NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS

PROSPECTUS DATED MARCH 2026 AS APPROVED BY THE CSSF

(Page 2)

ANNEX A – INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF EACH SUB-FUND

(Page 106)

ANNEX B

(Page 257)

COUNTRY SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

(Page 263)

PROSPECTUS

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS

MARCH 2026

CONTENTS

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS 1
PROSPECTUS 2
IMPORTANT INFORMATION 11
1. DIRECTORY 16
2. DEFINITIONS 17
3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COMPANY AND ITS SUB-FUNDS 25
3.1 The Company 25
3.2 The Sub-Funds 25
4. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY 26
4.1 Board of Directors and Management 26
4.2 Management Company 26
4.2.1 Other funds managed by Management Company 27
4.2.2 Remuneration Policy 27
4.2.3 Conflict of Interest Policy 27
4.3 Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers 28
4.4 Depositary and Central Administration Agent 28
4.5 Auditors 30
4.6 Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions 30
4.6.1 Board of Directors 31
4.6.2 Management Company 31
4.6.3 Depositary and Central Administration Agent 31
4.6.4 Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers – General 31
4.6.5 Cash Rebates and Soft Commission 32
4.6.6 Investments of the Sub-Funds 32
5. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS 33
5.1 Investment Objectives and Policies 33
5.2 Sustainability 33
5.2.1 Integration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process 33
5.2.2 Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts 34
5.2.3 Taxonomy Regulation disclosure 34
5.2.4 Principles for Responsible Investment 35
5.3 Investment Restrictions 35
5.4 Financial Derivatives and Techniques and Instruments 42
5.4.1 Financial Derivatives 43
5.4.2 Efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments 44
5.4.3 Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps 44
5.4.4 Collateral management for securities lending and repurchase agreements and for financial derivative transactions 46
5.5 Risk Management Procedures 48
5.6 Liquidity Risk Management Process 48
5.7 Proxy voting policy 49
5.8 Complaint handling policy 49
6. DEALINGS IN SHARES 50
6.1 Subscriptions 50
6.1.1 Application Forms, Subscription Forms and Subscription Moneys 50
6.1.2 Fractions of Shares 51
6.1.3 Initial Charge 51
6.1.4 Subscriptions in kind 51
6.1.5 Rejecting or cancelling applications – General 51
6.1.6 Rejecting or cancelling applications – Ineligible Applicants 52
6.1.7 Form of Shares 53

6.1.8 Suspension....53
6.1.9 Anti-Money Laundering Procedures....53
6.1.10 Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners....54
6.2 Redemptions....54
6.2.1 Redemption Requests....54
6.2.2 Staggered Redemptions....55
6.2.3 Redemptions in kind....55
6.2.4 Redemption Fee....55
6.2.5 Compulsory Redemptions – Institutional Investors....56
6.2.6 Compulsory Redemptions – Ineligible Applicants....56
6.2.7 Compulsory Redemptions – Indemnity....56
6.3 Conversions....57
6.3.1 Conversion requests....57
6.3.2 Calculation of Shares to be allotted after conversion....57
6.3.3 Conversion Fee....57
6.4 Market Timing, Frequent Trading and Late Trading Policy....58
6.5 Transfers of Shares....58
6.6 Dividend Policy....58
6.7 Pooling....59
7. NET ASSET VALUE....60
7.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value....60
7.2 Swing Pricing....61
7.3 Temporary suspension of Net Asset Value calculations and of issue, redemption and conversion of Shares....62
7.4 Allocation of assets and liabilities....63
8. FEES AND EXPENSES....64
8.1 Management Fees....64
8.2 Distribution Fee....64
8.3 Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee....64
8.4 Other costs and expenses....65
9. RISK CONSIDERATIONS....66
9.1 Market Risk....66
9.1.1 Manager Risk....66
9.1.2 Effect of Initial Charge, Conversion Fee or Redemption Fee....66
9.1.3 Suspension of Dealings in Shares....66
9.1.4 Counterparty and Settlement Risk....66
9.1.5 Currency Risk....67
9.1.6 Operational Risk and Depositary Risk....67
9.1.7 Equities....67
9.1.8 Unlisted risks....67
9.1.9 Liquidity Risk....68
9.1.10 Restriction on the Company's Activities Due to Embargo etc.....68
9.1.11 Inflation Risk....68
9.1.12 Political Risk....68
9.1.13 Natural disaster and epidemic risk....68
9.1.14 Country Risk....69
9.1.15 Fixed Interest Securities....69
9.1.16 Event/Opportunity Risk....70
9.1.17 Taxation Risk....70
9.1.18 Legal and Compliance Risk....70
9.1.19 Depositary Receipts Risk....70
9.1.20 Structured Product Risk....70
9.1.21 Hedging Risk....71
9.1.22 Repurchase Agreements and Sale with Right of Repurchase

Transactions....71
9.1.23 Securities Lending....71
9.1.24 Risks relating to the Infrastructure Sector....72
9.1.25 Concentration Risk....72
9.1.26 Hybrid Securities Risk....72
9.1.27 Volatility Risk....73
9.1.28 Valuation risk....73
9.1.29 Small- and Mid-Cap Companies Risk....73
9.1.30 Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets....73
9.1.31 Performance Risk....74
9.1.32 Income Securities Risk....75
9.1.33 High yield (junk bond) risk....75
9.1.34 Default Risk....75
9.1.35 Distressed Securities Risk....75
9.1.36 Defaulted Debt Securities Risk....75
9.1.37 Credit Risk....76
9.1.38 Structured Security Risk....76
9.1.39 Investment Fund Risk....77
9.1.40 Commodities Risk....77
9.1.41 Convertible Bonds and Hybrid Security Risk....77
9.1.42 Real Estate Industry Risk....77
9.1.43 Investments in REITs....78
9.1.44 Restricted Securities Risk....79
9.1.45 Investments in Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") Units....79
9.1.46 General Risk in relation to Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS")....79
9.1.47 Collateralised Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs")....79
9.1.48 Interest Rate Risk....80
9.1.49 Systemic Risk....80
9.1.50 Investments in MBS, CMOs, SMRS and ARMS....80
9.1.51 Synthetic Short Selling Risk....83
9.1.52 TBA Risk....83
9.1.53 Limited Number of Securities Risk....83
9.1.54 Initial Public Offerings....83
9.1.55 Convertible Contingent Bonds Risk....84
9.1.56 Perpetual Bonds Risk....84
9.1.57 Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk....85
9.2 Use of financial derivatives....85
9.2.1 Management Risk....85
9.2.2 Control and Monitoring Risk....85
9.2.3 Liquidity Risk....85
9.2.4 Counterparty Risk....86
9.2.5 Leverage Risk....86
9.2.6 Valuation Risk....87
9.2.7 Securities Lending and Repurchase Transactions Risks....87
9.2.8 Operational risk....88
9.2.9 Custody risk....88
9.2.10 Legal risk....88
9.2.11 Total return swaps risk....88
9.2.12 Collateral risk....88
9.3 The Stock Connect Risks....89
9.3.1 Eligible Securities....90
9.3.2 Risks associated with the Small and Medium Enterprise Board of the SZSE ("SME Board") and/or ChiNext Board of the SZSE ("ChiNext Board")....94

9.3.3 PRC Tax risk 94
9.4 The China Bond Connect Market Risks 94
9.5 Sustainability Risks 96
9.5.1 Environmental Liabilities 96
9.5.2 Environmental Risk 96
9.5.3 Sustainability related Litigation Risks 97
10. TAXATION 98
10.1 Taxation of the Company 98
10.2 Taxation of Shareholders 99
10.3 Automatic Exchange of Information 99
10.4 FATCA 101
10.5 Taxation – General 102
11. GENERAL AND STATUTORY INFORMATION 103
11.1 Publication of Prices 103
11.2 Reports 103
11.3 Meetings 103
11.4 Winding-Up of the Company 103
11.5 Segregated liability of Sub-Funds 104
11.6 Dissolution and Amalgamation of Sub-Funds 104
11.7 Material Contracts 105
11.8 Documents available for inspection 105
11.9 Past performance 105
PROSPECTUS – ANNEX A 106
I. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED INFRASTRUCTURE FUND 107
1. Investment Objective 107
2. Investment Strategy 107
3. Dealing Information 107
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager 107
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 108
6. Dividend Policy 108
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 108
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus) 109
9. Reference Currency 109
10. Classes of Shares 109
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 110
12. 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) 2020/852 111
II. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – MACQUARIE DYNAMIC GLOBAL BOND FUND 120
1. Investment Objective 120
2. Investment Strategy 120
3. Dealing Information 120
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers 120
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 121
6. Dividend Policy 123
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 123
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 123
9. Reference Currency 124
10. Classes of Shares 124
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 124

12. 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) 2020/852 125
III. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EURO GOVERNMENT BOND FUND 135
1. Investment Objective 135
2. Investment Strategy 135
3. Dealing Information 135
4. Investment Manager 135
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 136
6. Dividend Policy 137
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 137
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 137
9. Reference Currency 137
10. Classes of Shares 137
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 138
12. 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) 2020/852 139
IV. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE FUND 148
1. Investment Objective 148
2. Investment Strategy 148
3. Dealing Information 149
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager 149
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 149
6. Dividend Policy 150
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 150
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 151
9. Reference Currency 151
10. Classes of Shares 151
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 151
12. 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) 2020/852 152
V. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS FUND 160
1. Investment Objective 160
2. Investment Strategy 160
3. Dealing Information 160
4. Investment Manager 161
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 161
6. Dividend Policy 162
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 162
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 163
9. Reference Currency 163
10. Classes of Shares 163
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 163
VI. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA US LARGE CAP VALUE FUND 164
1. Investment Objective 164
2. Investment Strategy 164
3. Dealing Information 164
4. Investment Manager 164
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 165

6. Dividend Policy 165
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 165
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 166
9. Reference Currency 166
10. Classes of Shares 166
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 166
VII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA SUPRANATIONAL EMERGING MARKETS LC BOND FUND 167
1. Investment Objective 167
2. Investment Strategy 167
3. Dealing Information 167
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers 168
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 168
6. Dividend Policy 169
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 169
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 170
9. Reference Currency 170
10. Classes of Shares 170
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 170
12. Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 172
VIII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ASSETS FUND 181
1. Investment Objective 181
2. Investment Strategy 181
3. Dealing Information 181
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers 181
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 182
6. Dividend Policy 183
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 183
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 184
9. Reference Currency 184
10. Classes of Shares 184
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 184
12. 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) 2020/852 185
IX. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SELECT OPPORTUNITIES FUND 193
1. Investment Objective 193
2. Investment Strategy 193
3. Dealing Information 193
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers 193
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 194
6. Dividend Policy 195
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 195
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)f 196
9. Reference Currency 196
10. Classes of Shares 196
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 196

12. 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) 2020/852 197
X. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SOVEREIGN ESG FUND 208
1. Investment Objective 208
2. Investment Strategy 208
3. Dealing Information 208
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers 208
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 209
6. Dividend Policy 210
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 210
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 210
9. Reference Currency 210
10. Classes of Shares 211
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 211
12. 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) 2020/852 212
XI. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ESTATE FUND 223
1. Investment Objective 223
2. Investment Strategy 223
3. Dealing Information 224
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager 224
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 225
6. Dividend Policy 225
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 225
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus) 226
9. Reference Currency 226
10. Classes of Shares 226
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 227
12. 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) 2020/852 228
XII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA US LARGE CAP CORE EQUITY FUND 236
1. Investment Objective 236
2. Investment Strategy 236
3. Dealing Information 236
4. Investment Manager 236
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 237
6. Dividend Policy 237
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 237
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus) 238
9. Reference Currency 238
10. Classes of Shares 238
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 238
12. 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) 2020/852 239

XIII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL EQUITY COMPOUNDERS FUND 246
1. Investment Objective 246
2. Investment Strategy 246
3. Dealing Information 246
4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager 246
5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio 247
6. Dividend Policy 247
7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund 247
8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus) 248
9. Reference Currency 248
10. Classes of Shares 248
11. Profile of the Typical Investor 248
12. 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) 2020/852 249
PROSPECTUS – ANNEX B 257
1. Shares to be offered 258
2. Currency Hedging 261
3. Charges to Investors – General 261
COUNTRY SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS 263
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR AUSTRIAN INVESTORS 264
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY 265
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND 267
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN 269
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 270
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN IRELAND 275

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS (the "**Company**") is an investment company which offers investors a choice between several classes of shares (each a "**Class**") in a number of sub-funds (each a "**Sub-Fund**"). The Company is organised as an investment company (*société d'investissement à capital variable*) registered under Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment (the "**Law of 2010**").

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised unless it is accompanied, insofar as available, by a copy of the latest available annual report of the Company containing the audited balance sheet and a copy of the latest semi-annual report, if published after such annual report. A key information document is available for each Class of Shares of the Sub-Funds of the Company (each a "**KID**" or collectively the "**KIDs**"). The Prospectus, the KIDs for each Sub-Fund and the respective annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the Company, all paying agents and sales agencies. It is prohibited to disclose information on the Company which is not contained in this Prospectus, the documents mentioned in this Prospectus, the latest annual report or any subsequent semi-annual report.

All capitalised terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings given under the section "Definitions" unless the context requires otherwise.

The Directors of the Company accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Shares are offered solely on the basis of the information and representations contained in this Prospectus and the Reports. Any other information given or representations made by any person may not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Company. The delivery of this Prospectus or the issue of Shares shall not under any circumstances create any implication the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date of this Prospectus.

The Shares may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Directors of the Company may decide to make an application to list the Shares on any other recognised stock exchange.

The Company is registered under the Law of 2010 as a UCITS. This registration does not require any Luxembourg supervisory authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or the investments held by the Company. Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus may come are required by the Company to inform themselves of and to observe any such restrictions.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to any person in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it would be unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "**Securities Act**"), and the Company has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "**Investment Company Act**"). The Shares may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States, its territories or possessions or to US Persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except to certain qualified US institutions in reliance on certain exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act and with the consent of the Company. Neither the Shares nor any interest therein may be beneficially owned by any

other US Person. The Articles restrict the sale and transfer of Shares to US Persons and the Company may compulsorily redeem Shares held by a US Person or refuse to register any transfer to a US Person as it deems appropriate to assure compliance with the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act.

By receiving this Prospectus, the recipient acknowledges and agrees that it has contacted the Company at its own initiative and not as a result of any marketing efforts, promotion, advertising, or publicity by the Company or any of its respective agents or representatives. The recipient of this Prospectus acknowledges that

(1) receiving this Prospectus does not constitute a solicitation from the Company for its products and/or services, and

(2) they are not receiving from the Company any direct or indirect promotion or marketing of financial and/or securities-related products and/or services.

Investors shall notify the Company and/or the Central Administration Agent:

(i) if they become unauthorised persons;

(ii) if they hold Shares in breach of applicable laws and regulations, this Prospectus or the Articles; or

(iii) in any circumstances which may affect the taxation of and/or have legal and/or regulatory consequences for the Company or the Shareholders or which may otherwise have a negative impact on the Company or other Shareholders.

Shareholders should note that by completing the Application Form (as defined hereafter) they are providing to the Company personal information, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of data protection laws, in particular the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regards to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "General Data Protection Regulation").

This entails that any information concerning Shareholders who are natural persons and other related natural persons such as their representatives, and/or authorised signatories and ultimate beneficial owner(s) (together the "**Data Subjects**") which allows the Data Subjects to be directly or indirectly identified (the "**Data**"), which is provided to, or collected by or on behalf of, the Company (directly from Data Subjects or from publicly available sources) will be processed by the Company as data controller (the "**Controller**") in compliance with applicable data protection law, in particular the General Data Protection Regulation.

Investors acknowledge and accept that failure to provide relevant personal data requested by the Company may result in the investor not being able to invest in the Company or may prevent them from maintaining their holdings in the Company and may be reported by the Company and the Management Company and the Central Administration Agent to the relevant Luxembourg authorities.

