that date. Such notice would also provide the option for Shareholders to leave their investment in the Fund and remain as a Shareholder, in which case the Fund would continue with a new Maturity Date and the investment objective referring to that new Maturity Date. Should the ICAV wish to extend the Maturity Date, the Supplement would be updated and the new proposed Maturity Date set out in the notice and submitted for Central Bank noting. The key features of the extension would also be set out in the notice to Shareholders to enable them to make an informed decision on whether they wish to remain invested in the Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€100	From 2 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class A 1 Acc	€100	From 2 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class L Acc	€100	From 2 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double- charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

EQUITY CONTROLS FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to Equity Controls Fineco AM Fund (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Initial Offer Period	The Initial Offer Period for a Share Class will start at 9:00 AM (Irish time) on the first date disclosed in the table under "Offer of Shares" and will close at 5:00 PM (Irish time) on the second date disclosed. The Initial Offer Period may be shortened or extended by the Directors, and the Central Bank will be notified of any such shortening or extension. During the Initial Offer Period, Shares will be available for subscription at an initial offer price of €100.00 per Share ("Initial Offer Price").
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.1% of the Initial Offer Price, being the minimum dividend which the Fund is aiming to pay on the Dividend Payment Dates.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means 3 June 2026, 2 June 2027, 7 June 2028, 6 June 2029, 5 June 2030, 4 June 2031 and/or any other dates as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date.

The Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities such as senior unsecured and secured bonds, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

The Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will be reduced over time. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (as described below).

The Manager, based on their discretion, will reduce the exposure to the Initial Strategies to the extent considered appropriate according to their view of market conditions. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

As described above, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of equity instruments, such as equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity indices, or basket of equity indices, and/or Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of direct equity investments and indirect investments via units of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

1) may invest principally in equity instruments and/or units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes such as technological advancements, in which companies drive innovation in fields like biotechnology, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and energy transition providing exposure to key areas of technological development;

2) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non- Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

4) may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

As part of the Initial Strategies and Longer Term Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments.

Selection of Underlying Funds
The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade -off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager may also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in

accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter

the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risks described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a

default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 100% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Global exposure is calculated using the commitment approach. Global exposure and leverage as a result of FDIs, as measured using the commitment approach, shall not exceed 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk); and

(iii) The Manager also applies its basic exclusion policy to direct investments whereby potential investments are removed from the prospective investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk. The Manager's exclusion policy may be obtained on the Manager's website at: http://finecoassetmanagement.com/sustainability/.

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 22 October 2025 to 26 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 22 October 2025 to 26 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	Closed	Euro	No	Up to 2%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 22 October 2025 to 26 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 22 October 2025 to 26 April 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 2% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND V

SUPPLEMENT DATED 30 APRIL 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund V** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	19 July 2030
Subscription Period	means from 7 May 2025 to 8 July 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 15 July 2026, 14 July 2027, 19 July 2028, 18 July 2029 and 17 July 2030 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 1 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 1 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 1 May 2025 to 6 May 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ACTIVE PORTFOLIOS 20% EQUITY UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 13 August 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ACTIVE PORTFOLIOS 20% EQUITY UCITS ETF** (the "Fund"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. In response to changing market conditions, the Fund may have an exposure of up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in such Underlying Funds, resulting in short-term deviations from the 20% level. Notwithstanding such deviations, the Manager will seek to implement a reset mechanism with the aim of bringing the equity exposure back to 20% over time;
(2) may invest up to 85% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non- Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;
(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and
(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control,

from this range may from time to time occur. However, it is expected in stable market conditions that the Fund will gain exposure to a diversified portfolio composed approximately of 20% by value of equity securities and 80% by value of fixed income securities. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum

management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled “Securities Financing Transactions” and further below in this Supplement under “Fees and Expenses”.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund’s net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed “Collateral Policy”.

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund’s portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund’s portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 20% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the “Index”), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund’s portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund’s portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a low level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s) . The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled "Description of Share Classes" within the section of the Prospectus titled "THE ICAV".

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF Share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Application for ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (expect Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in [London and Luxembourg] are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent's Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ACTIVE PORTFOLIOS 60% EQUITY UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 13 August 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM ACTIVE PORTFOLIOS 60% EQUITY UCITS ETF** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. In response to changing market conditions, the Fund may have an exposure of up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in such Underlying Funds, resulting in short-term deviations from the 60% level. Notwithstanding such deviations, the Manager will seek to implement a reset mechanism with the aim of bringing the equity exposure back to 60% over time; (2) may invest up to 50% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; (3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. However, it is expected in stable market conditions that the Fund will gain exposure to a diversified portfolio composed approximately of 60% by value of equity securities and 40% by value of fixed income securities. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates.

Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions" and further below in this Supplement under "Fees and Expenses".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 40% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 60% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium to long term who are willing to accept a low to medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled "Description of Share Classes" within the section of the Prospectus titled "THE ICAV".

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	13 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Application for ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled “Application for Shares”.

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

“Dealing Deadline” means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

“Valuation Point” means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

“**Business Day**” means a day (expect Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

“Dealing Day” In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund’s investments are listed or traded are closed provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator’s Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary’s Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent's Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM ACTIVE PORTFOLIOS 100% EQUITY UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 13 August 2025

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Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds. The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 100% in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world; (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate; (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

Asset allocation of the Fund will rotate over time depending on prevailing market conditions, i.e. the Manager will adjust the mix of investments, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the application of the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management

processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed [2]% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be

used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given

underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.
Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions" and further below in this Supplement under "Fees and Expenses".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium to long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden,

material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled "Description of Share Classes" within the section of the Prospectus titled "THE ICAV".

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF Share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000/€100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	14 August 2025 – 16 February 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Application for ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled “Application for Shares”.

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

“Dealing Deadline” means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

“Valuation Point” means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

“Business Day” means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

“Dealing Day” In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund’s investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent’s Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND VI

SUPPLEMENT DATED 4 July 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VI** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	11 October 2030
Subscription Period	means from 23 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 7 October 2026,6 October 2027, 11 October 2028, 10 October 2029 and 9 October 2030 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 7 July 2025 to 22 July 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 7 July 2025 to 22 July 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 7 July 2025 to 22 July 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2040 UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2040 UCITS ETF** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2040

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income.