Data will be processed by the Controller and disclosed to, and processed by, service providers of the Controller such as the Management Company, the Depositary and Central Administration Agent, the Auditors, the Investment Manager, investment advisers, the Distributors and their appointed sub-distributors, legal and financial advisers or to the Company's sponsor and its affiliates (the "**Processors**") for the purposes of

(i) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions and providing financial and other information to Investors,

(ii) maintaining the register of shareholders,

(iii) offering and managing investments and holdings of the shareholders and performing the services related to their shareholding in the Company including payment of dividends,

(iv) enabling the Processors to perform their services for the Company, or

(v) complying with legal, regulatory and/or tax (including FATCA/CRS) obligations (the "**Purposes**").

The Processors shall act as processors on behalf of the Controller and may also process Data as controller for their own purposes.

Any communication (including telephone conversations) (i) may be recorded by the Controller and the Processors in compliance with all applicable legal or regulatory obligations and (ii) will be retained for a period of up to 11 years from the date of the recording.

Data may be transferred outside of the European Union (the "**EU**"), to countries whose legislation does not ensure an adequate level of protection as regards the processing of personal data (such as, but not limited to, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong, South Korea and the United States in respect of members of Nomura Group). When Data is transferred to countries which are not deemed as equivalent, it is legally required that the Company, the Management Company, the Central Administration Agent or any other agent has recourse to appropriate safeguards. The Central Administration Agent proceeds, in the context of the delegation of data processing activities as part of its registrar and transfer agency duties, to the transfer of Data to its affiliate in Malaysia, in which case the appropriate safeguards such as binding corporate rules, an approved code of conduct, an approved certification mechanism or the execution of standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission, of which Shareholders may obtain a copy by contacting the Central Administration Agent.

To the extent that personal data provided by investors include personal data of his/her/its representatives, and/or authorised signatories and/or beneficial owners, the investors acknowledge and agree to inform them or secure their consent to the aforementioned processing of their personal data including the transfer of their personal data to parties situated in countries outside of the European Union which may not offer a similar level of protection as the one deriving from Luxembourg data protection law (including, but not limited to Japan, Australia, Hong Kong, South Korea and the United States).

Data of Data Subjects will not be retained for longer than necessary with regard to the Purposes, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, subject always to applicable legal minimum retention periods.

The Shareholders have certain rights in relation to the Data relating to them, including the right to request access to such Data, or have such Data rectified or deleted, the right to ask for the processing of such Data to be restricted or to object thereto, the right to portability, the right to lodge a complaint with the relevant data protection supervisory authority (i.e. in Luxembourg, the "*Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données*"), or the right to withdraw any consent after it was given.

Detailed information about how Data is processed is contained in the privacy notice available in the Application Form, on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions or on demand by contacting the Company. The privacy notice notably sets out in more detail the data subjects' rights described above, the nature of the Data processed, the legal bases for processing, the recipients of the Data and the safeguards applicable for transfers of Data outside of the EU.

The Shareholders' attention is drawn to the fact that the data protection information is subject to change at the sole discretion of the Controller, and that they will be duly informed prior to the implementation of any change.

General:

The above information is for general guidance only, and it is the responsibility of any person or persons in possession of this Prospectus and wishing to make application for Shares to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Shares should inform themselves as to any applicable exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

Potential investors with any doubts about the contents of this document should consult their stockbroker, bank manager, accountant or other professional adviser.

The Company draws the Shareholder's attention to the fact that any Shareholder will only be able to fully exercise his Shareholder rights directly against the Company if the Shareholder is registered himself and in his own name in the Shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where a Shareholder invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the Shareholder, (i) it may not always be possible for the Shareholder to exercise certain Shareholder rights directly against the Company and (ii) Shareholders' rights to indemnification in the event of Net Asset Value errors/non-compliance with the investment rules applicable to a Sub-Fund and other errors within the meaning of CSSF Circular 24/856 may be impacted and only exercisable indirectly. Shareholders are advised to take advice on their rights.

This Prospectus has been drafted in English. This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Where this Prospectus is translated into another language, the translation shall be as close as possible to a direct translation from the English text and any changes to the English text shall be only as necessary to comply with the requirements of the regulatory authorities of other jurisdictions. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English text shall prevail to the extent permitted by the applicable laws or regulations, and all disputes as to the terms of this Prospectus shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of Luxembourg.

The "Nomura" name, trademark, service mark, logo and icon belong to Nomura Holding Inc and is subject to licence. It may not be used in any manner without the express consent or permission of Nomura Holding Inc.

Investment in a Sub-Fund should be regarded as a long-term investment.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objectives of a Sub-Fund will be achieved.

A Sub-Fund's investments are subject to market fluctuations and the risks inherent in all investments and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. The value of an investment in a Sub-Fund and any income from it may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

The investments of a Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency of that Sub-Fund. The value of those investments (when converted to the Reference Currency of that Sub-Fund) may fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rates. The price of Shares and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not realise their initial investment and may experience a total loss of all income and capital invested.

Attention is drawn to the sections "Risk Considerations" in this Prospectus and in respect of each Sub-Fund in Annex A to this Prospectus.

Potential investors should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding, conversion or disposal of Shares.

1. DIRECTORY

Registered Office of the Company

5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Directors

The directors of the Company are set out in section 5.1 of this Prospectus.

Management Company

FundSight S.A.
106, route d'Arlon, L-8210 Mamer, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Depositary and Central Administration Agent

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers

See Annex A for details of the Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers appointed for a particular Sub-Fund

Distributors

For Macquarie Dynamic Global Bond Fund
Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited
Ropemaker Place, 28 Ropemaker Street, London, EC2Y 9HD, United Kingdom

For all the other sub-funds
Nomura Investment Management Europe S.A.
10A boulevard Joseph II, L1840 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, *société coopérative*
2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Advisers in Luxembourg

Elvinger Hoss Prussen, *société anonyme*
2, place Winston Churchill, L-1340 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

2. DEFINITIONS

"ADRs"	American depository receipts;
"ADSs"	American depository shares;
"Annex A"	An annex to this Prospectus containing information with respect to the investment objective and investment strategy of a particular Sub-Fund;
"Annex B"	An annex to this Prospectus containing information with respect to available Classes, distribution features, currency hedging and charges to investors;
"Articles"	The articles of association of the Company as amended from time to time;
"Auditors"	The firm named as the approved statutory auditors of the Company in the Directory;
"Business Day"	Any weekday on which banks are open during all-day or half-day for business in Luxembourg;
"Central Administration Agent"	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, acting as fund administrator, registrar and transfer agent, domiciliary agent and listing agent;
"China" or "PRC"	The People's Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly;
"China A-Shares"	Shares issued by PRC companies, denominated in RMB (CNY) and traded on the PRC Stock Exchanges;
"Class" or "Classes"	Pursuant to the Articles, the Directors may decide to issue, within each Sub-Fund, separate classes of Shares (hereinafter referred to as a "Class" or "Classes", as appropriate) whose assets will be commonly invested but where different currency hedging techniques and/or fees or charges and/or distribution policies, minimum initial or additional subscription or holding amounts or any other specific feature may be applied. If different Classes are issued within a Sub-Fund, the details of each Class are described in Annex B;
"Commitment Approach"	A risk quantification method applied by the Management Company as set out in section 6.5 of this Prospectus, whose purpose is the assessment of the global exposure of a Sub-Fund. On the basis of this approach, the positions on financial derivative instruments will be converted into equivalent positions on the underlying assets in accordance with the relevant requirements deriving from Luxembourg laws and regulations;
"Company"	Nomura Fund Solutions;

"Conversion Fee"	Has the meaning set out in section 7.3.3;
"CSSF"	*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the Luxembourg authority for the supervision of the financial sector;
"Dealing Cut-off Time"	Means, in relation to each Sub-Fund, the time set out in Annex A prior to which orders for subscriptions, conversions and redemptions for Shares have to be received by the Central Administration Agent;
"Dealing Day"	Means the Business Day(s) specified in Annex A for each Sub-Fund on which Shares of the Sub-Fund can be subscribed, redeemed or converted. Certain Sub-Funds may include additional non-Dealing Days. These non-Dealing Days would occur on certain days when markets or exchanges on which a substantial portion of a Sub-Fund's investments is traded are closed. A list of expected non-Dealing Days per Sub-Fund or specific Class of Shares is available at the registered office of the Company upon request and on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions
"Depositary"	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, acting as depositary of the Company;
"Directors"	The members of the board of directors of the Company for the time being and any successors to such members as may be appointed from time to time;
"Distributor"	Nomura Investment Management Europe S.A. and Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited and any of their sub-delegates or any other person from time to time appointed to distribute one or more Classes of Shares;
"EU"	European Union;
"EU Member State"	Any of the member states of the EU. The states that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the member states of the EU, within the limits set forth by this agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to member states of the EU;
"EUR" or "€"	Official currency of the European Monetary Union;
"EDRs"	European depository receipts;
"Eligible Market"	A market as described in sections 6.1 I.(1)(a) through 6.1 I.(1)(c);
"Eligible State"	Any EU Member State, any member state of the OECD or any other state which the Board of Directors deems appropriate;

"FATCA"	The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as enacted by the United States Congress in March 2010;
"GBP" or "£"	Official currency of the United Kingdom;
"GDRs"	Global depository receipts;
"Ineligible Applicant"	An ineligible applicant as described under section 7.1.6;
"Initial Charge"	Has the meaning set out in section 7.1.3;
"Initial Issue Price"	The fixed price described as the "Initial Issue Price" for a Share (where applicable) in Annex B;
"Initial Offer Period"	The period determined by the Directors during which Shares are offered for subscription at a fixed price as specified in Annex B;
"Institutional Investors"	An investor meeting the requirements to qualify as an institutional investor for the purposes of article 174 of the Law of 2010;
"Investment Company Act"	As defined under section 1 "Important Information";
"Investment Manager"	Each investment manager listed in Annex A;
"Issue Price"	The Net Asset Value per Share, as calculated as of the relevant Valuation Day;
"KID" or "KIDs"	The key information document as defined by the Law of 2010 and applicable regulations. It shall be updated at least once a year, and provide potential investors and Shareholders with key information about each Sub-Fund and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and the latest Reports available;
"Launch Date"	The date on which the Company first issues Shares relating to a Sub-Fund in exchange for the subscription monies, as set out in Annex B;
"Law of 2010"	Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment as amended from time to time;
"Management Company"	FundSight S.A.;
"Minimum Holding Amount"	The minimum value of a holding of a Shareholder in a Sub-Fund as defined per Sub-Fund in Annex B;
"Minimum Additional Subscription Amount"	The minimum value of any subsequent subscription by a Shareholder in a Sub-Fund as defined per Sub-Fund in Annex B;
"Minimum Initial Subscription Amount"	The minimum value of the first subscription by a Shareholder in a Sub-Fund as defined per Sub-Fund in Annex B;

"Money market instruments"	Shall mean 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"	The net asset value of the Company, a Sub-Fund or a Class, as the case may be, determined in accordance with the Articles;
"Net Asset Value per Share"	The Net Asset Value divided by the number of Shares in issue or deemed to be in issue in a Sub-Fund or Class;
"Nomura Group"	Nomura Holdings, Inc. and its affiliates, subsidiaries and parent undertakings;
"PRC Stock Exchanges"	The Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and any other stock exchange that may open in the PRC in the future;
"Prospectus"	This prospectus relating to the issue of Shares in the Company, which includes Annexes A and B, as amended or replaced from time to time;
"Real Estate Investment Trust" or "REIT"	An entity that is dedicated to owning, and in most cases, managing, real estate. This may include, but is not limited to, real estate in the residential (apartments), commercial (shopping centres, offices) and industrial (factories, warehouses) sectors. Certain REITs may also engage in real estate financing transactions and other real estate development activities. The legal structure of a REIT, its investment restrictions and the regulatory and taxation regimes to which it is subject will differ depending on the jurisdiction in which it is established. Investment in REITs will be allowed if they qualify as transferable securities. The units of a closed-ended REIT, the units of which are listed on a Regulated Market may be classified as a transferable security listed on a Regulated Market thereby qualifying as an eligible investment for a UCITS under Luxembourg law;
"Redemption Fee"	Has the meaning set out in section 7.2.4;
"Redemption Price"	The Net Asset Value per Share, as calculated as of the relevant Valuation Day, subject to the application of any Redemption Fee;
"Reference Currency"	In relation to a Sub-Fund, the currency stipulated in Annex A as the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund and, in relation to a Class of Shares, the currency stipulated in Annex B as the currency in which the Net Asset Value of such Class of Shares is calculated;
"Regulated Market"	A market within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/UE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and any other regulated market, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;

"Reports"	Means, as the case may be, the annual or semi-annual reports of the Company;
"RTS"	Regulatory Technical Standards complementing the SFDR;
"Securities Act"	As defined under section 1 "Important Information";
"Share"	A share of no par value of any Class in the Company;
"Shareholder"	A person recorded as a holder of Shares in the Company's register of shareholders;
"Specified US Person"	A US Person, within the meaning of FATCA, other than: (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (ii) any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the US Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i); (iii) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (iv) any State of the United States, any US Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (v) any organisation exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the US Internal Revenue Code or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the US Internal Revenue Code; (vi) any bank as defined in section 581 of the US Internal Revenue Code; (vii) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the US Internal Revenue Code; (viii) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the US Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (ix) any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the US Internal Revenue Code; (x) any trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c) of the US Internal Revenue Code or that is described in section 4947(a)(1) of the US Internal Revenue Code; (xi) a dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; (xii) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the US Internal Revenue Code; or (xiii) any tax-exempt trust under a plan that is described in section 403(b) or section 457(g) of the US Internal Revenue Code;

"Sub-Fund"	A separate portfolio of assets for which a specific investment policy applies and to which specific liabilities, income and expenditure will be applied. The assets of a Sub-Fund are exclusively available to satisfy the rights of Shareholders in relation to that Sub-Fund and the rights of creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of that Sub-Fund;
"Sub-Fund Appendix"	The information included in Annex A with respect to each Sub-Fund;
"Sub-Investment Manager"	Any investment manager appointed by the Investment Manager and listed in Annex A;
"Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or "SFDR"	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (as amended), and each technical implementing measure issued by the Commission thereunder, as and when applicable;
"Sustainable Investment"	An investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on 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, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, as defined in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation;
"Sustainability Risk"	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 the investment, as defined in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. Examples of sustainability risks that may be relevant for a Sub-Fund are set out in section 10.5;
"Swap"	Has the meaning set out in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A;
"Taxonomy Regulation"	Means Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (as amended), and each technical implementing measure issued by the Commission thereunder, as and when applicable;

"Transferable securities"	Means: a) shares and other securities equivalent to shares; b) bonds and other debt instruments; and c) any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, excluding techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in article 42 of the Law of 2010;
"UCITS"	An Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities authorised pursuant to the UCITS Directive;
"UCITS Directive"	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), as amended;
"other UCI"	An Undertaking for Collective Investment within the meaning of points a) and b) of Article 1(2) of the UCITS Directive;
"Underlying Asset(s)"	The asset(s) to which a particular Sub-Fund seeks investment exposure, as disclosed in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A;
"United States"	The United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia) and any of its territories, possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction;
"USD" or "US$"	Official currency of the United States of America;
"US Person"	Unless otherwise determined by the Directors, (i) a natural person who is a resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity, other than an entity organised principally for passive investment, organised under the laws of the United States and which has its principal place of business in the United States; (iii) an estate or trust, the income of which is subject to United States income tax regardless of the source; (iv) a pension plan for the employees, officers or principals of an entity organised and with its principal place of business in the United States; (v) an entity organised principally for passive investment such as a pool, investment company or other similar entity; provided, that units of participation in the entity held by persons who qualify as US persons or otherwise as qualified eligible persons represent in the aggregate ten per cent or more of the beneficial interests in the entity, and that such entity was formed principally for the purpose of investment by such persons in a commodity pool the operator of which is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission's regulations by virtue of its participants being non-US Persons; or

	(vi) any other "US Person" as such term may be defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act or in regulations adopted under the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended;
"Valuation Day"	Any day as defined per Sub-Fund in Annex A; and
"VaR"	Value-at-Risk, meaning a risk quantification method applied by the Management Company as set out in section 6.5 of this Prospectus, which takes into consideration the sources of global exposure (general and specific market risks) which might lead to a significant change in a Sub-Fund's value. The purpose of a VaR model is to quantify the maximum potential loss which might be generated by a UCITS portfolio in normal market conditions.