The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 8 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting principally of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments. In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs and in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-oriented equity and reallocating principally into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and, to a lesser extent (ii) global equities with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment

under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses,but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk

without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also

be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled “Description of Share Classes” within the section of the Prospectus titled “THE ICAV”.

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF Share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100/€100	Accumulating*
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	Non-ETF Share	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000/€100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares

* The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund’s income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Application for ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled “Application for Shares”.

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2050 UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2050 UCITS ETF** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2050

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income.

The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 18 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting primarily of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments. In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs, in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-oriented equity and reallocating principally into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and, to a lesser extent, (ii) global equities with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment

under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an

increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities,

equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments

and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled “Description of Share Classes” within the section of the Prospectus titled “THE ICAV”.

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF Share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100/€100	Accumulating*
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	Non-ETF Share	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000/€100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares

* The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund’s income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Application for ETF Shares
Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled “Application for Shares”.

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any

Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2060 UCITS ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **FINECO AM LONGEVITY 2060 UCITS ETF** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

Application will be made to Borsa Italiana and/or such other exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time (the "**Relevant Stock Exchanges**") for the listing of the ETF Shares issued and available to be issued to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges on or about the launch date of the Fund. This Supplement and the Prospectus together comprise listing particulars for the purposes of listing the ETF Shares on the official list and trading on the main market of each of the Relevant Stock Exchanges.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2060

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income.

The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 28 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting principally of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments. In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs and in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further

described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-oriented equity and reallocating principally into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and, to a lesser extent, (ii) global equities with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment

under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses,but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond

prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make

an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The Fund may issue both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares. Investors should note the differences between investing in ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares which are outlined in the sub-section titled “Description of Share Classes” within the section of the Prospectus titled “THE ICAV”.

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	ETF-Non-ETF Share	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class AH Acc	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100/€100	Accumulating*
Class I Acc	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	ETF Share	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	Yes	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	Non-ETF Share	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	Non-ETF Share	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 January 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000/€100	Accumulating

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription on the Primary Market at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available on the Primary Market at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares

* The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund’s income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Application for ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled “Application for Shares”.

Applications for ETF Shares on the Primary Market may be made to the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Application for Non-ETF Shares

Full details on how to purchase Non-ETF Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares".

Applications for Non-ETF Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

“Dealing Deadline” means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

“Valuation Point” means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

“Business Day” means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

“Dealing Day” In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund’s investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

Manager’s Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and

printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

Longevity 2040 Fineco AM Fund

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Longevity 2040 Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. **This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").**

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2040

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income. The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 8 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting primarily of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments meaning temporary and limited deviations from the asset allocation undertaken for risk, liquidity or operational portfolio management purposes (such as small shifts in allocation or currency hedging). In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs and in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-orientated equity and reallocating into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or

corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and (ii) global equities with a with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of

certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate

swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets

which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivativesused, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR

or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class A Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class AH Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A1 Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating *

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

*The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund's income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"**Dealing Deadline**" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"**Valuation Point**" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments

are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 2.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription unless an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Redemption Charge
Up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares being redeemed, payable to the Manager and applicable only within the first three years following the end of the Subscription Period.

If a sales charge and/or a redemption charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

Longevity 2050 Fineco AM Fund

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Longevity 2050 Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. **This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").**

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2050

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income. The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 18 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting primarily of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments meaning temporary and limited deviations from the asset allocation undertaken for risk, liquidity or operational portfolio management purposes (such as small shifts in allocation or currency hedging). In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs and in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-oriented equity and reallocating into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds,

corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and (ii) global equities with a with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of

commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets

which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivativesused, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund. SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*

Class AH Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A1 Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating *

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

*The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund's income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"**Dealing Deadline**" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"**Valuation Point**" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 2.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription unless an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Redemption Charge
Up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares being redeemed, payable to the Manager and applicable only within the first three years following the end of the Subscription Period.

If a sales charge and/or a redemption charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

Longevity 2060 Fineco AM Fund

SUPPLEMENT DATED 24 OCTOBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Longevity 2060 Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. **This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").**

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Target Date: 31 December 2060

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation and/or generate income. The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective through a lifecycle-based allocation strategy, structured across four distinct phases, as described below.

Each phase corresponds to a different stage of the Fund's lifecycle, moving from growth-oriented exposure in the earlier years to a more stable, income-oriented allocation as the Fund approaches the Target Date.

i. Capital Deployment Phase

During the initial Capital Deployment Phase, which spans the first two years following the Fund's launch, the Fund will initially allocate cash to units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and short term fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide. This allocation will be followed by a gradual transition into equity markets. By the end of the Capital Deployment Phase, up to 100% of the Fund's assets will be invested in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.

During the Capital Deployment Phase, the Fund will gain exposure to debt securities through its investments in Underlying Funds. The selection of such debt instruments will therefore occur at the level of the Underlying Funds. These investments will be made on the basis that will result in the Fund having a weighted average interest rate duration of no longer than 2 years across its debt securities allocation.

ii. Growth Phase

The Fund will then enter a long-term Growth Phase, expected to last approximately 28 years. During this phase, the equity allocation is maintained with the objective of participating in market growth, while also incorporating downside mitigation techniques, as described below. Equity exposure, consisting primarily of global growth-oriented equities, will generally be maintained at a high level (i.e. representing more than 50% of the Fund's assets) throughout this phase, subject to portfolio rebalancing and tactical adjustments meaning temporary and limited deviations from the asset allocation undertaken for risk, liquidity or operational portfolio management purposes (such as small shifts in allocation or currency hedging). In addition to the equity exposure, the Fund may also invest in ETCs and in debt securities through investments in units of Underlying Funds and/or via FDIs, in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes, as further described below.

iii. Glidepath Phase

As the Fund approaches its Target Date, the Fund will begin a progressive de-risking process, expected to last approximately 5 years, gradually reducing its exposure to growth-oriented equity and reallocating into (i) debt securities via investing in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds,

corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, and (ii) global equities with a with a high dividend yield focus via investing in units of Underlying Funds. Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities will be selected based on a combination of factors, including duration, credit quality, and market liquidity.