All references to a Class shall, where no Classes have been created within a Sub-Fund, be deemed to be references to the Sub-Fund.

All references to a directive, enactment, circular, rule or statutory provision is a reference to it as it may have been, or may from time to time be amended, modified, consolidated or re-enacted.

The words "including", "for example" or "such as" when introducing an example, do not limit the meaning of the words to which the example relates to that example or examples of a similar kind.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COMPANY AND ITS SUB-FUNDS

3.1 The Company

The Company was incorporated as an open-ended investment company (*société d'investissement à capital variable* – SICAV) with multiple compartments on 16 December 2008 under the name "Macquarie Fund Solutions" and changed its name to "Nomura Fund Solutions" on 23 December 2025. The duration of the Company is indefinite. The duration of the Sub-Funds may be limited. The initial capital on incorporation was Euro 31,000. On incorporation all the Shares representing the initial capital were subscribed for and were fully paid. A capital of Euro 1,250,000 must be reached within a period of six months following the authorisation of the Company. The Company has appointed a management company authorised in accordance with chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. The Company is registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg under the number B 143.751. The Articles were published in the Mémorial C, *Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* (the "Mémorial") on 23 January 2009. The Articles were last amended on 23 December 2025 and are on file with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg.

The capital of the Company will always be equal to the value of its net assets. The Shares are of no par value and must be issued fully paid. The Shares carry no preferential or pre-emption rights and each Share is entitled to one vote at all meetings of Shareholders.

3.2 The Sub-Funds

The Company offers investors, within the same investment vehicle, a choice between several Sub-Funds, which are managed separately and are distinguished principally by their specific investment policy and/or by the currency in which they are denominated.

4. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY

4.1 Board of Directors and Management

The Directors are responsible for the overall management and control of the Company.

The Directors of the Company are:

- Gerhard Aigner
  Managing Director, Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (Austria)

- Richard Salus
  Managing Director, Nomura Asset Management, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (United States of America)

- Fernand Grulms
  Independent Director, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

4.2 Management Company

The Board of Directors of the Company has designated FundSight S.A. to act as its management company under the terms of the management company services agreement entered into as of 1 January 2017 for an indefinite period of time (the "**Management Company Services Agreement**").

The Management Company is a company incorporated under Luxembourg laws with registered office at 106, Route d'Arlon, L-8210 Mamer, registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg under number B44.870. The Management Company was incorporated for an indeterminate period on 1st September 1993, under a former name, in the form of a joint stock company (*société anonyme*).

The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the *Mémorial* for the first time on 5 October 1993.

The latest amendments to the articles of incorporation of the Management Company reflecting the change of name of the Management Company became effective on 16 June 2025 and were published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* (RESA) on 26 June 2025.

The subscribed and fully paid-up capital of the Management Company as at 28 February 2025 amounts to EUR 3,196,700.00 and is in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010.

The board of directors of the Management Company is composed of:

- Eric May,
- Sabine Mathis,
- Aloysius Von Mitschke-Collande, and
- Xavier Parain.

The conducting officers of the Management Company are:

- Franck Caramelle,
- Romain Denis,
- Thibault Grégoire,
- Xavier Parain.

The Management Company is authorised as a management company in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and is supervised by the CSSF. It is registered

on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010.

Under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Management Company is responsible on a day-to-day basis for providing investment management, administration and marketing services in respect of all Sub-Funds.

Subject to the requirements set forth by the Law of 2010, the Management Company is authorised to delegate under its responsibility and supervision part or all of its functions and duties to third parties.

4.2.1 Other funds managed by Management Company

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Management Company manages in addition to the Company other undertakings for collective investment, including alternative investment funds, the list of which is available at the registered office of the Management Company.

4.2.2 Remuneration Policy

The Management Company applies a remuneration policy and practice that is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile and Articles of Incorporation.

Furthermore, the remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS that it manages and of the investors in such UCITS and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy reflects the Management Company's objectives for good corporate governance as well as sustainable and long-term value creation for investors. Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced, and the fixed remuneration component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

Where, and to the extent applicable, the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Company and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period.

The Management Company complies with the remuneration principles described above in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to its size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

The principles of the remuneration policy are reviewed on a regular basis and adapted to the evolving regulatory framework.

Further information on the remuneration policy of the Management Company is available at https://www.fundsight.com/corporate-governance/ which includes in particular a description of the calculation methods of remuneration and benefits for specific employee categories as well as the identification of the persons responsible for the allocation, including if applicable the members of the remuneration committee. Upon request, the Management Company will provide such information free of charge in paper form to Shareholders.

4.2.3 Conflict of Interest Policy

The Management Company has established, implemented an effective conflict of interest policy which is maintained and available on its website https://www.fundsight.com/corporate-governance/.

4.3 Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers

Each Investment Manager has discretionary management powers in respect of each Sub-Fund for which it provides investment management services. Details of the Investment Managers are set out for each Sub-Fund in Annex A.

Each Investment Manager was appointed pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement with the Management Company and the Company which may be amended from time to time to provide day-to-day management of the Company's investments, subject to the overall supervision and responsibility of the Management Company.

With the prior consent of the Management Company, the Investment Manager may delegate, under its responsibility and at its own cost and expense, to one or more sub-investment managers the investment management, on a day-to-day basis in respect of some or all of the securities and other assets constituting any of the Sub-Funds of the Company.

4.4 Depositary and Central Administration Agent

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch ("**CACEIS**") is acting as the Company's depositary (the "Depositary") in accordance with a depositary bank and principal paying agent dated 15 December 2016 as amended from time to time (the "Depositary Agreement") and the relevant provisions of the Law of 2010 and the UCITS Directive.

CACEIS is acting as a branch of CACEIS Bank, a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of France with a share capital of 1 280 677 691,03 Euros having its registered office located at 89-91, rue Gabriel Peri, 92120 Montrouge, France, registered with the French Register of Trade and Companies under number 692 024 722 RCS Nanterre. Caceis Bank is an authorised credit institution supervised by the European Central Bank ("ECB") and the *Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* ("ACPR"). It is further authorised to exercise through its Luxembourg branch banking and central administration activities in Luxembourg.

Shareholders may consult upon request at the registered office of the Company, the Depositary Agreement to have a better understanding and knowledge of the limited duties and liabilities of the Depositary.

The Depositary has been entrusted with the custody and/or, as the case may be, recordkeeping and ownership verification of the Sub-Funds' assets, and it shall fulfil the obligations and duties provided for by Part I of the Law of 2010. In particular, the Depositary shall ensure an effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows.

In due compliance with the rules applicable to UCITS (including the Law of 2010) (the "**UCITS Rules**") the Depositary shall:

i. ensure that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the applicable national law and the UCITS Rules or the Company's Articles,

ii. ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Articles and the procedures laid down in the Directive,

iii. carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the UCITS Rules or the Articles,

iv. ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, any consideration to the Company is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits, and

v. ensure that the income of the Company is applied in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Articles.

The Depositary shall not delegate any of the obligations and duties set out in (i) to (v) of this section.

In compliance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive, the Depositary may, under certain conditions, entrust part or all of the assets which are placed under its custody and/or recordkeeping to correspondents or third party custodians as appointed from time to time. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise specified, but only within the limits as permitted by the Law.

A list of these correspondents/third party custodians is available on the website of the Depositary (https://www.caceis.com/fileadmin/documents/pdf/Who-We-Are/Compliance/2024/GRP_Sub-Custodian_List_Published_31122024.pdf). Such list may be updated from time to time. A complete list of all correspondents/third party custodians may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary. Up-to-date information regarding the identity of the Depositary, the description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise, the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation are also made available to investors on the website of the Depositary, as mentioned above, and upon request. There are many situations in which a conflict of interest may arise, notably when the Depositary delegates its safekeeping functions or when the Depositary also performs other tasks on behalf of the Company, such as administrative agency and registrar and transfer agency services. These situations and the conflicts of interest thereto related have been identified by the Depositary. In order to protect the Company's and its Shareholders' interests and comply with applicable regulations, a policy and procedures designed to prevent situations of conflicts of interest and monitor them when they arise have been set in place within the Depositary, aiming namely at:

- identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- recording, managing and monitoring the conflicts of interest situations either in:
  - relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members; or
  - implementing a case-by-case management to
    (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or
    (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

The Depositary has established a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual separation between the performance of its UCITS depositary functions and the performance of other tasks on behalf of the Company, notably, administrative agency and registrar and transfer agency services.

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' prior notice in writing. The Company may, however, dismiss the Depositary only if a new depositary bank is appointed within two (2) months to take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. After its dismissal, the Depositary must continue to carry out its functions and responsibilities until such time as the entire assets of the Sub-Fund(s) have been transferred to the new depositary bank.

The Depositary has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Company's investments. The Depositary is a service provider to the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus and therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained in this Prospectus or the validity of the structure and investments of the Company.

CACEIS has further accepted the appointment as fund administrator, registrar and transfer agent, domiciliary agent and listing agent to the Company. In such capacity, the Central Administration Agent is responsible for:

(i) calculating the Net Asset Value of the Company and its relevant Sub-Funds or classes and maintaining the accounting records of the Company,

(ii) the registrar function, which notably includes handling and processing all subscription, redemption and conversion orders and for keeping the register of Shareholders and

(iii) the client communication function, which notably includes mailing and publicising statements, reports and notices to Shareholders. It is also in charge of listing the Company's Shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (if required).

CACEIS may outsource, for the performance of its activities, IT and operational functions related to its activities as "UCI administrator", in particular as registrar and transfer agent activities including shareholders and investor services, with other entities of the group CACEIS, located in Europe or in third countries, and notably in the United Kingdom, Canada and Malaysia. In this context, CACEIS may be required to transfer to these services providers data related to the investors, such as name, address, date and place of birth, nationality, domicile, tax number, identity document number (in case of legal entities: name, date of creation, head office, legal form, registration numbers on the company register and/or with the tax authorities and persons related to the legal entity such as investors, economic beneficiaries and representatives), etc. In accordance with Luxembourg law, CACEIS has to disclose a certain level of information regarding the outsourced activities to the Company which will communicate this information to the investors. The Company, respectively the Management Company will communicate to the investors any material changes to the information disclosed in this paragraph prior to their implementation.

The list of countries where the CACEIS group is located is available on the website https://www.caceis.com/who-we-are/where-to-find-us/. This list could change over time.

4.5 Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, *société coopérative*, has been appointed as the approved statutory auditors of the Company.

4.6 Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions

Certain service providers to the Company are associated with the Nomura Group, an international provider of banking, financial, advisory and investment services. Due to the diverse nature of the Nomura Group's activities, conflicts of interest may arise. Further, in the ordinary course of business, the Nomura Group engages in activities where its interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with the interests of the Company.

Actual and potential conflicts of interest (including those arising in the context of total return swaps) are to be managed in accordance with applicable laws, and applicable conflicts management procedures, and are to be resolved fairly, taking into account the interests of the parties involved in the conflict and the circumstances giving rise to the conflict. Accordingly, conflicts may not necessarily be resolved in favour of the Company.

Related party transactions entered into by the Company or a Sub-Fund with a Nomura Group member are conducted on arm's length terms at normal commercial rates. Where this is the case, there will be no obligation on the part of any Nomura Group member to account to Shareholders for any benefits so arising, and any such benefits may be retained by the relevant Nomura Group member.

The following is a general outline of the types of conflicts that may arise. By acquiring Shares in the Company, investors will be deemed to acknowledge the existence of these and all other actual and potential conflicts of interest.

4.6.1 Board of Directors

Some or all of the Directors of the Company may also be directors of an Investment Manager or a Distributor or are otherwise employees of or associated with the Nomura Group. The Directors of the Company and directors and employees of other Nomura Group members may also receive remuneration based on the performance of the Company or a Sub-Fund.

Some or all of the Directors may, subject to law, hold Shares in the Company from time to time. When acting in their capacity as a shareholder, they may act in accordance with their own interests which may conflict with the interests of other Shareholders.

When acting in their capacity as Directors, the Directors will comply with their primary obligation to take any action necessary or useful to realise the corporate object of the Company and in this regard will not be subject to the control or direction of the Nomura Group.

4.6.2 Management Company

The Management Company may act as the management company of other open-ended investment companies or collective investment schemes.

4.6.3 Depositary and Central Administration Agent

The Depositary and Central Administration Agent may from time to time act for or be otherwise involved in or with, other open-ended investment companies or collective investment schemes or clients which have similar investment objectives to those of any Sub-Fund. It is therefore, possible that it, in the course of business, may have potential conflicts of interest with a Sub-Fund. It will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Sub-Fund and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved in accordance with the applicable law.

4.6.4 Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Managers – General

The Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers and other members of the Nomura Group may from time to time establish, sponsor, manage or advise other funds, collective investment schemes or clients on investments pursuant to investment strategies that are identical or similar to that of a Sub-Fund. An Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager may give advice and take action in the performance of its duties for other clients which differ from advice given and action taken in relation to a Sub-Fund.

An Investment Manager, a Sub-Investment Manager and other members of the Nomura Group may actively engage in transactions in the same investments sought by a Sub-Fund, or deal in, including the undertaking of market making activities, any property of the kind included in the property of the Sub-Fund for their own account or for the account of a third party, or engage in trading or hedging transactions involving the Sub-Fund and may issue instruments the value of which is linked to the value of those securities and, therefore, may compete with a Sub-Fund for investment opportunities. These activities may affect the market value or prevailing level of a Sub-Fund, or could result in the Nomura Group having interests which conflict with those of the Shareholders. Where an Investment Manager, a Sub-Investment Manager enters into a trade on behalf of one or more clients, it will act in good faith in determining any allocation of that trade to the participating clients, including the Sub-Funds.

The Investment Managers, the Sub-Investment Managers and other members of the Nomura Group may deal as agent or principal in the sale or purchase of securities and other

investments to or from the Company or a Sub-Fund, or may act as calculation agent for an investment of the Company or a Sub-Fund, or a Sub-Fund may seek to make an investment where a member of the Nomura Group provides investment advisory, operational, consulting or other similar services. Customary fees and/or compensation from a Sub-Fund or the Company will be payable on an arms-length and commercial basis based on the scope of services to be provided. Such activities could affect the value of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund.

An Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or other members of the Nomura Group, or their directors, employees or affiliates may, subject to law, hold Shares in the Company from time to time. When acting in their capacity as a shareholder, they may act in accordance with their own interests which may conflict with the interests of other Shareholders.

From time to time, the Company or the Sub-Fund's activities may be restricted due to regulatory restrictions applicable to the Nomura Group, and/or its internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions. As a result, there may be periods, for example during which the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager may be restricted from engaging in certain transactions.

The Nomura Group has put in place Information Barriers among its various businesses. The Information Barriers are information barriers that prevent confidential or potentially price-sensitive information held within one area in the Nomura Group being communicated to another area. The Nomura Group's Information Barriers involve a combination of both structural measures (for example, physical separation among areas and security and access restrictions) and employee conduct measures (for example, trading blackout periods and policies against insider trading).

4.6.5 Cash Rebates and Soft Commission

An Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager may effect transactions through the agency of another person with whom the Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager has an arrangement under which that party will, from time to time, provide or procure for the Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager goods, services or other benefits such as research and advisory services, computer hardware associated with specialised software or research services and performance measures etc. Under such arrangements, no direct payment is made for such services or benefits, but instead pursuant to an agreement, the Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager undertakes to place business with that party. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employees' salaries or direct money payments. In such case, the relevant Investment Manager or a Sub-Investment Manager shall ensure that such arrangements shall assist in the provision of investment services to the relevant Sub-Fund and the broker/counterparty to the arrangement has agreed to provide best execution to the relevant Sub-Fund. Brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions for the Company will be directed by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager to broker-dealers that are entities and not to individuals. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager will provide reports to the Management Company with respect to soft commission arrangements including the nature of the services it receives.