By the end of the Glidepath Phase, the portfolio of the Fund is expected to consist principally of Underlying Funds which provide exposure to debt securities.

iv. Distribution Phase

Upon reaching the Target Date, the Fund will enter its final stage, the Distribution Phase. During this phase, the Fund will maintain a conservative allocation with the objective of generating income, typically targeting an initial portfolio composition of approximately 70% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to debt securities and 30% in units of Underlying Funds providing exposure to equities with a high dividend yield focus. The fixed income allocation will prioritize investment-grade government and corporate bonds, with consideration given to duration, credit quality, and liquidity. The equity exposure is expected to support ongoing income generation while maintaining some potential for capital appreciation.

Throughout its lifecycle the Fund may implement equity hedging strategies such as the use of options or other financial derivative instruments, designed to reduce the impact of adverse market conditions and help enhance downside protection during periods of heightened volatility or market stress.

Evaluation and Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest predominantly in active or passive exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment schemes which track an index and have a preference to invest in such types of Underlying Funds.

Throughout its lifecycle, the Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movement of

commodities - such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities - and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies). ETCs will be used by the Fund to gain indirect exposure to gold only. While such investment is mainly for the purposes of managing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, it may be used for investment purposes in certain market conditions (e.g. in times of inflation).

Selection of ETCs

A due diligence analysis will be conducted by the Manager to select the ETCs which are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective.

Due diligence will examine factors, such as but not limited to who the issuers of the ETCs are and their creditworthiness, frequency at which ETCs are audited, whether ETCs embed derivatives or not and cost considerations.

As a result of the above analysis, the Manager will only select those ETCs issued by international credit institutions and asset managers that have best in class experience in the field, that are audited regularly and that do not embed any derivatives and thus have a one to one price relationship between the ETC itself and the underlying commodity.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Temporary Investment Measures

The Fund may temporarily depart from the investment strategies set out above in response to the Manager's perception of extraordinary market, political or similar conditions. During these periods, and for as long as and to the extent deemed necessary by the Manager in the best interests of Shareholders, the Fund may increase its holdings of cash and ancillary liquid assets. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses, but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate

swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets

which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 250% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivativesused, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 250% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation and/or income over the long term who are willing to accept a medium to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR

or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.
It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type

Class A Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class AH Acc	€10	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A1 Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Accumulating*
Class L Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Acc	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating*
Class A Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Acc	€10,000	28 October 2025 – 28 April 2026	Euro	No	No	€10,000 / €100	Accumulating *

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

*The Share Class is structured as an Accumulating Share Class during the Capital Deployment, Growth and Glidepath Phases. Upon reaching the Target Date, it is expected to operate as a Distributing Share Class in line with the Fund's income-oriented Distribution Phase with Shareholders being notified in advance.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"**Dealing Deadline**" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"**Valuation Point**" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments

are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 2.00% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription unless an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Redemption Charge
Up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares being redeemed, payable to the Manager and applicable only within the first three years following the end of the Subscription Period.

If a sales charge and/or a redemption charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND VII

SUPPLEMENT DATED 3 DECEMBER 2025

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VII** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	28 March 2031
Subscription Period	means from 18 December 2025 to 17 March 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 24 March 2027, 22 March 2028, 28 March 2029, 27 March 2030 and 26 March 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 4 December2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 4 December 2025 to 17 December 2025	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND VIII

SUPPLEMENT DATED 26 FEBRUARY 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund VIII** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	6 June 2031
Subscription Period	means from 10 March 2026 to 26 May 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means, 2 June 2027, 7 June 2028, 6 June 2029, 5 June 2030 and 4 June 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 27 February 2026 to 9 March 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND IX

SUPPLEMENT DATED 7 MAY 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund IX** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	1 August 2031
Subscription Period	means from 11 May 2026 to 21 July 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means 28 July 2027, 26 July 2028, 25 July 2029, 24 July 2030 and 30 July 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e. €100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 8 May 2026 to 8 May 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE FINECO AM FUND X

SUPPLEMENT DATED 13 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Fineco AM Fund X** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	21 November 2031
Subscription Period	means from 17 August 2026 to 10 November 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means 17 November 2027, 15 November 2028, 14 November 2029, 13 November 2030 and 19 November 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. These may represent various sectors, geographic regions, or investment themes, in alignment with the specific investment strategies of the selected Underlying Funds;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the

relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products and have a preference to invest in such low cost Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e.
€100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund. SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 14 August 2026 to 14 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TOP TWENTY CONSERVATIVE SELECTION FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 26 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **TOP TWENTY CONSERVATIVE SELECTION FINECO AM FUND** (the "**Fund**"), a sub- fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "**ICAV**"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds, which will be exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. In response to changing market conditions, the Fund may have an exposure of up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in such Underlying Funds, resulting in short-term deviations from the 20% level. Notwithstanding such deviations, the Manager will seek to implement a reset mechanism with the aim of bringing the equity exposure back to 20% over time;
(2) may invest up to 85% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non- Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate and cash, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;
(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and
(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager will adjust the asset allocation, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the

investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time, adjusting the allocation between the asset classes referred to above in response to prevailing market conditions. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur. However, it is expected in stable market conditions that the Fund will gain exposure to a diversified portfolio composed approximately of 20% by value of equity securities and 80% by value of fixed income securities. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager selects the Underlying Funds from ETF issuers that meet the criteria of the Manager's proprietary in-house methodology. This methodology is a governance framework developed by the Manager which screens eligible ETF issuers against key deliverables that an issuer must demonstrate, such as the liquidity of the issuer's ETFs, the tightness and stability of their trading spreads, the overall quality of the issuer's product range and its historic performance. Using the above deliverables together with the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, the Manager shortlists the top twenty ETF issuers from which the ETFs are selected, and monitors those issuers on an ongoing basis, and in any event at least quarterly, to identify any potential deterioration in issuer quality.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices,