4.6.6 Investments of the Sub-Funds

Any assets of the Company in the form of cash or securities may be deposited with members of the Nomura Group or invested in certificates of deposit or other banking investments issued by any of them, subject to counterparty limits as set out in the investment restrictions.

5. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

5.1 Investment Objectives and Policies

The investment objectives and policies of each Sub-Fund are set out in Annex A.

The Sub-Funds are actively managed, unless otherwise specified in Annex A.

5.2 Sustainability

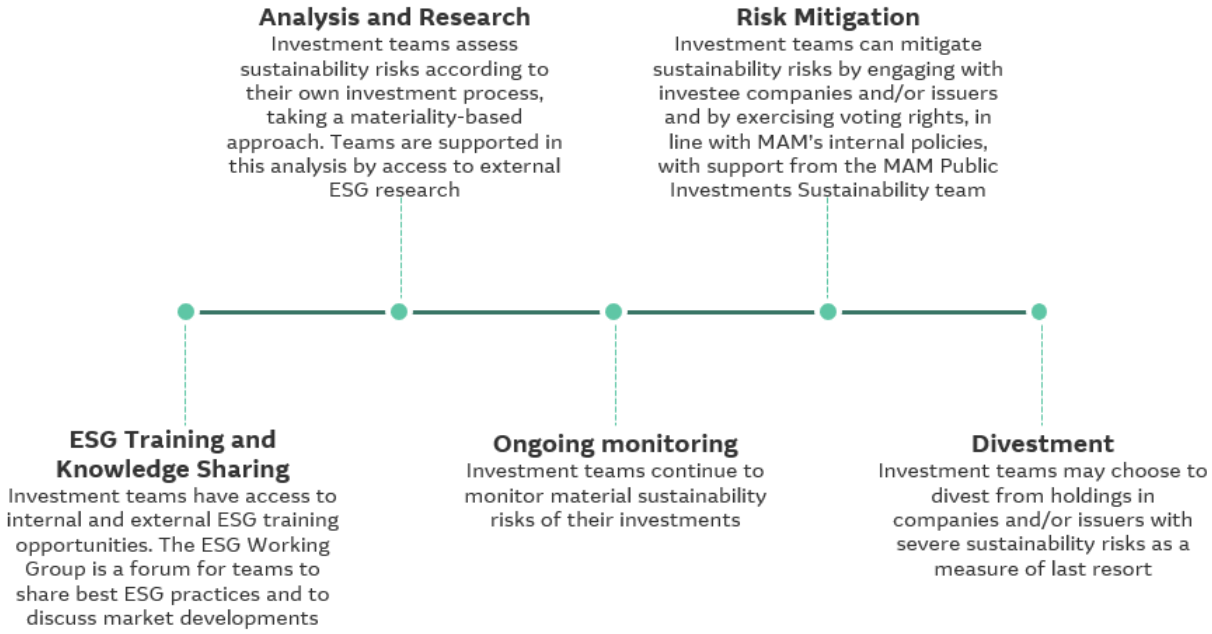
Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors are recognised as providing additional insight into investment risk beyond traditional analysis and so any Sustainability Risks will be considered.

To supplement its fundamental analysis, the relevant Investment Manager has access to specialised external ESG research, governance, and proxy analysis, as well as internal ESG resources including sustainability risk profiles and adverse sustainability impact metrics. Where the Investment Manager determines ESG factors to be relevant, it considers them.

The Investment Managers are subject to an Environmental, Social and Governance Policy, which is reviewed annually. The policy provides a framework for incorporating the consideration of ESG risks and opportunities into the Investment Managers' investment decision making processes. A description of the policy can be found in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

5.2.1 Integration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process

Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decisions of the Investment Manager of each Sub-Fund and will be taken into account throughout the investment process in accordance with the Investment Manager's ESG framework as illustrated below and further detailed in Annex A for the applicable Sub-Fund.



The investment team of the relevant Investment Manager is supported in its application of the ESG framework by the Investment Manager's dedicated sustainability team. The sustainability team is responsible for setting the overall sustainability strategy and ESG framework and providing specialist expertise on Sustainability Risks.

Inherent to the investment team's identification and assessment of securities is an in-depth analysis of economic, competitive, and other factors that may influence future revenues and earnings of the issuer of the securities. Sustainability risks that have been identified as material are included as part of this analysis.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, asset class and region. The assessment of the likely impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's return will therefore depend on the investment policy and the type of securities held in its portfolio. Please refer to Section 10.5 "Sustainability Risks" in the Prospectus for a description of the risks, including Sustainability Risks, which may impact the returns of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The integration of sustainability risks set out above applies to all Sub-Funds, unless otherwise specified in Annex A.

Unless otherwise specified in Annex A for a specific Sub-Fund, the Sub-Funds do not have Sustainable Investment as their objective and do not promote environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Articles 8 or 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

5.2.2 Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts

In addition to the information included in the pre-contractual disclosures with respect to certain Sub-Funds qualifying as financial products under Articles 8 or 9 of SFDR as further disclosed in Annex A at the end of each Sub-Fund Appendix, the Investment Manager considers for all Sub-Funds the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors, which are defined under SFDR to mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. The Investment Manager takes into account the relevant indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality in the context of the investee company or issuer. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out at least annually.

This disclosure is made pursuant to Article 7 of SFDR.

5.2.3 Taxonomy Regulation disclosure

In order to comply with the requirement under Article 7 of the Taxonomy Regulation, the following statement has been included:

The investments underlying the Sub-Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, as defined by the Taxonomy Regulation, unless stated otherwise in Annex A for a specific Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the statement in this paragraph is without prejudice to the Investment Manager's ESG policy, according to which sustainability risk analysis is integrated into the investment processes as described above under Section 6.2.1. Furthermore, notwithstanding the above statement, the Sub-Funds are not prevented from making investments which satisfy the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined by the Taxonomy Regulation.

5.2.4 Principles for Responsible Investment

The United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI" or the "Principles") work to understand the investment implications of ESG factors and to support its international network of investor signatories in incorporating these factors into their investment and ownership decisions.

The Investment Managers have been a signatory to the PRI. The Investment Managers will seek to:

- incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes where relevant and appropriate;
- be an active owner and to incorporate ESG issues into its ownership policies and practices;
- obtain appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which it invests;
- promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry;
- work with the PRI Secretariat and other signatories to enhance their effectiveness in implementing the Principles; and
- report on its activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.

5.3 Investment Restrictions

The Directors shall, based upon the principle of spreading of risks, have power to determine the investment policy for the investments of the Company in respect of each Sub-Fund subject to the following restrictions:

I. (1) The Company, for each Sub-Fund, may invest in:

a) transferable securities and money market instruments (as both are defined in the section "Definitions") admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market;

b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in an EU Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;

c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-EU Member State or dealt in on another market in an Eligible State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;

d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on an Eligible Market and such admission is secured within one year of issue;

e) units of UCITS and/or other UCI, whether situated in an EU Member State or not, provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured, and

- the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Council Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, and
- the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period, and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

f) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-EU Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on an Eligible Market and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

- the Underlying Asset(s) consist(s) of instruments covered by this section (I) (1), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Funds may invest according to their investment objectives;
- the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;
- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Sub-Fund's initiative; and

h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU Member State or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, or
- issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on an Eligible Market, or
- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law, or

- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 million and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC[1], is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

(2) In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the net assets of any Sub-Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under section (I) (1) above.

II. The Company may hold ancillary liquid assets. Ancillary liquid assets should be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund, which limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.

III. a) (i) The Company will invest no more than 10% of the net assets of any Sub-Fund in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body.

(ii) The Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of any Sub-Fund in deposits made with the same body.

(iii) The risk exposure of a Sub-Fund to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in section (I) (1) (f) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

b) Where a Sub-Fund holds investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of issuing bodies which individually exceed 5% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund, the total of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the total net assets of such Sub-Fund.

This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in section (III) (a), the Company may not combine for each Sub-Fund, where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

[1] repealed and replaced by Directive 2013/34/EU.

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body,
- deposits made with that body, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with that body.

c) The limit of 10% laid down in section (III) (a) (i) above is increased to a maximum of 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, a non-EU Member State or public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.

d) The limit of 10% laid down in section (III) (a) (i) above is increased to 25% for covered bonds as defined under Article 3, point 1 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU and for certain bonds when they are issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in an EU Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds before 8 July 2022 must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of principal and payment of the accrued interest.

   If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this sub-paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in sections (III) (c) and (d) above shall not be included in the calculation of the limit of 40% in section (III) (b) above.

   The limits set out in sections (III) (a), (b), (c) and (d) above may not be combined and, accordingly, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body, in deposits or in financial derivative instruments effected with the same issuing body may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of any Sub-Fund's net assets.

   Companies which are part of the same group for the purposes of the establishment of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC[2] or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this section III.

   The Company may cumulatively invest up to 20% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

[2] repealed by Directive 2013/34/EU.

f) **Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the net assets of any Sub-Fund, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities or by states including but not limited to another member state of the OECD, Singapore or any member state of the G20 or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members, provided that such Sub-Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues and securities from one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.**

IV. a) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in section (V) below, the limits provided in section (III) above are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same issuing body if the aim of the investment policy of a Sub-Fund is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF on the basis that the index: is sufficiently diversified in terms of its composition; represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and is published in an appropriate manner.

b) The limit laid down in section (IV) (a) above is raised to 35% where this proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

V. a) The Company or the Management Company acting in connection with all of the UCITS which it manages, may not acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

b) The Company may acquire no more than:
- 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer;
- 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;
- 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuer.

The limits under the second and third indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition, if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

c) The provisions of sections (V) (a) and (b) above shall not be applicable to transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities or by a non-EU Member State, or issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.

The provisions of sections (V) (a) and (b) are also waived as regards shares held by the Company in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State provided that the investment policy of the company from the non-EU

Member State complies with the limits laid down in sections (III) (a) to (e), (V) (a) and (b) and (VI). Where the limits of sections (III) (a) to (e) and (VI) (a) to (d) are exceeded, the provisions of section (IX) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

VI. a) The Company may acquire units of the UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in section (I) (1) e), provided that no more than 10% of a Sub-Fund's net assets be invested in the units of UCITS or other UCI unless otherwise provided expressly in respect of each Sub-Fund in Annex A.

For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments within the meaning of article 181 of the Law of 2010 is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments of such UCITS or other UCI vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.

b) If, according to the provisions of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A, a Sub-Fund is entitled to invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

c) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Company invests do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment restrictions set forth under section (III) above.

d) When a Sub-Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same Management Company or the same Investment Manager by any other company with which the Management Company or the Investment Manager (as the case may be) is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding of more than 10% by capital or voting power, that Management Company, Investment Manager or other company may not charge an initial charge or a redemption fee.

A Sub-Fund that invests a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs shall disclose in Annex A the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Sub-Fund itself and to the other UCITS and/or UCIs in which it intends to invest. In the annual report of the Company it shall be indicated for each Sub-Fund the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCIs in which the Sub-Fund invests.
In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units issued by the UCITS or other UCI concerned, all compartments combined.

If an Investment Manager invests in units of an UCITS or other UCI pursuant to the above paragraph which has a lower actual (all-in) investment management fee than the Management Fees set out in Annex B, the Investment Manager may – instead of charging the aforementioned reduced all-in management fee on the assets invested in the Sub-Fund in question – charge the difference between the actual Management Fees of the Sub-Fund and the actual (all-in) investment management fee of the other UCITS or UCI.

e) The Company may acquire no more than 25% of the units of the same UCITS or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the units in issue cannot be calculated.

VII. A Sub-Fund (the "Investing Sub-Fund") may subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Sub-Funds of the Company (each, a "Target Sub-Fund"), without the Company being subject to the requirements of the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with respect to the subscription, acquisition and/or the holding by a company of its own shares, under the condition however that:

- the Target Sub-Fund(s) does(do) not, in turn, invest in the Investing Sub-Fund invested in this(these) Target Sub-Fund(s); and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the Target Sub-Fund(s) whose acquisition is contemplated, may, according to its(their) investment policy, be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the Shares of the Target Sub-Fund(s) are suspended for as long as they are held by the Investing Sub-Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Investing Sub-Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law; and
- there is no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Investing Sub-Fund having invested in the Target Sub-Fund(s), and this (these) Target Sub-Fund(s).

VIII. Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by the Regulations (i) create a Sub-Fund qualifying either as a feeder UCITS (a "Feeder UCITS") or as a master UCITS (a "Master UCITS"), (ii) convert any existing Sub-Fund into a Feeder UCITS (or vice versa), or (iii) change the Master UCITS of any of its Feeder UCITS.

IX. The Company shall ensure for each Sub-Fund that the global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the Underlying Assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. This shall also apply to the following subparagraphs.

If the Company invests in financial derivative instruments, the exposure to the Underlying Assets may not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in section (III) above. When the Company invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in section (III) above.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a

derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section (VII).

X. a) The Company may not borrow for the account of any Sub-Fund amounts in excess of 10% of the net assets of that Sub-Fund, to be effected only on a temporary basis, provided that the Company may acquire foreign currencies by means of back to back loans.

b) The Company may not grant loans to or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties.

This restriction shall not prevent the Company from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in sections (I) (1), (e), (g) and (h) above which are not fully paid.

c) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in sections (I) (1) (e), (g), and (h).

d) The Company may only acquire movable or immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

e) The Company may not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.

XI. a) The Company needs not comply with the limits laid down in this chapter when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, recently created Sub-Funds may derogate from sections (III), (IV), and (VI) (a), (b), (c) and (d) above for a period of six months following the date of their creation.

b) If the limits referred to in section (IX) (a) above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interest of its Shareholders.

c) To the extent that an issuer is a legal entity with multiple compartments where the assets of the compartment are exclusively reserved to the investors in such compartment and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of that compartment, each compartment is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk spreading rules set out in sections (III), (IV) and (VI) (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

5.4 Financial Derivatives and Techniques and Instruments

The use of financial derivatives or efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments may not cause the Company to stray from the investment objectives set out in the description of the Sub-Funds in Annex A.

To the maximum extent allowed by, and within the limits set forth in the laws and regulations applicable to the Company, in particular the provisions of (i) article 11 of the Grand Ducal regulation of 8 February 2008 relating to certain definitions of the Law, of (ii) CSSF Circular

08/356 relating to the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investments when they use certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments and CSSF Circular 11/512 and of (iii) CSSF circular 14/592 relating to ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues (ESMA/2014/937ER) (as these pieces of regulations may be amended or replaced from time to time), the Company may for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing costs or risks (A) enter, either as purchaser or seller, into optional as well as non optional repurchase agreements and (B) engage in securities lending transactions and (c) enter into financial derivative instruments as set out in Annex A.

The use of financial derivatives or efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments involves certain risks as more fully described under "Risk Considerations" and in Annex A.

The annual report of the Company shall provide details regarding the counterparties to these transactions and the collateral received.

5.4.1 Financial Derivatives

Financial derivatives include transactions in financial futures contracts and options thereon. The Sub-Funds may also engage in transactions in options and warrants on portfolio securities, on bond and stock indices and on portfolios of indices. The Sub-Funds may seek to hedge their investments against currency fluctuations which are adverse to the respective currencies in which these Sub-Funds are denominated by utilising currency options, futures contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts. In this regard, the currency exposure of a Sub-Fund may be managed with reference to the market benchmark used for the investments of such Sub-Fund. In that case, the benchmark will be disclosed in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund. The currency exposure resulting from such benchmark may or may not be hedged against the reference currency of the Sub-Fund. Within the limits set out herein, each Sub-Fund also use forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options or currency swaps to alter the currency composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio with reference to such benchmarks.

The Sub-Funds may sell interest rate futures contracts, write call options or purchase put options on interest rates or enter into swap agreements for the purpose of hedging against interest rate fluctuations.

Each Sub-Fund may also, for a purpose other than hedging, purchase and sell futures contracts and options on any kind of financial instrument within the limitations specified in the investment restrictions referred to above.

Counterparties of the financial derivative transactions are assessed on their creditworthiness based on their long term rating. The perceived creditworthiness of the counterparty will determine whether financial derivatives may be entered into with the respective counterparty.

Should a Sub-Fund invest in financial derivative instruments related to an index for investment purposes, information on the index and its rebalancing frequency would be disclosed in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A, eventually by way of reference to the website of the index sponsor as appropriate.

Should a Sub-Fund invest in total return swaps, reference is made to Section 6.4.3.

If any Sub-Fund intends to invest in financial derivatives on a regular and ongoing basis, the relevant financial derivatives will be described more specifically in the description of the Sub-Funds in Annex A.

5.4.2 Efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments

The Company, in order to generate additional revenue for Shareholders, may engage in securities lending transactions subject to complying with the provisions set forth in the above-mentioned laws and regulations applicable to the Company.

The Company may enter, either as purchaser or seller, into repurchase agreements with highly rated financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction. During the lifetime of the repurchase agreements, the Company may not sell the securities which are the object of the agreement either before (i) the repurchase of the securities by the counterparty has been carried out or (ii) the repurchase period has expired. The Company must ensure it restricts the value of purchased securities subject to repurchase obligation at such a level which enables it, at all times, to meet its obligations to redeem its own Shares. Repurchase agreements will only be entered into on an ancillary basis unless otherwise provided for in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A.

If different from what is provided above, the Company shall disclose in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A the applicable policy regarding direct and indirect operational costs/fees deducted from the revenue of the Sub-Fund resulting from instruments and techniques used for the efficient portfolio management of the Sub-Funds.

5.4.3 Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 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 ("**SFTR**"), each Sub-Fund may enter into total return swaps ("**TRS**") and use certain securities financing transactions ("**SFTs**") within the meaning of the SFTR, where provided for in Annex A with respect to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Such SFTs may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks.

Any type of assets that may be held by each Sub-Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such SFT. However, investors should note that the investment policies of the Sub-Funds do currently not provide for the possibility to enter into securities lending and/or repurchase transactions. Should the Board of Directors decide to provide for such possibility, the Prospectus will be updated prior to the entry into force of such decision.

The maximum and the expected proportion of assets that may be subject to SFTs and TRS is specified under the relevant Annex A, when the Sub-Fund effectively enters into SFTs and TRS.

Unless otherwise specified for a Sub-Fund in Annex A, the following types of assets can be subject to total return swaps: equity, currency and/or commodity indices, volatility variance swaps as well as fixed income, most notably high yield corporate related exposures. In any event, the underlying will consist of instruments in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objective and policy.

In addition, the semi-annual and annual reports of the Company will express the amount of a Sub-Fund's assets subject to SFT and TRS, the maximum proportion of assets under management that can be subject to them as well as the expected proportion of assets under management that will be subject to each of them.

General description and rationale for the use of SFTs and TRS

SFTs include a variety of secured transactions that have similar economic effects involving lending or borrowing securities and commodities or extending credit in connection with the trading of securities, including repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, buy-sell back or sell-buy back transactions and margin lending transactions. The Company, on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund, may borrow against the value of its assets or may transfer collateral to counterparties in order to finance its investment activities, such as by trading on margin or borrowing securities from a counterparties for the purposes of effecting short-sales in respect of securities, employing leverage, or for otherwise achieving its investment objective.

TRS include a variety of transactions whereby one party to the transaction transfers the total economic performance (including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements and credit losses) of a reference obligation (an asset or index) to the other counterparty, against the obligation to make fixed or floating payments. The Company, on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund, may enter into TRS with a counterparty which may take the form of swaps of any kind, including contracts for difference, portfolio swaps, index swaps, credit default swaps and variance and volatility swaps, any kind of option, warrant, forward and future transaction and any other kind of derivative in accordance with its investment objectives.

SFTs and TRSs may be entered into for the purpose of efficient portfolio management including for hedging, gaining exposure to certain markets or reducing portfolio expenses.

Please refer to Annex A for the specific investment objective and policy of a Sub-Fund.

Criteria used for the selection of counterparties to SFTs and TRS

The relevant Investment Manager will conduct due diligence in the selection of counterparties to SFTs and TRS ("**SFT Counterparties**") for the Sub-Funds in order to ensure those counterparties are subject to effective prudential regulation, are financially sound and have the necessary organisational structure and resources to perform their obligations in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund. As part of this assessment the Investment Manager will have regard, where relevant for the particular counterparty, to the legal status, location, experience and credentials and minimum credit rating. The SFT Counterparties will be subject to credit monitoring from the Investment Manager. The risk of counterparty default and the effect on investors returns are described under section 10.2.4 "Counterparty Risk".

At no time will a counterparty in a transaction have discretion over the composition or the management of the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying of the total return swaps.

Acceptable collateral

Without prejudice to Section 6.4.4 below and to the relevant specific provisions in Annex A with respect to the relevant Sub-Fund, collateral provided or received by the Sub-Fund may consist of such assets as is agreed with a counterparty from time to time and may include cash in any currency, cash equivalents, equity or debt securities and any other kind of security or instrument in which the relevant Sub-Fund is permitted to invest. As noted above, cash or government bonds (such as US treasuries) are normally posted as collateral.

Factors such as the type of securities that are being financed and market practice are taken into account when determining acceptable collateral received or provided, including the application of any haircuts.

The Investment Manager will monitor collateral received on an ongoing basis, including the level of correlation (value should not display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty), diversification and liquidity and the level of haircut applied, if any.

The Investment Manager will monitor the Sub-Fund's asset diversification and liquidity on a global basis.

There are no limits on the maturity of collateral. Collateral (other than cash) should be highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.

Collateral valuation

Collateral received or provided by the Company will be valued in accordance with Section 6.4.4 below. Collateral under an SFT is valued daily at mark-to-market. Collateral under a TRS is valued in accordance with the underlying assets and any accruing interests. There is no arrangement in place to reassess the haircuts as a result of collateral valuation fluctuations.

Safekeeping of assets

Assets received: Assets (including any collateral) received by a Sub-Fund under a title-transfer arrangement will be held by the Depositary or subject to its safekeeping function, a sub-custodian. Any such assets may not be re-invested as per Section 6.4.4 below. Assets (including any collateral) received by the Sub-Fund other than under a title-transfer arrangement will be held as agreed with the counterparty from to time to time, including at a third-party custodian or by the counterparty itself. The release of any collateral may be subject to such terms as may be agreed between the parties from time to time.

A 'title-transfer arrangement' refers to a transaction under which a provider transfers full ownership of assets to a receiver. In the case of a title-transfer collateral arrangement, such transfer is provided for the purpose of securing or otherwise covering the performance of relevant financial obligations.

Assets provided: Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty under a title-transfer arrangement shall no longer belong to the Sub-Fund. Assets (including any collateral) provided to a counterparty other than under a title transfer arrangement shall be held by the Depositary or a sub-custodian (which may include the counterparty to such SFT or TRS). Upon the exercise of a right of re-use by a counterparty, such assets will not be safe-kept by the Depositary or a sub-custodian of the Depositary and such counterparty may use the assets at its absolute discretion.

Policy on sharing of returns generated by SFTs and TRS

Any profits and losses under SFTs and TRS will be for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund. SFTs and TRS may be subject to costs, which shall be at normal commercial rates, including fees and spreads payable to third parties unaffiliated to the Investment Manager, and any such expenses will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund. As a consequence, all revenues arising from SFTs and TRS will be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund, and the Investment Manager and the Management Company will not take any fees or costs out of those revenues additional to the management fee applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Please refer to Section "5.6 Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions" of this Prospectus for further details on the conditions applicable to such related party transactions.

5.4.4 Collateral management for securities lending and repurchase agreements and for financial derivative transactions

The collateral received by a Sub-Fund shall comply with applicable regulatory standards regarding especially liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation and diversification.

The collateral received in connection with such transactions must meet the criteria set out in the CSSF Circular 08/356 and CSSF Circular 14/592 relating to the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS matters.

Non cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund in respect of any of these transactions may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Cash collateral received by the Company in relation to these transactions may be reinvested in a manner consistent with the investment objectives of the relevant Sub-Fund as set out in Annex A.

As the case may be, cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund in relation to any of these transactions may be reinvested in a manner consistent with the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund in

(a) shares or units issued by short-term money market undertakings for collective investment as defined in the CESR Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (Re – CESR/10-049),

(b) short-term bank deposits with a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office is located in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by Luxembourg regulator as equivalent to those laid down in community law,

(c) highly rated government bonds and

(d) reverse repurchase agreement transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company can recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis.

Such reinvestment will be taken into account for the calculation of the Company's global exposure, in particular if it creates a leverage effect.

In respect of securities lending transactions, collateral will be valued by a tri-party agent, which acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the securities lending transactions. The tri-party agent is responsible for the administration of the collateral, marking to market, and substitution of collateral. The collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis.

Collateral margins (or "haircut") shall be dependent on the asset type of the out-on-loan securities and collateral received (equities or bonds), on the type of issuers (governments or companies) as well as on the correlation between the out-on-loan securities and the collateral received. Under normal circumstances, the collateral received as security for securities lending transactions will be at least 90% of the market value of the securities lent. This percentage will be increased for counterparties with a lower perceived creditworthiness and will represent up to 200% of the market value of the securities lent.

No haircuts are applied to the cash.

Eligible Collateral	**Haircut applicable**
Cash	N/A
Government bonds and T-Bills	0% to 20%
Supranational bonds and municipal bonds	0% to 30%
Corporate bonds	0% to 50%
Equities	0% to 50%

The specific types of collateral that will be accepted with respect to the relevant Sub-Funds are disclosed in Annex A.

5.5 Risk Management Procedures

In accordance with the Law of 2010 and the applicable regulations, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512, the Management Company, on behalf of the Company, will employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions taken by each Sub-Fund and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each Sub-Fund. The Management Company, on behalf of the Company, will employ a process for the accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC derivative instruments held by a Sub-Fund.

The risk management function is under the responsibility of the director of risk of the Management Company. The risk management function is responsible for monitoring the financial risks of the Company, with particular attention on financial derivative instruments and the risks associated therewith. Counterparty tests and concentration limits are monitored within the operations department and the fund compliance section of the Management Company under the responsibility of the head of Risk Management & Investment Compliance. At each board meeting of the Management Company, the risk officer provides a summary of the risk exposure for each Sub-Fund. In addition, the Management Company will issue various risk reports to the Investment Manager and the Company including the compliance monitoring report which reports compliance with counterparty and concentration limits. Those reports shall include the global exposure calculated at the level of each Sub-Fund as specified in Annex A in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund and the risk contribution calculated at the level of the Company. The occurrence of an exception will always initiate a dialogue with the Investment Manager.

Risk monitoring is tailored to each Sub-Fund's investment strategy, including its financial derivatives usage.

As further specified in Annex A in the description of each Sub Fund, the global exposure of a Sub Fund may be calculated using either:

- the relative Value-at-Risk approach,
- the absolute Value-at-Risk approach, or
- the Commitment Approach as defined in section 3 of this prospectus.

Relative VaR
The relative VaR approach indicates the ratio of the Sub Fund's absolute VaR and its benchmark's absolute VaR, and is a measure of the risk that the Sub Fund's returns deviate from its benchmark's returns. The ratio may not, according to law, be greater than two.

Absolute VaR
The absolute VaR approach limits the maximum VaR that a UCITS can have relative to its Net Asset Value and shall comply with the requirements laid down in the guidelines used by the CSSF and the ESMA.

5.6 Liquidity Risk Management Process

The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently apply a liquidity management procedure and has put in place prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risks of the Sub-Funds and to ensure compliance with the internal liquidity thresholds so that the Sub-Funds can normally meet at all times their obligation to redeem their Shares at the request of Shareholders.

Qualitative and quantitative measures are used to monitor the portfolio and the securities to seek to ensure that the investment portfolio is appropriately and sufficiently liquid to honour Shareholders' redemption requests. In addition, Shareholders' concentrations are regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on the liquidity of the Sub-Funds.

The Sub-Funds' portfolios are reviewed individually with respect to liquidity risks. The Management Company's liquidity management procedure takes into account the investment strategy, the dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and shareholder base.

The liquidity risks are further described in section "10 Risk Considerations" of the Prospectus.

The Directors, or the Management Company, as appropriate, may also make use, among others, of the following to manage liquidity risk:

As described in section "7.2.2 Staggered Redemptions", when redemptions requests in any Sub-Fund on a Valuation Day exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund, the Directors may decide to scale down pro rata each application so that not more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund may be redeemed or converted on such Valuation Day.

As described in section "7.2.3 Redemptions in kind", the Directors may request that a Shareholder accepts to receive a portfolio of holdings of equivalent value to the appropriate cash redemption proceeds.

As described in section "8.2 Swing Pricing", the Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund may be adjusted on a Valuation Day when the level of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions requested by Shareholders in relation to the size of the respective Sub-Fund exceeds a threshold set by the Board of Directors.

As described in section "8.3 Temporary suspension of Net Asset Value calculations and of issue, redemption and conversion of Shares", the Directors may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Sub-Fund and hence the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares.

5.7 Proxy voting policy

A summary description of the strategies for the exercise of voting rights relating to the Sub-Funds will be made available to the Company's shareholders on the website: https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

Details of the actions taken on the basis of those strategies are available to the Company's shareholders free of charge at their request at the registered office of the Company.

5.8 Complaint handling policy

Investors can contact their local country-specific agents, the Company, the Management Company, the relevant Investment Manager, the Distributor or the Central Administration Agent to make a complaint.

6. DEALINGS IN SHARES

6.1 Subscriptions

Investors may subscribe for Shares in each Sub-Fund during an Initial Offer Period at the fixed price described as the "Initial Issue Price" in Annex B and thereafter as of each Valuation Day at the relevant Issue Price, in each case subject to any application of an Initial Charge, as detailed below under the section headed "Initial Charge".

The Company may in its discretion decide, prior to Launch Date, to cancel the initial offering of any Class of Shares of a Sub-Fund. The Company may also decide to cancel the offering of a new Class of Shares of a Sub-Fund. In such case, applicants having made an application for subscription will be duly informed and any subscription monies already paid will be returned in the manner set out under the section headed "Rejecting or cancelling applications – General".

6.1.1 Application Forms, Subscription Forms and Subscription Moneys

For initial subscriptions, applicants should complete an Application Form (an "**Application Form**") and send it to the Central Administration Agent. For subsequent subscriptions, applicants need only complete a subscription form (a "**Subscription Form**").

Application Forms for initial purchases of Shares may be sent by post or fax to the Central Administration Agent on any Business Day. In the case of faxed Application Forms, the original Application Form should follow by post. Investors should be reminded that if they choose to send Application Forms by fax, they bear their own risk of the forms not being received by the Central Administration Agent. Investors should therefore for their own benefit confirm with the Central Administration Agent safe receipt of a form. None of the Central Administration Agent, the Investment Manager, the Management Company or the Company shall be responsible for any loss resulting from the non-receipt or duplicate receipt of any Application Form sent by fax.

Completed Application Forms or Subscription Forms must be received by the Central Administration Agent no later than the Dealing Cut-off Time on the Valuation Day, failing which the application or subscription will be treated as having been received on the next following Valuation Day. Once completed Application Forms and Subscription Forms have been received by the Central Administration Agent they are irrevocable.

Cleared subscription monies must be received on account of the Company in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class no later than the date which is the "Settlement Date for Subscriptions" specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A, unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Distributor. The Central Administration Agent may, at its discretion, accept payment in other currencies, but such payments will be converted into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of Shares at the prevailing exchange rate available to the Central Administration Agent and only the net proceeds (after deducting the conversion expenses) will be applied towards payment of the subscription monies. This may result in delay in processing the application.

If payment in full of subscription moneys has not been received by the applicable Settlement Date for Subscriptions (or the time otherwise agreed with the relevant Distributor), or in the event of non-clearance of subscription moneys, the allotment of Shares made in respect of such subscription may, at the discretion of the Central Administration Agent, be cancelled, or alternatively, the Central Administration Agent may treat the subscription as a subscription for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of subscription moneys in full or of cleared subscription moneys.

In such cases, the Company may charge the applicant for any resulting bank charges, market losses or expenses incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund.