(iv) futures;

(v) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(vi) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look- through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions" and further below in this Supplement under "Fees and Expenses".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 80% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index and 20% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium-to-long term who are willing to accept a low level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (expect Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of

the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent's Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TOP TWENTY BALANCED SELECTION FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 26 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **TOP TWENTY BALANCED SELECTION FINECO AM FUND** (the "**Fund**"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "**ICAV**"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds, which will be exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 60% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world. In response to changing market conditions, the Fund may have an exposure of up to 70% of its Net Asset Value in such Underlying Funds, resulting in short-term deviations from the 60% level. Notwithstanding such deviations, the Manager will seek to implement a reset mechanism with the aim of bringing the equity exposure back to 60% over time;
(2) may invest up to 50% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate, provided that exposure to non-Investment Grade will be limited to maximum 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;
(3) may invest up to 25% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and
(4) may invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager will adjust the asset allocation, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time, adjusting the allocation between the asset classes referred to above in response to prevailing market conditions. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur. However, it is expected in stable market conditions that the Fund will gain exposure to a diversified portfolio composed approximately of 60% by value of equity securities and 40% by value of fixed income securities. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager selects the Underlying Funds from ETF issuers that meet the criteria of the Manager's proprietary in-house methodology. This methodology is a governance framework developed by the

Manager which screens eligible ETF issuers against key deliverables that an issuer must demonstrate, such as the liquidity of the issuer's ETFs, the tightness and stability of their trading spreads, the overall quality of the issuer's product range and its historic performance. Using the above deliverables together with the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, the Manager shortlists the top twenty ETF issuers from which the ETFs are selected, and monitors those issuers on an ongoing basis, and in any event at least quarterly, to identify any potential deterioration in issuer quality.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns

and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond

rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e. a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions" and further below in this Supplement under "Fees and Expenses".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to a benchmark composed of 40% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index and 60% MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium to long term who are willing to accept a low to medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great

Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class A Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period, Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"**Business Day**" means a day (expect Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent's Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

TOP TWENTY DYNAMIC SELECTION FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 26 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **TOP TWENTY DYNAMIC SELECTION FINECO AM FUND** (the "**Fund**"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "**ICAV**"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset- management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub- funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together, the "Prospectus").

The Fund pursues a fund of funds approach and may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing its Net Asset Value in units of a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds, which will be exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund:

(1) is expected to have an exposure of up to 100% in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world;
(2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;
(3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and
(4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

The Manager will adjust the asset allocation, mentioned above, that the Fund holds based on the investment selection analysis described below to the given market that such investments are in at a given point in time, adjusting the allocation between the asset classes referred to above in response to prevailing market conditions. Temporary fluctuations, outside of the Manager's control, from this range may from time to time occur. However, it is expected in stable market conditions that the Fund will gain full exposure to equity securities. This Fund will not have any particular industry or geographic focus.

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds.

The Manager selects the Underlying Funds from ETF issuers that meet the criteria of the Manager's proprietary in-house methodology. This methodology is a governance framework developed by the Manager which screens eligible ETF issuers against key deliverables that an issuer must demonstrate, such as the liquidity of the issuer's ETFs, the tightness and stability of their trading spreads, the overall quality of the issuer's product range and its historic performance. Using the above deliverables together

with the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, the Manager shortlists the top twenty ETF issuers from which the ETFs are selected, and monitors those issuers on an ongoing basis, and in any event at least quarterly, to identify any potential deterioration in issuer quality

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in global equity markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and

- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in non-UCITS (so-called "alternative investment funds"), therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or OTC FDI for either: (i) hedging; (ii) risk reduction and (iii) investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

For the above purposes, the Fund may use the following types of FDI on eligible assets in accordance with the Investment Objective and Policy of the Fund:

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities /basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices;

(ii) OTC forwards on currencies;

(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;

(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and

(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i)-(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options, or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities/equity indices/basket of equity indices in order provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking these actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a bond rises as interest rates fall.

The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose. This strategy can also be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain

additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit, to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use Options and forwards on currencies ("FX Forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX Forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX Forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk so as to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS")

The Fund may use IRS in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When IRS are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market - based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than by direct investment. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a synthetic position, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Credit default swaps may also be used in order to gain additional exposure to credit risk. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer.

Total Return Swaps ("TRS")

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivative Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

In respect of the direct/indirect costs and fees arising from the use of TRS, please see the section in the main body of the Prospectus entitled "Securities Financing Transactions" and further below in this Supplement under "Fees and Expenses".

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 350% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Securities Lending Agreements

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending of its securities and are subject to the conditions and limits set out on the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund's exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be 15% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and

volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 300% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile

The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the medium to long term who are willing to accept a medium level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). **While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to either high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.**

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks;

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant

investment(s). The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares

The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	**Initial Offer Price**	**Initial Offer Period**	**Currency Denomination and Hedged Class**		**Sales Charge**	**Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Distribution Type**
Class A Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating
Class AH Acc	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000/€100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class A Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class AH Dist	€10	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	Yes	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	27 August 2026 – 27 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the Initial Offer Period Shares are available for subscription at the Initial Offer Price as indicated in the table above. Where the Initial Offer Period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Definitions

Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of the Fund:

"Dealing Deadline" means 1:30pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.

"Valuation Point" means 11.59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

"Business Day" means a day (except Saturday or Sunday and public holidays) on which retail banks and securities markets in London and Luxembourg are normally open for business.