Different subscription procedures and time limits may apply if subscriptions for Shares are made via a sub-distributor, although the applicable Dealing Cut-off Time set out in Annex A remains unaffected. Investors should confirm the sub-distributor's dealing cut-off time and full payment instructions for subscribing via the sub-distributor if they choose to submit an Application Form or Subscription Form to a sub-distributor.

The Directors reserve the right to request the receipt of cleared subscription monies prior to the acceptance and the processing of any application for subscription at their absolute discretion.

6.1.2 Fractions of Shares

Fractions of Shares may be issued up to 2 decimal places. Rights attached to fractions of Shares are exercisable in proportion to the fraction of a Share held except that fractions of Shares do not confer any voting rights. Subscription monies representing smaller fractions of Shares will not be returned to the applicant where such subscription monies are less than EUR10 (or equivalent), but will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant sub-fund and accordingly available to Shareholders of the sub-fund on a pro rata basis based on each Shareholder's holding of Shares.

6.1.3 Initial Charge

An "Initial Charge" is a charge not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out under the heading "Initial Charge" in Annex B, calculated by reference to the subscription moneys received from the investor. An Initial Charge may be imposed upon the issue of Shares and is payable to the relevant Distributor or as it directs. Information about the Initial Charge is set out in Annex B under "Charges to Investors".

6.1.4 Subscriptions in kind

In exceptional circumstances, the Directors may resolve that Shares may be subscribed against contributions in kind of transferable securities and other assets considered acceptable by the Directors and compatible with the investment policy and the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund and will be valued in report drawn up by the Auditors in accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg law. The subscribing Shareholder shall bear the costs resulting from the subscription in kind (including but not limited to costs relating to the drawing up of an auditor's report).

6.1.5 Rejecting or cancelling applications – General

The Directors reserve the right to cancel an application or subscription if subscription monies are not received on an account of the Company in cleared funds and in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class within the relevant time limit.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any application or subscription in whole or part at their absolute discretion, in which event the amount paid on the application or subscription or the balance thereof (as the case may be) will be returned (without interest) without undue delay in the currency of application or subscription or at the discretion of the applicant, at the risk and cost of the applicant.

The Directors reserve the right to cancel the initial offering of a Class of Shares, in which event the amount paid in respect of an application submitted during the Initial Offer Period will be returned (without interest) without undue delay in the currency of application or at the discretion of the applicant, at the risk and cost of the applicant.

The Directors reserve the right from time to time, without notice, to resolve to close the Company or a particular Sub-Fund to new subscriptions, either for a specified period or until they otherwise determine.

More details on application procedures are available from the Central Administration Agent upon request.

6.1.6 Rejecting or cancelling applications – Ineligible Applicants

The Application Form requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the Company that, among other things, he is able to acquire and hold Shares without violating applicable laws.

The Shares may not be offered, issued or transferred to any person (an "Ineligible Applicant") in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the Company or the Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other disadvantage which the Company or the Shareholders might not otherwise incur or suffer, or might result in the Company being required to register under any applicable US securities laws.

Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to any US Person, except that the Directors may authorise the issue or transfer of Shares to or for the account of a US Person provided that:

- such issue or transfer does not result in a violation of the Securities Act or the securities laws of any of the States of the United States;
- such issue or transfer will not require the Company to register under the Investment Company Act;
- such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the Company to be "plan assets" for the purposes of ERISA (US Employee Retirement Income Securities Act of 1974 (as amended)); and
- such issue or transfer will not result in any adverse regulatory or tax consequences to the Company or its Shareholders.

Each applicant for and transferee of Shares who is a US Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue, or the registration of any transfer, of Shares.

Shares may also not be issued or transferred if, as a result thereof, the Company or its Shareholders may be exposed to adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal (including any tax liabilities that might derive, inter alia, from any breach of the requirements imposed by local tax legislations, such as but not limited to, the FATCA and related US regulations) consequences, and in particular if the Company may become subject to tax laws other than those of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (or to any other disadvantages that it or they would not have otherwise incurred or been exposed to).

Subject as mentioned above, Shares are freely transferable. The Directors may, however, resolve to compulsorily redeem from any ineligible Shareholder all or part of the Share held by such Shareholder.

The Company will require from each registered Shareholder acting on behalf of other investors that any assignment of rights to Shares be made in compliance with applicable securities laws in the jurisdictions where such assignment is made and that in unregulated jurisdictions such assignment be made in compliance with the minimum holding requirement.

6.1.7 Form of Shares

All the Shares will be issued in registered form. Shareholders will receive a confirmation of their shareholding, but, unless specifically required by a Shareholder and at the expense of such Shareholder, no formal share certificate will be issued.

6.1.8 Suspension

The Directors may declare a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value of Shares of the Company or a Sub-Fund in certain circumstances as described under "Net Asset Value". No Shares will be issued in the Company or the relevant Sub-Fund (as the case may be) during any such period of suspension.

6.1.9 Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations (comprising but not limited to the amended Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing (the "**2004 Law**"), the Grand Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012 and various CSSF Circulars on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and any respective amendments or replacements) obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of UCIs for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes. As a result of such provisions, the Central Administration Agent must verify the identity of the Company's investors and perform ongoing due diligence on them in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. To fulfil this requirement, the Company, the Management Company and/or the Central Administration Agent may request any information and supporting documentation it deems necessary, including information about beneficial ownership, source of funds and origin of wealth. The requirements apply to both subscriptions made directly to the Company and indirect subscriptions received from a financial intermediary. In case of a subscription from a financial intermediary acting on behalf of his customer, enhanced customer due diligence measures for this financial intermediary will be applied in accordance with the 2004 Law and the amended CSSF Regulation 12-02. In this context, investors must inform without delay the Company, the Management Company and/or the Central Administration Agent when the person(s) designated as beneficial owner(s) change and in general, ensure at all times that each piece of information and each document provided to the Company, the Management Company and/or the Central Administration Agent or financial intermediary remains accurate and up-to-date.

In any case, the Company, the Management Company and/or Central Administration Agent may require, at any time, additional documentation to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Such information shall be collected for compliance reasons only and shall not be disclosed to unauthorised persons.

In case of delay or failure by an investor to provide the documents required, an application for subscription will not be accepted and in case of redemption, payment of redemption proceeds will be delayed. Neither the Company, the Management Company nor the Central Administration Agent have any liability for delays or failure to process deals as a result of the investor providing no or only incomplete information and/or documentation.

Investors may be, pursuant to the Central Administration Agent's risks based approach, requested to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to ongoing client due diligence requirements under relevant laws and regulations.

The right is reserved by the Company to reject any application for subscription of Shares in whole or in part. If an application is rejected, the application monies or balance thereof will be returned, once sufficient evidence of identification has been produced, at the risk of the applicant and without interest as soon as reasonably practicable, at the cost of the applicant, by bank transfer.

The Management Company shall ensure that due diligence measures on the Company's investments are applied on a risk-based approach in accordance with Luxembourg applicable laws and regulations.

6.1.10 Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners

The Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 creating a Register of Beneficial Owners (the "**RBO Law**") requires all companies registered on the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg, including the Company, to obtain and hold information on their beneficial owners ("**Beneficial Owners**") at their registered office. The Company must register Beneficial Owner-related information with the Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners, which is established under the authority of the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice.

The RBO Law broadly defines a Beneficial Owner, in the case of corporate entities such as the Company, as any natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the Company through direct or indirect ownership of a sufficient percentage of the shares or voting rights or ownership interest in the Company, including through bearer shareholders, or through control via other means, other than a company listed on a regulated market that is subject to disclosure requirements consistent with EU law or subject to equivalent international standards which ensure adequate transparency of ownership information.

A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Company held by a natural person shall be an indication of direct ownership. A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Company held by a corporate entity, which is under the control of a natural person(s), or by multiple corporate entities, which are under the control of the same natural person(s), shall be an indication of indirect ownership.

In case the aforementioned Beneficial Owner criteria are fulfilled by an investor with regard to the Company, this investor is obliged by law to inform the Company in due course and to provide the required supporting documentation and information which is necessary for the Company to fulfill its obligation under the RBO Law. Failure by the Company and the relevant Beneficial Owners to comply with their respective obligations deriving from the RBO Law will be subject to criminal fines. Should an investor be unable to verify whether they qualify as a Beneficial Owner, the investor may approach the Company for clarification.

6.2 Redemptions

6.2.1 Redemption Requests

Shares are redeemable at the option of the Shareholders. Shareholders should send a completed redemption request to the Central Administration Agent by mail or by facsimile. All redemption requests are to be received by the Central Administration Agent no later than the Dealing Cut-off Time on the Valuation Day, failing which the redemption request will be treated as received on the next following Valuation Day and Shares will be redeemed based on the Redemption Price applicable on that Valuation Day or as otherwise set out in Annex A.

A redemption request, once given, is irrevocable. Shares redeemed by the Company are cancelled.

Payment of redemption proceeds will be made no later than the date which is the "Settlement Date for Redemptions" specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A. Payment will be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class by transfer to the bank account specified by the redeeming Shareholder to the Central Administration Agent.

The "Settlement Date for Redemptions" specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A in respect of a Sub-Fund refers to the date when the relevant redemption proceeds (if any) are paid to the bank account specified by the redeeming Shareholder to the Central Administration Agent. Accordingly, an investor who is not the named Shareholder (for example, an investor dealing via a sub-distributor) may receive redemption proceeds later than the date specified as the "Settlement Date for Redemptions" for the relevant Sub-Fund.

6.2.2 Staggered Redemptions

If any application for redemption is received in respect of any one Valuation Day (the "**First Valuation Day**") which either by itself or when aggregated with other applications so received, is more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of any one Sub-Fund, the Directors reserve the right in their sole and absolute discretion (and taking into account the best interests of the remaining Shareholders) to scale down pro rata each application with respect to such First Valuation Day so that not more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund may be redeemed or converted on such First Valuation Day. To the extent that any application is not given full effect on such First Valuation Day by virtue of the exercise of the power to prorate applications, it shall be treated with respect to the unsatisfied balance thereof as if a further application had been made by the shareholder in respect of the next Valuation Day and, if necessary, subsequent Valuation Days. With respect to any application received in respect of the First Valuation Day, to the extent that subsequent applications shall be received in respect of following Valuation Days, such later applications shall be postponed in priority to the satisfaction of applications relating to the First Valuation Day, but subject thereto shall be dealt with as set out in the preceding sentence.

6.2.3 Redemptions in kind

In exceptional circumstances the Directors may request that a Shareholder accepts 'redemption in kind' i.e. receives a portfolio of holdings of equivalent value to the appropriate cash redemption proceeds. In such circumstances the Shareholder must specifically agree to accept the redemption in kind. He may always request cash redemption proceeds in the Reference Currency of the Class. Where the Shareholder agrees to accept redemption in kind he will, as far as possible, receive a representative selection of the Class' holdings pro-rata to the number of Shares redeemed and the Directors will make sure that the remaining Shareholders do not suffer any loss therefrom. The value of the redemption in kind will be certified by a report drawn up by the Auditors. However, where the redemption in kind exactly reflects the Shareholder's pro-rata share of investments, no auditor's report will be required. The redeeming Shareholder shall normally bear the costs resulting from the redemption in kind (mainly costs relating to the drawing up of an auditor's report, if any) unless the Directors consider that the redemption in kind is in the interest of the Company or made to protect the interest of the Company.

6.2.4 Redemption Fee

A "Redemption Fee" is a charge not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out under the heading "Redemption Fee" in Annex B, calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share to be redeemed. A Redemption Fee may be imposed upon the redemption of Shares and is payable to the relevant Distributor or as it directs. Information about the Redemption Fee is set out in Annex B under "Charges to Investors".

6.2.5 Compulsory Redemptions – Institutional Investors

As detailed in the relevant description of available Classes of Shares in Annex B, the issue of Shares of certain Classes may be restricted to Institutional Investors. The Company reserves the right to compulsorily redeem from any Shareholder who may not be considered an Institutional Investor all or part of Shares in such a Class held by such Shareholder.

If it appears at any time that a holder of Shares of a Class restricted to Institutional Investors is not an Institutional Investor, the Company will either redeem the relevant Shares in accordance with the above provisions or convert such Shares into Shares of a Class which is not restricted to Institutional Investors (provided there exists such a Class with similar characteristics) and notify the relevant Shareholder of such conversion.

6.2.6 Compulsory Redemptions – Ineligible Applicants

The Directors have the right to require the compulsory redemption of all Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder if the Directors determine that the Shares are held by or for the benefit of any Shareholder who is or becomes an Ineligible Applicant. The Company also reserves the right to require compulsory redemption of all Shares held by a Shareholder in a Sub-Fund if the Net Asset Value of the Shares held in such Sub-Fund by the Shareholder is less than the applicable minimum holding requirement as set out in Annex B.

Shareholders are required to notify the Central Administration Agent immediately if at any time they become US Persons or Specified US Persons or hold Shares for the account or benefit of US Persons or Specified US Persons.

When the Directors become aware that a Shareholder

a. is a US Person or is holding Shares for the account or benefit of a US Person, so that the number of US Persons known to the Directors to be beneficial owners of Shares for the purposes of the Investment Company Act exceeds 99 or such other number as the Directors may determine from time to time;

b. is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having or which may have adverse regulatory, tax, pecuniary or material administrative disadvantages for the Company or its Shareholders including, but not limited to, a situation in which more than 25% of the Shares are owned by benefit plan investors; or

c. has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Directors within ten days of being requested to do so,

the Directors will either:

(i) direct such Shareholders to transfer the relevant Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own or hold such Shares or

(ii) compulsorily redeem the relevant Shares.

6.2.7 Compulsory Redemptions – Indemnity

Any person who becomes aware that he is holding Shares in contravention of any of the above provisions and who fails to transfer or redeem his Shares pursuant to the above provisions shall indemnify and hold harmless the Management Company, each of the Directors, the Company, the Depositary and Central Administration Agent, each Investment Manager, the relevant Distributor and the Shareholders of the Company (each an "Indemnified Party") from any claims, demands, proceedings, liabilities, damages, losses, costs and expenses directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by such Indemnified Party arising out of or in connection with the failure of such person to comply with his obligations pursuant to any of the above provisions.

6.3 Conversions

6.3.1 Conversion requests

Subject to any prohibition of conversions set out in an Annex and to any suspension of the determination of any one of the Net Asset Values concerned, Shareholders have the right to convert all or part of their Shares of any Class of a Sub-Fund into Shares of another existing Class of that or another Sub-Fund by applying for conversion in the same manner as for the redemption of Shares.

All conversion requests are to be received by the Central Administration Agent by the Dealing Cut-off Time on a Valuation Day. A conversion request will be subject to the same terms as a notice to redeem shares, except that the Company may reject a conversion request in whole or in part in its absolute discretion.

6.3.2 Calculation of Shares to be allotted after conversion

The Company calculates the number of shares to be allotted after conversion using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{\left(B \times C - X \times B \times C\right) \times D}{E}$$

where:

A is the number of Shares to be allocated in the new Sub-Fund;

B is the number of Shares of the original Sub-Fund to be converted;

C is the Net Asset Value per Share of the original Sub-Fund on the relevant Valuation Day;

D is the actual rate of exchange on the Valuation Day concerned in respect of the Reference Currency of the original Sub-Fund and the Reference Currency of the new Sub-Fund;

E is the Net Asset Value per share of the new Sub-Fund on the relevant Valuation Day;

X is the Conversion Fee (in % p.a.) that may be applied (if any).

The number of Shares allotted upon conversion will be based upon the respective Net Asset Values of the two Classes concerned on the common Valuation Day for which the conversion request is accepted.

If there is no common Valuation Day for any two Classes, the conversion will be made on the basis of the Net Asset Value calculated on the next following Valuation Day of each of the two Classes concerned.

6.3.3 Conversion Fee

A "Conversion Fee" is a charge not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out under the heading "Conversion Fee" in Annex B, calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share to be converted. A Conversion Fee may be imposed upon the conversion of Shares and is payable to the Distributors or as they direct. Information about the Conversion Fee is set out in Annex B under "Charges to Investors".

6.4 Market Timing, Frequent Trading and Late Trading Policy

The Company does not knowingly allow dealing activity which is associated with market timing or frequent trading practices, as such practices may adversely affect the interests of all Shareholders.