"Dealing Day" In general, each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, certain Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, in the sole determination of the Directors, markets on which the Fund's investments are listed or traded are closed, provided that there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 1.50% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Securities Lending Agent's Fees
The Fund will retain at least 98% of the securities lending revenue generated, with up to 2% payable to the Securities Lending Agent (and/or to any sub-agent of the Securities Lending Agent) (plus VAT, if any) as a fee to cover the activities it carries out.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €20,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 28 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Emerging Markets Equity Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	21 November 2031
Subscription Period	means from 1 September 2026 to 10 November 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means 17 November 2027, 15 November 2028, 14 November 2029, 13 November 2030 and 19 November 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

   (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated in emerging markets. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities. Emerging markets refer to countries that are considered by the Manager to be countries that are characterised as emerging by the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or are included in an emerging markets index by a recognised index provider. Whilst the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds made up of investments that have an exposure to China and India; the Fund will not itself invest in those jurisdictions. Up to 10% of the assets of the Fund may be invested in equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world or in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world.;

   (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

   (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

   (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from

an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products.

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets
e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce risk as described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e.
€100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI Emerging Markets Daily Net Total Return EUR Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across 24 emerging markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

GLOBAL DEFENCE TARGET PASSIVE TECH LEADERS FINECO AM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 28 AUGUST 2026

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **Global Defence Target Passive Tech Leaders Fineco AM Fund** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM Evolution ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 11 December 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FAM Evolution ICAV dated 01 December 2022 and any addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest principally in Underlying Funds in such proportions as the Manager deems appropriate from time to time. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be attained and investors are explicitly warned that the Fund is not a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected product. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will at times, as described in greater detail below, invest directly or indirectly in a diversified portfolio of instruments and may enter into one or more financial derivative transactions. However, Shareholders must understand that the Fund may bear credit risk in respect of its portfolio of instruments so that if one or more of the issuers of any of those instruments default, the investment objective may not be achieved. Similarly, the Fund bears credit risk in respect of OTC counterparties to its financial derivative transactions, default by any of which on its contractual obligations may mean that the investment objective may not be achieved. Due to the composition of the Fund's investments, the Fund's portfolio may be more concentrated geographically and/or sectorally than other investment funds with more diversified portfolios.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Business Day	means every Wednesday or if a particular Wednesday is not a day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business, the next following day on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg are normally open for business.
Target Date	21 November 2031
Subscription Period	means from 1 September 2026 to 10 November 2026 or such longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Dealing Deadline	means 11.59am (Irish time) one day before the relevant Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline shall not be later than the Valuation Point.
Dividend:	Means 0.5% of the Net Asset Value per Share published as at the last Day of the Subscription Period, being the minimum dividend which will be paid by the Fund on the Dividend Payment Dates up to the Target Date.
Dividend Payment Dates	Means 17 November 2027, 15 November 2028, 14 November 2029, 13 November 2030 and 19 November 2031 or, if one of these dates is not a Business Day, the next day which is a Business Day.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation and a dividend on each Dividend Payment Date, up to the Target Date.

The Fund is organised in such a manner that encompasses three distinct phases of the Fund, as explained in the subsequent subsections.

Phase 1: During the Subscription Period

During the Subscription Period, the Manager will invest principally, either directly, or indirectly via units of Underlying Funds, in short, medium and/or long term instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, banker's acceptances and fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities of both Investment and non-Investment Grade (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers worldwide (the "Initial Strategies").

The reason for having a Subscription Period is to have a short period during which the Fund will accept subscriptions and invest them in a manner designed to seek to achieve a positive investment return whilst maintaining liquidity for the Fund. After the Subscription Period subscriptions into the Fund are no longer accepted. Although the Fund will be closed for subscriptions after the Subscription Period, requests for redemptions received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day (i.e. each Business Day) in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled **"**Redemption of Shares".

Selection of direct investments

The instruments that may be part of the Initial Strategies will be selected based on the Manager's top-down analysis, which includes a view on the global investment outlook and analysis of market opportunities and securities based on an assessment of factors such as income yield, credit risk and bond duration. The Manager will assess each individual security and the bond markets to understand the probability of losses being accrued, the bond issuers defaulting on the payment of interest and the performance outlook for the securities under assessment. Following such credit assessment, the Manager appraises a potential investment in a security in terms of relative value when compared to other securities that could be invested in. In this regard, the Manager focuses on relative price, liquidity and risk premium for the purposes of determining which instruments to acquire on behalf of the Fund. When an investment is made, it will be closely monitored by the Manager taking into account the credit analysis outlined above, and the investment rationale for retaining the investment in such instrument will be kept under review by the Manager. The Manager may invest substantially or fully in government bonds issued by any Member State.

As part of the Initial Strategies, the Fund may use the financial derivative instruments listed in the section of this Supplement headed "Types of Financial Derivative Instruments".

Phase 2: After the Subscription Period and up to the Target Date

Following the Subscription Period, the Fund will gradually reduce its allocation to the Initial Strategies up to the Target Date in the following manner:

1. It is anticipated that following the last day of the Subscription Period, and on a quarterly basis, the Fund's asset allocation to the Initial Strategies will reduce by 5 % of the Fund's assets. Each reduction will be followed by a corresponding investment by the Fund in the Longer Term Strategies (described at point 2 below)(the "Averaging Out").

   The Averaging Out process will occur every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period for 60 months up to the Target Date. At the Target Date the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

   The Manager, based on their discretion, can alter the percentage disclosed above by decelerating or accelerating the reduction to the Initial Strategies according to their view of market conditions and to mitigate the risk of short-term price fluctuations in the market at or around each quarter period end. The Manager's view on market conditions will be informed by a proprietary quantitative model designed by the Manager which is described below (the "Quant Model") and/or by qualitative considerations that include macroeconomic conditions, valuations and risk sentiment.

This analysis of market conditions will inform the Manager as to whether and by how much they should accelerate or decelerate the reduction of the Fund's exposure to the Initial Strategies, and in turn gain a corresponding exposure to the Longer Term Strategies.

The proprietary Quant Model allows the Manager assess market conditions using quantifiable, definitive and numerical data that can be used for checking portfolio return robustness via historical simulations; i.e. it is analysis on documented and definitive information on the past performance of the relevant market. It is based on technical and market indicators such as the relative strength index which analyses the historical strength or weakness of a stock or market based on closing prices of a recent trading period.