For the purposes of this section, "market timing" is held to mean subscriptions into, conversions between, or redemptions from the various Classes (whether such acts are performed singly or severally at any time by one or several persons) that seek or could reasonably be considered to appear to seek profits through arbitrage or market timing opportunities. "Frequent trading" is held to mean subscriptions into, conversions between, or redemptions from the various Classes (whether such acts are performed severally at any time by one or several persons) that by virtue of their frequency or size cause any Sub-Fund's operational expenses to increase to an extent that could reasonably be considered detrimental to the interests of the Sub-Fund's other Shareholders. "Late Trading" is to be understood as the acceptance of a subscription (or conversion or redemption) order after the relevant Dealing Cut-Off Time (as specified in Annex A) on the relevant Dealing Day and the execution of such order at the price based on the Net Asset Value applicable to such same day. Late Trading is strictly forbidden.

Accordingly, the Directors may, whenever they deem it appropriate, cause Shares which are under common ownership or control, to be combined for the purposes of ascertaining whether an individual or a group of individuals can be deemed to be involved in market timing practices. A sub-distributor must not permit transactions which the sub-distributor knows to be, or has reasons to believe to be, related to market timing. The Directors reserve the right to reject any application for conversion and/or subscription of Shares from investors whom the former considers market timers or frequent traders.

6.5 Transfers of Shares

The transfer of registered Shares may be effected by delivery to the Central Administration Agent of a duly signed stock transfer form in appropriate form together with, if issued, the relevant certificate to be cancelled.

6.6 Dividend Policy

Within each Sub-Fund, there may be created different Classes of Shares which are entitled to regular dividend payments ("Distributing Shares") or with earnings reinvested ("Accumulating Shares"), as provided in Annex B.

Where Distributing Shares have been created within a Sub-Fund, the applicable dividend policy, including the type of distribution (gross or net) and the distribution frequency, is specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A.

If a dividend is declared in respect of Shares, it will be paid to each Shareholder holding Distributing Shares. In the case of Accumulating Shares, the dividend will become part of the capital property of the Sub-Fund and will be reflected in the price of each Accumulating Share.

Dividend payments are restricted by law in that they may not reduce the net assets of the Company below the required minimum determined by Luxembourg law.

In the event that a dividend is declared and remains unclaimed after a period of five years from the date of declaration, such dividend will be forfeited and will revert to the Sub-Fund or Class in relation to which it was declared.

However, no dividends will be distributed if their amount is below the amount of fifty Euro (50 EUR) or its equivalent in another currency or such other amount to be decided by the Directors. Such amount will automatically be reinvested.

6.7 Pooling

The Directors may authorise one or more Investment Managers to invest and manage all or any part of the portfolios of assets established for two or more Sub-Funds (hereafter the "Participating Sub-Funds") on a pooled basis. Any such asset pool (an Asset Pool") will be formed by transferring to it cash or other assets (subject to such other assets being appropriate with respect to the investment policy of the Asset Pool concerned) from each Participating Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager(s) may, from time to time, make further transfers to the Asset Pool. Assets may also be transferred back to a Participating Sub-Fund up to the amount of the participation of the relevant Participating Sub-Fund.

The share of a Participating Sub-Fund in an Asset Pool is measured by reference to units of equal value in the Asset Pool. At the time of the formation of an Asset Pool, the Investment Manager(s) shall determine the initial value of a unit (expressed in the currency considered to be appropriate by the Investment Manager(s)), and will allocate to each Participating Sub-Fund units having an aggregate value equal to the amount of cash (or the value of the other assets) contributed. Thereafter, the value of a unit will be determined by dividing the net asset value of the Asset Pool by the number of existing units.

The entitlements of each Participating Sub-Fund to the Asset Pool apply to each and every line of investments of such Asset Pool.

When cash or supplemental assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an Asset Pool, the number of units of the relevant Participating Sub-Fund will be increased or reduced, as the case may be, by the number of units determined by dividing the amount of cash or the value of assets contributed or withdrawn by the current value of a unit. Where a cash contribution is made, this contribution will, for the purpose of calculation, be reduced by an amount which the Directors consider appropriate to reflect fiscal charges, dealing and purchase costs which may be incurred by investing the cash concerned; in case of cash withdrawal, a corresponding addition will be made to reflect costs which may be incurred in realising securities or other assets of the Asset Pool.

Dividends, interest and other income received and having their origin in securities or other assets belonging to an Asset Pool will be directly allocated to the Participating Sub-Fund in proportion to their respective participation in the Asset Pool at the time of receipt. Upon dissolution of the Company, the assets in an Asset Pool will (subject to the creditors' rights) be allocated to the Participating Sub-Funds in proportion to their respective participation in the Asset Pool.

7. NET ASSET VALUE

7.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class will be determined and made available in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class by the Central Administration Agent as of each Valuation Day in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, subject to any suspension in accordance with the section "8.3 Temporary suspension of Net Asset Value calculations and of issue, redemption and conversion of Shares" below.

The Net Asset Value per Share as of any Valuation Day will be calculated to four decimal places in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class as set out in Annex B by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Class by the number of Shares in issue in such Class as of that Valuation Day.

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund will be determined by deducting from the total value of the assets attributable to the relevant Sub-Fund, all accrued debts and liabilities attributable to that Sub-Fund, without prejudice to the fact that as a result of certain currency hedging techniques and instruments which may be used in relation to certain Classes within a Sub-Fund, as further set out in Annex B, the Net Asset Value of such Classes will take into account the impact of the use of such techniques and instruments.

To the extent feasible, all known and recurring expenses, fees and income will be accrued as of each Valuation Day.

Assets and liabilities of the Sub-Funds will be valued as of each Valuation Day in accordance with the following principles:

a) Securities or money market instruments quoted or traded on an official stock exchange or any other Regulated Market are valued on the basis of: (i) the closing price of the relevant stock exchange or Regulated Market on the Valuation Day; (ii) if the securities or money market instruments are listed on several stock exchanges or Regulated Markets, the closing price of the stock exchange or Regulated Market on the Valuation Day which is the principal market for the security or money market instrument in question; or (iii) if the closing price of securities or money market instruments quoted or traded on an official stock exchange or any other Regulated Market in Asia or Oceania on the Valuation Day is not representative, their last known price at the time the Net Asset Value is determined in relation to such Valuation Day.

b) For securities or money market instruments not quoted or traded on an official stock exchange or any other Regulated Market, and for quoted securities or money market instruments, but for which the last known price is not representative, valuation is based on the probable sales price estimated prudently and in good faith by the Directors.

c) Units/shares issued by open-ended investment funds shall be valued at their last available net asset value.

d) The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts or other financial derivatives traded on exchanges or on other Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on exchanges and Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts or other financial derivatives are traded; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract or other financial derivative could not be liquidated on such Valuation Day with respect to which a Net Asset Value is being determined, then the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract or other financial derivative shall be such value as the Directors may, in good faith and pursuant to verifiable valuation procedures, deem fair and reasonable. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts or other financial derivatives

that are not traded on exchanges or on other Regulated Markets shall be determined pursuant to the policies established in good faith by the Directors, on a basis consistently applied.

e) Liquid assets and money market instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or using an amortised cost method (it being understood that the method which is more likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to represent the fair market value will be retained). This amortised cost method may result in periods during which the value deviates from the price the relevant Sub-Fund would receive if it sold the investment. The Management Company may, from time to time, assess this method of valuation and recommend changes, where necessary, to ensure that such assets will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Directors. If the Directors believe that a deviation from the amortised cost per Share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to Shareholders, the Directors shall take such corrective action, if any, as they deem appropriate, to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results.

f) Swap transactions will be consistently valued based on a calculation of the net present value of their expected cash flows. For certain Sub-Funds using OTC derivatives as part of their main investment policy and insofar the valuation of such OTC derivatives shall diverge from the foregoing, the valuation method of the OTC derivative will be further specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A.

g) Accrued interest on securities shall be included if it is not reflected in the share price of the relevant securities.

h) Cash shall be valued at nominal value, plus accrued interest.

i) All assets denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the respective Sub-Fund as set out in Annex B shall be converted at the mid-market conversion rate between such Reference Currency and the currency of denomination.

j) All other securities and other permissible assets as well as any of the above mentioned assets for which the valuation in accordance with the above sub-paragraphs would not be possible or practicable, or would not be representative of their fair value, in each case, in the opinion of the Directors, will be valued in such a manner, as is determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Directors.

If a Sub-Fund is primarily invested in markets which are closed for business at the time the Sub-Fund is valued, the Directors may, during periods of market volatility, and by derogation from the provisions above, allow for the Net Asset Value per Share to be adjusted to reflect more accurately the fair value of the Sub-Fund's investments at the relevant point of valuation.

The Management Company has delegated to the Central Administration Agent the determination of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share.

7.2 Swing Pricing

A Sub-Fund may suffer a reduction in value, known as "dilution", when trading the underlying assets as a result of net inflows or net outflows of the respective Sub-Fund. This is due to transaction charges and other costs that may be incurred by liquidating and purchasing the underlying assets and the spreads between the buying and selling prices ("dealing costs"). In order to counter this effect and to protect shareholders' interests, the Board of Directors has approved the use of a swing pricing mechanism as part of its valuation methods. This means that in certain circumstances adjustments to the Net Asset Value per Share may be made to counter the impact of dealing and other costs when these are deemed to be significant.

Acting in the Shareholders' interest, the Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund may be adjusted if on any Valuation Day and taking into account the prevailing market conditions the level of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions requested by Shareholders in relation to the size of the respective Sub-Fund exceeds a threshold set by the Board of Directors from time to time for that Sub-Fund (relating to the cost of market dealing for that Sub-Fund). Such adjustment (also known as "**Swing Pricing**"), as determined by the Board of Directors at their discretion, may reflect dealing costs (brokerage and transaction costs) that may be incurred by the Sub-Fund and the estimated bid/offer spread of the assets in which the respective Sub-Fund invests. The adjustment, if any, will be limited to 2% of the relevant Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value and will be an addition when the net movement results in an increase of the Net Asset Value of the respective Sub-Fund and a deduction when it results in a decrease.

In exceptional circumstances (e.g., high market volatility, disruption of markets, economic slowdown caused by terrorist attack or war, pandemic, or natural disaster), the Board of Directors may decide it is in the best interests of Shareholders to increase the swing factor above 2% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. Any such increase of the swing factor will be posted on the website at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

The Swing Pricing is applied on the capital activity at the level of a Sub-Fund and does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

Unless otherwise specified for a Sub-Fund in Annex A, a Swing Pricing may be applied to all the Sub-Funds of the Company.

7.3 Temporary suspension of Net Asset Value calculations and of issue, redemption and conversion of Shares

The Directors may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares of any particular Sub-Fund and hence the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares if, at any time, the Directors believe that exceptional circumstances constitute forcible reasons for doing so. Such circumstances can arise during:

a) any period when any of the principal markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund from time to time is quoted or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or

b) the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which the disposal or valuation of assets owned by the relevant Sub-Fund would be impracticable, not accurate or would seriously prejudice the interests of the shareholders of the Company; or

c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund or the current prices on any market or stock exchange; or

d) any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Shares or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on the redemption of Shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange; or

e) any case of a decision to liquidate the Company, a Sub-Fund or a class of Shares hereof on or after the notice is given (notice of the general meeting of Shareholders convened for this purpose if applicable); or

f) any period when in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company there exist circumstances outside of the control of the Company where it would be impracticable or unfair towards the Shareholders to continue dealing in Class of Shares of the Company; or

g) any period when the determination of the net asset value per share of investment funds representing a material part of the assets of the relevant Class of Shares is suspended.

No Shares will be issued, redeemed or converted when the determination of the Net Asset Value is suspended. In such a case, a subscription for Shares, a redemption or a conversion request may be withdrawn, provided that a withdrawal notice is received by the Central Administration Agent before the suspension is terminated. Unless withdrawn, subscriptions for Shares, redemptions and conversion requests will be acted upon on the first Valuation Day after the suspension is lifted on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share then prevailing.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 28(5) of the Law of 2010, notice of any such suspension will be notified in accordance with applicable laws and regulations if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed 5 Dealing Days. The Directors may also, at their discretion, decide to make a publication in newspapers of the countries in which the Company's Shares are offered for sale to the public.

In accordance with the Law of 2010, the issue and redemptions of Shares shall be prohibited:

a) during the period where the Company has no depositary; and

b) where the Depositary is put into liquidation, declared bankrupt, seeks an arrangement with its creditors, is subject to a suspension of payment or controlled management or is the subject of similar proceedings.

7.4 Allocation of assets and liabilities

The assets and liabilities of the Company shall be allocated in such manner as to ensure that the proceeds received upon the issue of Shares of a specific Sub-Fund shall be attributed to that Sub-Fund. All of the assets and liabilities of a specific Sub-Fund as well as the income and expenses which are related thereto shall be attributed to that Sub-Fund. Assets or liabilities which cannot be attributed to any particular Sub-Fund shall be allocated to all the Sub-Funds pro-rata to the respective Net Asset Value of the Sub-Funds. The proportion of the total net assets attributable to each Sub-Fund shall be reduced as applicable by the amount of any distribution to Shareholders and by any expenses paid.

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

8.1 Management Fees

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Management Company is entitled to receive an annual fee out of the net assets of each Sub-Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 12,000 per Sub-Fund.

In payment for providing investment management services, an Investment Manager is entitled to receive an annual fee out of the net assets of the Sub-Fund for which it acts as investment manager.

The fees paid to the Management Company and an Investment Manager in respect of a Sub-Fund shall, when combined, not exceed the level set out in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A.

The Investment Manager may decide to waive all or a portion of its investment management fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any taxes, interest (including bank interest), short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, and non-routine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganisations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding an expense cap determined from time to time for each share class. The waiver may be discontinued at any time at the Investment Manager's discretion. A complete list of all applicable expense caps is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

The Management Company and each Investment Manager may be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to the services it provides.

An Investment Manager may pay part of its fee to Sub-Investment Managers, authorised intermediaries or other service providers acting on behalf of the Company, the Distributor or the Investment Manager, as the Investment Manager may determine in its absolute discretion.

8.2 Distribution Fee

In consideration for their ongoing distribution and marketing services in relation to investors and intermediaries, the Distributors are entitled to receive an annual fee out of the net assets of each Sub-Fund (the "Distribution Fee").

The Distribution Fee paid to the Distributors in respect of a Sub-Fund shall not exceed the level set out in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex B.

The Distributors may be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to the services it provides.

8.3 Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee

The Company will pay to the Depositary and the Central Administration Agent annual fees which will vary from 0.008% of the net asset value to a maximum of 2% of the net asset value per sub-fund subject to a minimum fee per sub-fund of EUR 27,600.These fees are payable on a monthly basis and do not include any transaction related fees, due diligence *ad hoc* fees and costs of sub-custodians or similar agents. The Depositary and the Central Administration Agent are also entitled to be reimbursed of reasonable disbursements and out of pocket expenses which are not included in the above mentioned fees.

The amount paid by the Company to the Depositary and the Central Administration Agent will be mentioned in the annual report of the Company.

8.4 Other costs and expenses

The other costs charged to the Company or to the different Sub-Funds or Classes include:

- The costs of establishing the Company and the Sub-Funds.