2. As described above, every quarter following the last day of the Subscription Period, the exposure to the Initial Strategies will be reduced and an exposure will be obtained to a diversified portfolio of Underlying Funds as described in detail immediately below (the "Longer Term Strategies"). The Longer Term Strategies are made up of Underlying Funds that provide the Fund with a mixed exposure to certain asset classes while respecting the investment limits outlined below. This means that as part of the Longer Term Strategies the Fund:

    (1) may invest principally in units of Underlying Funds that provide exposure to equities issued by companies incorporated anywhere in the world that are engaged in the information technology sector. The types of equities the Fund may become exposed to, through its investments in Underlying Funds, include a broad range of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap equity securities issued by companies within the information technology industry working in areas such as software, hardware, semiconductors, internet-related services, and emerging technologies. The term "Tech Leaders" refers to companies that the Manager considers to hold a leading or dominant position within the information technology sector, or a relevant sub-sector thereof, based on factors such as market capitalisation, revenue or earnings scale, market share, brand recognition, and/or technological innovation relative to their industry peers;;

    (2) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to government or corporate debt securities of Investment Grade and/or non-Investment Grade (for example, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper) with a fixed or floating rate;

    (3) may invest up to 15% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds that are managed with absolute return/alternative investment strategies. Absolute return strategies may invest in a broad range of assets including financial derivative instruments, currencies, and assets that may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities (in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) in seeking to provide an absolute return in all market environments (i.e. generating consistent positive returns that are not necessarily dependent upon continuous rising markets) hence reducing the downside risks of investment. The absolute return strategies are subject to strict liquidity, transparency, diversification, regulatory and risk management oversight and requirements. Alternative investment strategies are strategies that have a low correlation with fixed income/equity strategies and may provide the Fund with an indirect exposure to commodities via Underlying Funds; and

    (4) may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of Underlying Funds which provide an exposure to money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, and banker's acceptances.

At the time of purchase of the debt securities either directly or via Underlying Funds, the Fund may only have a maximum exposure of 30% of its Net Asset Value to non-Investment Grade debt securities. Where a debt security ceases to be rated or its rating is reduced to below Investment Grade following its purchase, the Manager will consider such event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security either directly or indirectly via Underlying Funds.

Selection of Underlying Funds

The Manager actively manages the weighting of the Net Asset Value of the Fund between the Underlying Funds which may make up the Initial Strategies and will make up the Longer Term Strategies.

The Manager will select the Underlying Funds by analysing the universe of relevant Underlying Funds, which have a focus on investing in money market instruments, equity and debt securities' markets, as mentioned above. The Manager will narrow down the universe of Underlying Funds on which investment due diligence will be carried out in order to establish which Underlying Funds are appropriate for inclusion in the Fund from an investment perspective. Due diligence will examine factors, including but not limited to, the investment

policy and objectives, performance track record, investment strategy and process of the Underlying Funds, as well as the team structure and risk management processes employed by the Underlying Funds' investment managers. As part of this analysis (i.e. quantitative and qualitative analysis as further detailed below), the Manager will, amongst other things, check for any liquidity issues, investment risk issues and the impact of the proposed investments on the Fund. The Manager will at all times consider the risk/reward trade-off (i.e. the relationship between the amount of return gained on an investment and the amount of risk undertaken in that investment, where higher risk is associated with greater probability of higher return and lower risk with a greater probability of smaller return) associated with any investment/proposed investment and will attempt to achieve a satisfactory balance of risk and reward, in line with the Fund's investment objective. The Manager may seek to benchmark any potential investment under analysis against other opportunities in the marketplace, in order to ascertain the relative merits of the investment opportunity. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be considered in the evaluation, selection and on-going monitoring of Underlying Funds and their investment managers:

- quantitative analysis includes the evaluation of various metrics such as an Underlying Fund's risk adjusted returns, performance consistency correlation (i.e. the regularity with which a particular investment manager outperforms their benchmark index or the market index over specific time periods), up/down market capture (i.e. the overall performance of an investment manager of an Underlying Fund in up and/or down market conditions), active share (i.e. a measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from the relevant benchmark or market index), tracking error (i.e. the standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of an Underlying Fund and its relevant benchmark or market index) and expense ratio; and
- qualitative analysis involves collecting information on Underlying Funds that will allow the Manager to estimate the future performance of Underlying Funds and their investment managers. Examples of such qualitative analysis include carrying out on-site visits of investment managers of Underlying Funds, having periodic meetings and/or conference calls with the investment managers of the Underlying Funds and analysing the legal documents of the Underlying Funds.

In addition to the above, the Manager may give preference to Underlying Funds for which the Manager has an increased level of risk oversight, including Underlying Funds also being managed by the Manager. The Manager will also look to invest in Underlying Funds which have a low cost such as passive index-tracking funds, for example ETF products..

The Fund may from time to time invest up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in deposits and hold cash for ancillary purposes provided that no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (or up to 20% booked on account with the Depositary subject to and in accordance with Schedule II of the Prospectus) may be held by a single credit institution.

Any Fund assets directly held by the Fund (i.e. not held through Underlying Funds) will be listed or traded on Recognised Markets as set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus entitled "Recognised Markets". For the avoidance of doubt, Underlying Funds which are exchange traded must be traded or listed on Recognised Markets.

The Fund may also invest directly up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") being instruments that give investors indirect exposure to commodities in the form of certificates or debt securities. ETCs can be bought or sold on exchanges, they track the price movements of commodities – such as oil, gold and silver or a basket of commodities – and fluctuate in value based on the underlying commodity(ies).

Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds that the Fund may invest in shall be UCITS or other investment funds that are eligible for investment by a UCITS. No more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in alternative investment funds ("AIFs") in aggregate, therefore the primary focus will be investment in UCITS domiciled in the EU, in particular Ireland and Luxembourg. Any investment in alternative investment funds will be required to meet the Central Bank's requirements and will be domiciled in Ireland, in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. The aggregate maximum management fees that may be charged by the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest will not exceed 2% of such Underlying Fund's net asset value. Further information on the Underlying Funds is available in the section titled "Underlying Funds" in the Prospectus. The Fund may invest its entire portfolio in Underlying Funds that share the same Manager.

Phase 3: After the Target Date

At the Target Date, it is expected (subject to the Manager's discretion as disclosed above) that the Fund will be fully invested in the Longer Term Strategies.

This gradual exposure of Shareholders to the Longer Term Strategies allows Shareholders obtain a diversified exposure to the market while neutralizing the effect of short-term price fluctuations in the broader market.

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

Where considered appropriate, the Fund may use listed and/or over the counter ("OTC") FDI for hedging, risk reduction, or investment purposes. The expected effect of the use of FDI will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus.

Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) futures contracts on dividends, bonds, interest rates, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices, or basket of equity/fixed income indices;
(ii) forwards on currencies and/or bonds;
(iii) listed or OTC option contracts on (i) currencies, (ii) interest rates and/or bonds, equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/basket of equity/fixed income indices, (iii) futures;
(iv) swaps (which can include total return swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), inflation swaps, inflation-linked swaps, volatility swaps, credit default swaps on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices) and interest rate swaptions; and
(v) total return swap on bonds/equity securities/basket of equity securities, equity/fixed income indices/ basket of equity/fixed income indices, currencies and commodities.

Index Derivatives

The Fund may take exposure to one or more indices through the use of the instruments listed at (i) –(v) above, provided that any such exposure/index will comply with the conditions and limits set down in the Central Bank's guidance titled "UCITS Financial Indices". It is not possible to identify the specific indices that the Fund may take exposure to (which may change from time-to-time), however, the underlying assets of such indices will be the above-mentioned investments that the Fund may gain exposure to in accordance with its investment policy. The Manager does not intend to use indices that rebalance more frequently than monthly, such rebalancing is not expected to have a material effect on the costs incurred within the index, and will be in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When indices to which the Fund obtains an exposure do not comply with the diversification requirements established by the UCITS Regulations, the Fund will apply a "look-through" approach which allows the Manager to analyse the Fund's exposure to the particular indices by looking through the derivative position which gives the Fund the relevant indirect exposure to the underlying indices. This allows the Fund to ensure that it meets the risk spreading requirements of the UCITS Regulations. Following this "look through" analysis, if the Fund's exposure to a particular index exceeds the permitted investment restrictions, the Fund will have to address this by reducing said exposure. The indices, if any, that the Fund takes exposure to, will be included in the financial statements of the ICAV and details of the indices, including details of websites where additional information can be obtained, will be available upon request from the Manager.

Futures, Options and forwards on currencies

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on bonds in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases. Taking these actions, the Fund may reduce the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Interest rate risk is concerned with a fall in the value of a bond or portfolio of bonds due to an increase in interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa. The longer the duration of a bond portfolio, the greater the interest rate risk. Selling futures and/or call options on bonds as well as buying put options on bonds has the effect of reducing the duration of a bond's portfolio. For instance, buying put options on bonds, gives the right, but not the obligation, to the holder to profit from an increase in interest rates. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose.

The Fund may sell futures, sell call options or buy put options on equities, equity indices or a basket of equity indices in order to provide an efficient, liquid and effective method for the management of risks by "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value. When the Fund is using futures in these circumstances, the Fund would be taking a short position for risk reduction.

The Fund may buy futures, buy call options or sell put options on bonds in order to gain additional exposure to interest rates. Taking such actions, the Fund may increase the duration of the Fund's bond portfolio exposure. Buying futures and/or call options on bonds as well as selling put options on bonds has the effect of increasing the overall duration of a bond's portfolio. A call option gives the holder the right to benefit from a rise interest rates. Similarly, buying futures contracts on bonds has the effect of increasing the duration of a bond portfolio. The value of a futures contract on bonds increases as interest rates fall, in the same way as the value of a

bond rises as interest rates fall. The Fund may engage in an interest rate swap transaction with the same purpose This strategy can be used in order to seek to protect the Fund against a financial crisis which could negatively affect corporate bond prices but positively affect government bond prices.

The Fund may buy futures or buy call options on equities indices and/or equity securities in order to gain additional exposure to equity markets, and to enhance performance and/or to manage equity market risk to reflect a view on the future direction of the market or index, to achieve a risk reward position, for yield enhancement, to lock an arbitrage profit (i.e. the purchase and sale of an asset in order to profit from a difference in the asset's price between markets whilst ensuring that prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time), to change the nature of a liability and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs.

The Fund may use futures and/or put options on equities and/or equity indices in order to hedge the equity market exposure of securities and/or assets, and, in general, in order to hedge or reduce the overall equity market risk of the Fund's investment.

The Fund may also use dividend futures (i.e a forward contract traded on an exchange which allows investors to take a long or short position on the amount of dividends paid by a company to its shareholders for a specific maturity date in the future) in order to hedge its dividend exposure or express a view on the dividend markets e.g. the Fund may believe that a company's future dividend payment expectations are too high or too low and can decide to take a position in dividend futures to express its views.

Further to the above, the Fund may use Options on futures (i.e. option contracts that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular futures contract at a specific price on or before a certain expiration date) for hedging, risk reduction and investment purposes. For example, the Fund may look to get an exposure to an uncorrelated market to diversify risk, hedge existing positions to limit risk or invest in more volatile markets at a reduced cost.

The Fund may also use options and forwards on currencies ("FX forwards") to hedge the currency exposures of the Fund such as instruments denominated in a currency other than Euro (where relevant). The Fund may also use FX forwards and/or options to hedge or reduce the Fund's overall exchange rate risk and/or to alter the currency characteristics of instruments held by the Fund where the Manager considers it appropriate to retain the credit quality of a particular instrument but wishes to obtain a currency exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. FX forwards and options may also be used in order to enhance performance and/or to manage exchange rate risk to reflect the Manager's view on the future direction of the relevant currencies, to achieve a desired risk/reward position or for yield enhancement and/or to modify the portfolio risk without incurring large transaction costs. When FX forwards are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge and/or reduce riskas described in detail in this paragraph.

Forwards

The Fund may use forwards contracts to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund's portfolio of investments (i.e. the Fund may enter into forwards to sell or buy investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be purchased or disposed), either by reference to investments or markets to which the Fund may be exposed to. This allows the Fund to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation of assets which the Fund may hold or which the Fund may wish to buy.

Interest Rate Futures and Interest Rate Swaps

The Fund may use interest rate futures or interest rate swaps in order to hedge fixed interest rates into floating rates or vice versa, or to manage a change in interest rates and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. They can also be used in combination with futures contracts or government bonds to take a position on a pure credit risk trade, stripping out the directional component of the future or the bond contract, and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. When interest rate futures or swaps are used in the manner described above, the Fund would be taking short positions in order to hedge, reduce risk and/or enhance the yield of the Fund.

Interest Rate Swaption

The Fund may use interest rate swaptions (i.e. an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market – based premium) in order to seek to protect the Fund against interest rate increases, reflecting the

Manager's view on the future direction of interest rates. Interest Rate Swaptions may also be used by the Fund to terminate or extend an existing swap.

Inflation Swaps

An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. Inflation swaps can allow the inflation sensitivity profile of the Fund to be changed more efficiently than through the use of physical cash markets. They may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

Inflation-linked Swaps

The Fund may use inflation-linked swaps to manage the inflation exposure and/or to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the Fund's portfolio. Unlike inflation swaps that involve exchange of payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realized inflation, inflation-linked swaps involve payments that are directly tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).These payments adjust automatically in response to changes in the inflation rate. This mechanism provides the Fund with a dynamic tool to mitigate the impact of inflation rate fluctuations on the portfolio and to adapt its exposure based on anticipated inflation movements. Inflation-linked swaps may also be used to express views on the future level of inflation.

FX Volatility Swaps

The Fund may use FX Volatility Swaps to take advantage of or protect against potential extreme volatility in currencies. Volatility Swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow the Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

The Fund may buy or sell CDS on issuers/basket of issuers, on indices or on a basket of indices in order to hedge or to reduce the credit risk of the portfolio, or to manage the Fund's credit exposures to certain instruments and/or to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread. Buying a CDS allows the Fund to protect itself against the default of an underlying instrument by transferring credit risk to a counterparty. As a CDS seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no default event of the underlying reference issuer. If the Fund sells a CDS in this way and there is a default event in respect of the underlying reference issuer, the Fund would have to pay the buyer of the CDS the difference between the notional amount (i.e. the full face value) of the CDS contract and the underlying reference asset's market value in the aftermath of the default (i.e.
€100 minus the recovery value of the underlying reference asset).

TRS

The Fund may use TRS on instruments held pursuant to the investment policy of the Fund in order to hedge the Fund's portfolio, reduce the risk of the portfolio, or for investment purposes. A TRS is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return and income on an underlying asset or a basket of assets for the investment return and income on a different underlying asset or a basket of assets which is agreed between the parties. Up to 250% of the Fund's assets on a gross basis may be subject to TRS on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy and it is expected that, in general, 0%-100% of the Fund's assets may be subject to total return swaps.

General Financial Derivatives Instrument provisions

All counterparties of the Fund to FDI will comply with the requirements set down in Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as may be amended from time to time). The OTC counterparty to any FDI entered into by the Fund will have no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of any of the abovementioned FDI.

Collateral Management

The Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, or one of its local authorities, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's net asset value. All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank, as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy".

Long/Short Exposure

The Fund may as part of its investment strategy hold short positions (taken only synthetically through derivatives). The expected maximum level of long derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund. The expected maximum level of short derivative positions which the Fund may hold is 200% of its Net Asset Value, measured on a gross basis using the sum of notionals of the derivatives held by the Fund.

Risk Measurement – Global Exposure and Leverage

Market risk created through the use of derivatives will be measured daily using the relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach. VaR is a risk measurement technique designed to estimate the potential loss in the Fund's portfolio over a set period at a certain confidence level, and is based on statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatilities. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is calculated daily and is measured relative to the VaR of the MSCI World Information Technology Index (the "Index"), an index which the Manager considers is a comparable benchmark to the Fund's portfolio. The Index is an equity index designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap technology stocks across developed markets. In compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the relative VaR of the Fund's portfolio shall not exceed twice the Index, as determined at least daily using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of one month (20 Business Days) and an historical observation period of at least one year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility, such as in extreme market conditions.

The level of gross leverage, calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, is expected to be 350% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is a possibility of higher leverage levels than this expected level. The expected level of leverage is calculated based on the sum of the absolute value of notionals of the derivatives used, does not take into account any netting and hedging arrangements and therefore is not a risk-adjusted method of measuring leverage.

Investor Profile
The Fund is suitable for both institutional and retail investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term and who wish to receive income up to the Target Date and who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of volatility.

SFDR Classification: Article 6 Fund.

SFDR Disclosure

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The classification of the Fund as an Article 6 Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have Sustainable Investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus). While the Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor, nor potentially even among the most prominent factors, considered in the investment decisions of the Manager in respect of the underlying investments which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Manager may buy and/or hold underlying investments which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk factors and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Manager also assesses whether or not the Underlying Fund manager applies any basic exclusion policy (whereby potential investments are removed from the Underlying Fund investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk).

It has been determined that the Fund may have a higher prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have Sustainable Investment as its investment objective. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures" for further information.

Base Currency: Euro.

Offer of Shares
The following Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class		Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Distribution Type
Class A Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class A1 Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€5,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class L Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Distributing
Class I Dist	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class J Dist	€10,000	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing
Class P Dist	€10,000	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Distributing
Class A Acc	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	No	€100 / €100	Accumulating

Class L Acc	€100	From 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2026	Euro	No	Up to 1%	€100 / €100	Accumulating

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the assets of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a fee of up to 1.50 % per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Administrator's Fee
Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales Charge
Up to 1% of the value of the gross subscription except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

If a sales charge is incurred, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.