  The costs and expenses of establishing the Company and creating Sub-Funds may be capitalised and amortised over a period not exceeding 5 years. In practice, these costs and expenses initially were borne by the initiator back then and recharged to the sub-funds at rates of 15%, 15%, 20%, 20% and 30% over respectively the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year from the date on which the Company commenced business; each such tranche being allocated among the Sub-Funds in existence pro rata to their net assets. Where additional Sub-Funds are created after the date of the Company's establishment, these Sub-Funds will bear, in principle and in addition, their own formation expenses which may, at the discretion of the Directors, be amortised on a straight line basis or on another recognised basis over a period not exceeding 5 years from the date on which the Sub-Funds commenced business. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, adapt these escalation, allocation and timing principles, to the extent permitted by Luxembourg law for the amortisation of the costs of establishing the Company and, as the case may be, further Sub-Funds;
- The subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) as described in chapter "Taxation" hereafter;
- The fees and remuneration of Directors, auditors and legal advisors, the costs of preparing, printing and distributing all prospectuses, memoranda, reports and other necessary documents concerning the Company, advisory fees and other operational costs and expenses linked to the implementation by the Company of new regulatory obligations applying to it or to its service providers, any fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with any governmental agency and stock exchange, the costs of publishing prices and the operational expenses, the fees and remuneration of the anti-money laundering reporting officer, the reimbursement of any costs to the Management Company, the Depositary and other third parties and the cost of holding directors or shareholders' meetings. The remuneration payable to each Director shall not exceed €40,000 EUR p.a. and shall correspond for each Director to the amount and method of payment, as determined by the annual general meeting of Shareholders. The reimbursement of any costs to the Management Company, the Depositary, the Directors and other third parties shall be limited to any out-of-pocket expenses arising in the performance of the agreements entered into by the Company with the relevant service provider;
- The out of pocket expenses of the Company, including:
  - stamp duties, taxes, commission and other dealing costs;
  - foreign exchange costs;
  - bankers' charges;
  - registration fees in relation to investments;
  - insurance costs;
  - ratings agency fees; and
  - fees of service providers and fees incurred in places where the Company or a Sub-Fund is registered.

9. RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company (or in the case of specific risks applying to specific Sub-Funds as described in Annex A, in those Sub-Funds). Potential investors should also consider the information set out in relation to conflicts of interest and related party transactions in section 5.6 of this Prospectus.

9.1 Market Risk

The investments of a Sub-Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in all investments. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Sub-Fund. There is no certainty that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for a Sub-Fund may be subject to fluctuations and is not guaranteed.

9.1.1 Manager Risk

There is a risk that an Investment Manager will not achieve its performance objectives or not produce returns that compare favourably against its peers. The performance of a Sub-Fund will depend significantly upon the ability of the relevant Investment Manager to select profitable investments and to appoint and retain employees with relevant expertise.

9.1.2 Effect of Initial Charge, Conversion Fee or Redemption Fee

Where an Initial Charge, Conversion Fee or Redemption Fee is imposed, a Shareholder who realises his/her Shares may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested.

In particular, where a Redemption Fee or Conversion Fee is payable, investors should note that the percentage rate at which the Redemption Fee or Conversion Fee is calculated is based on the market value rather than the initial value of the Shares. If the market value of the Shares has increased, the Redemption Fee or Conversion Fee will show a corresponding increase.

The Shares therefore should be viewed as medium to long term investments.

9.1.3 Suspension of Dealings in Shares

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of conversion) may be suspended.

9.1.4 Counterparty and Settlement Risk

Sub-Funds will be exposed to counterparty risk on parties with whom they trade and when placing cash on deposit. A Sub-Fund will also be exposed to the risk of settlement default by a counterparty with which the Sub-Fund trades when buying and selling financial instruments (settlement risk). Without prejudice to the provisions of article 33 of the Law of 2010, an Investment Manager may instruct the Depositary to settle transactions otherwise than on a delivery versus payment basis where the Investment Manager believes that this form of settlement is appropriate.

9.1.5 Currency Risk

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of a Sub-Fund's investments and the income thereon and, depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of his/her investment in Shares. A significant portion of a Sub-Fund's assets may be denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund or Class. There is the risk that the value of such assets and/or the value of any distributions from such assets may decrease if the underlying currency in which assets are traded falls relative to the Reference Currency in which Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund are valued and priced.

Sub-Funds are not required to hedge their foreign currency risk, although they may do so through foreign currency exchange contracts, forward contracts, currency options and other methods. To the extent that a Sub-Fund does not hedge its foreign currency risk or such hedging is incomplete or unsuccessful, the value of that Sub-Fund's assets and income could be adversely affected by currency exchange rate movements. There may also be circumstances in which a hedging transaction may reduce currency gains that would otherwise arise in the valuation of the Sub-Fund in circumstances where no such hedging transactions are undertaken.

9.1.6 Operational Risk and Depositary Risk

The Company's operations (including investment management and distribution) are carried out by the service providers described in section "5. Management and Administration of the Company". In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a service provider, investors could experience delays (for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, conversions and redemption of Shares) or other disruptions.

The Company's assets are held in custody by the Depositary and its duly appointed sub-custodians, which exposes the Company to custodian risk. This means that the Company is exposed to the risk of loss of assets placed in custody as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary or its sub-custodians.

9.1.7 Equities

Sub-Funds investing in equities tend to be more volatile than funds investing in bonds, but also offer greater potential for growth. The value of securities of a Sub-Fund investing in equities may fluctuate dramatically in response to activities and results of individual companies, as well as in connection with general market and economic conditions.

9.1.8 Unlisted risks

Subject to the provisions of the Law of 2010, a Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than approved securities (essentially transferable securities which are traded on an Eligible Market) as set out in the section "6.1 Investment Restrictions". Such transferable securities and money market instruments are generally not publicly traded, may be unregistered for securities law purposes, and may be able to be resold only in privately negotiated transactions with a limited number of purchasers. The difficulties and delays associated with such transactions could result in a Sub-Fund's inability to realise a favourable price upon disposition of such transferable securities and money market instruments, and at times might make disposition of such transferable securities and money market instruments impossible. Such difficulties and delays may be exacerbated during periods of extreme market volatility.

To the extent a Sub-Fund invests in transferable securities and money market instruments the terms of which are privately negotiated, the terms of such transferable securities and money market instruments may contain restrictions regarding resale and transfer. In the absence of an active secondary market, a Sub-Fund's ability to purchase or sell such transferable securities or money market instruments at a fair price may be impaired or delayed.

9.1.9 Liquidity Risk

An Investment Manager's ability to invest and to liquidate the assets of a Sub-Fund may, from time to time, be restricted by the liquidity of the market for those assets. Regulated Markets may undergo temporary or prolonged closures and may impose a suspension or limitation on trading in a security traded on the relevant exchange. Such suspension, limitation may adversely affect the price and timing of liquidations of assets, the published value of a Sub-Fund, and the ability of a Sub-Fund to make distributions or to fund withdrawals.

In addition, certain listed transferable securities and money market instruments, particularly securities and money market instruments of smaller capitalised or less seasoned issuers, may from time to time lack an active secondary market and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than transferable securities or money market instruments of larger, more established companies or stock market averages in general. These difficulties may be exacerbated during periods of extreme market volatility.

9.1.10 Restriction on the Company's Activities Due to Embargo etc.

From time to time, a Sub-Fund's activities may be restricted due to regulatory restrictions applicable to the Management Company, an Investment Manager or their respective delegates or another entity within the relevant respective groups of companies, and/or their internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions. As a result, there may be periods, for example, during which the Management Company, an Investment Manager, any such person or a Sub-Fund may be restricted from engaging in certain transactions.

9.1.11 Inflation Risk

There is a risk that the prices of goods and services will rise faster than the value of the investments.

9.1.12 Political Risk

The value of a Sub-Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties or events, such as political developments, nationalisation of certain industries, changes in government policies, changes in regulations (including changes to prudential rules relating to the applicable capital adequacy framework and rules designed to promote financial stability and increase depositor protection), taxation and currency repatriation and restrictions on foreign investment in countries in which the Sub-Fund may invest.

9.1.13 Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Sub-Funds' investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets,

issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent the Sub-Funds from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the Sub-Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Sub-Funds.

9.1.14 Country Risk

Country risk refers to potential adverse political, economic or social developments affecting the return on an investment in a country which may reduce the value of a Sub-Fund's assets. Examples of events that may affect the value of investments in a country are political instability, recession and war.

A Sub-Fund may also invest in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets. Some of these markets may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities. Many emerging markets do not have well developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards may be less stringent than those of developed markets.

The risks of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic instability are greater in emerging markets than in more developed markets.

9.1.15 Fixed Interest Securities

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. An increase in interest rates leads to a reduction in the value of a fixed income investment and vice versa. The risk is usually greater for fixed income securities that have longer maturities. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital. Fluctuations in the value of fixed interest securities may be exacerbated during periods of extreme market volatility such that steep falls in value may occur.

Default risk is the risk of loss due to default, either through the failure of an issuer to pay the income and/or repay the principal of a security, or through counterparty default. Default risk is generally greater for counterparties or issuers with lower credit ratings. In the case of a default, an affected Sub-Fund may become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed.

The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the rate of interest, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of below BBB or equivalent. The fact that an issuer has a credit rating is not a guarantee of an issuer's ability to pay. An issuer's credit rating is subject to change.

Fixed interest securities are also affected by sector risk, which refers to price changes affecting sectors within the debt securities market, which subsequently affect all securities within that sector. These factors may include changing perceptions of the credit risk premium of a particular sector, supply and demand pressures, and global views on the value within a sector.

Spread risk arises with declines in perceptions of the credit worthiness of particular borrowers or within the corporate sector as a whole, leading to a fall in the value of corporate securities.

There may be a difference between the mark-to-market value of a Sub-Fund's investment in a fixed interest security, and the proceeds obtained or loss made on the disposal of the investment. Any value ultimately realised by a Sub-Fund on sale of an investment will depend on the price achievable in the market following the decision to sell which may be higher or lower than the investment's most recent mark-to-market value. Any shortfall between the proceeds obtained on disposal (if any) and the valuation of the investment prior to the disposal would have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund.

9.1.16 Event/Opportunity Risk

There is the risk that there are inadequate trading opportunities which the Investment Manager wishes or is able to participate in. As a result, the assets of a Sub-Fund may not be fully invested in trading positions and may be heavily weighted in cash or equivalent assets.

While the risk profile of cash or cash-equivalent investments is lower than that of non-cash investments, the potential returns on cash or equivalent assets may also be lower than that which could be available if there were sufficient trading opportunities.

9.1.17 Taxation Risk

Changes in tax laws or their interpretation could adversely affect the tax treatment of a Sub-Fund, its assets and its Shareholders.

If a Sub-Fund uses participation instruments to access certain markets, such instruments may have tax withheld on the investment returns, including notional dividends, passed through to the Sub-Fund by the counterparty to such instruments.

9.1.18 Legal and Compliance Risk

Domestic and/or international laws or regulations may change in a way that adversely affects the Company or a Sub-Fund. Differences in laws between countries or jurisdictions may make it difficult to enforce legal agreements entered into by or on behalf of a Sub-Fund.

The Directors reserve the right to take steps to limit or prevent any adverse effects from changes to laws or their interpretation, including altering investments of a Sub-Fund or restructuring a Sub-Fund.

9.1.19 Depositary Receipts Risk

Investment into a given country may be made via direct investments into that market or by depositary receipts traded on other international exchanges in order to benefit from increased liquidity in a particular security and other advantages. A depositary receipt admitted to the official listing on a stock exchange may be deemed an eligible transferable security regardless of the eligibility of the market in which the security to which it relates normally trades.

9.1.20 Structured Product Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in structured products such as participation notes, equity swaps, equity linked notes and fund linked notes and other instruments which are linked to the performance of transferable securities or other instruments which are permitted investments for a Sub-Fund under the Law of 2010. These are sometimes referred to as "structured products" because the terms of the instrument may be structured by the issuer of the product and the purchaser of the product. These products may be issued by banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and other corporations including members of the Nomura Group.

Structured products may not be listed and are subject to the terms and conditions imposed by their issuer. Investment in structured products can be illiquid as there is no active market in structured products.

In order to meet redemption requests, a Sub-Fund will rely upon the counterparty issuing the structured product to quote a price to unwind any part of the structured product.

This price will reflect, among other things, the market liquidity conditions and the size of the transaction. In addition, investment through structured products may lead to a dilution of performance of a Sub-Fund when compared to direct investments in similar assets. Structured products may be highly volatile and this entails greater risks when compared to direct investments.

9.1.21 Hedging Risk

There are hedging risks associated with Classes of Shares which are specified in Annex B as being currency-hedged. Hedging aims to reduce undesired volatility of returns due to underlying market variables, in this case currency exchange rates. Hedging does not remove the risk of a decline in value of a Class of Shares due to unfavourable movements in the underlying market variables, and may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the exposures being hedged should increase.

A Sub-Fund may enter into interest rate, total return, credit default and other swaps and derivative instruments (collectively, "Hedge Agreements"). Investments in swaps and other derivative instruments involve the exchange by a Sub-Fund with another party of all or a portion of their respective interests or commitments. The value of Hedge Agreements generally depends upon the changes in volatility, price movements in the reference instruments or obligations and counterparty risk.

There is no guarantee that hedging will prevent or reduce losses, reduce the overall volatility of returns, or that a hedged investment will perform better than the unhedged equivalent. Hedging may prevent opportunities for profit.

9.1.22 Repurchase Agreements and Sale with Right of Repurchase Transactions

In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of a Sub-Fund has been placed under a repurchase agreement or sale with right to repurchase transactions, there is the risk that collateral received may yield less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded.

Locking cash in repurchase agreements (or sale with right to repurchase transactions) of excessive size or duration, delays in recovering cash placed out in repurchase agreements (or sale with right to repurchase transactions), or difficulty in realising collateral may restrict the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests (or security purchases).

9.1.23 Securities Lending

Should the borrower of securities lent by a Sub-Fund fail to return those securities there is a risk that the collateral received may realise less than the value of the securities lent out, whether due to inaccurate pricing, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. The reinvestment of cash collateral (if such reinvestment is allowed, according to the provisions of Annex A) may create leverage with corresponding risks and risk of losses and volatility, introduce market exposures inconsistent with the objectives of a Sub-Fund, or yield a sum less than the amount of collateral to be returned. Delays in the return of securities on loans may restrict the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet delivery obligations under security sales or payment obligations arising from redemptions requests.

9.1.24 Risks relating to the Infrastructure Sector

Infrastructure sector risk is the potential for adverse events in the global infrastructure sector to impact the performance of the investments of a Sub-Fund.

Investments in securities issued by companies which are principally engaged in the infrastructure business will subject a Sub-Fund to risks associated with direct investment in infrastructure assets. Factors such as the availability of finance, the cost of such finance in general as well as in comparison to prior periods, the level of supply of suitable infrastructure projects and government regulations relating to infrastructure may influence the value of these investments and hence a Sub-Fund.

The risks of investing in the infrastructure sector include those listed below.

(a) New project risk

Where an infrastructure issuer invests in new infrastructure projects, it is likely to retain some residual risk that the project will not be completed within budget, within the agreed time frame and to the agreed specification. During the construction phase the major risks include a delay in the projected completion of the project, and a resultant delay in the commencement of cash flow or increase in the capital needed to complete construction.

(b) Strategic Asset Risk

Infrastructure assets may include strategic assets, that is, assets that have a national or regional profile, and may have monopolistic characteristics. The nature of these assets may generate additional risk given the national/regional profile and/or their irreplaceable nature, and may constitute a higher risk target for terrorist acts or political actions. Given the essential nature of the products or services provided by infrastructure issuers, there is also a higher probability that the services provided by such issuers will be in constant demand. Should an infrastructure issuer fail to make such services available, users of such services may incur significant damage and may, due to the characteristics of the strategic assets, be unable to replace the supply or mitigate any such damage, thereby heightening any potential loss.

(c) Documentation risk

Infrastructure assets are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risk of a dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the documentation may be higher than for other issuers.

(d) Operation Risk

Should an infrastructure issuer fail to maintain and operate the assets efficiently, the ability to maintain payments of dividends or interest to shareholders may be impaired. Failure by the infrastructure issuer to carry adequate insurance or to operate the asset appropriately could lead to significant losses and damages.

9.1.25 Concentration Risk

The investment policy of a Sub-Fund will result in a portfolio containing a concentrated group of investments focused on gaining exposure to companies in certain sectors, as opposed to investing across the entire market. Sub-Funds which invest in a concentrated portfolio may be subject to greater volatility than Sub-Funds with a more diversified portfolio.

9.1.26 Hybrid Securities Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in preferred stock and hybrid securities, which may have special risks. Preferred and hybrid securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer.

If a Sub-Fund owns a preferred or hybrid security that is deferring its distributions, the Sub-Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes even though it has not yet received such income. Some preferred and hybrid securities are non-cumulative, meaning that the dividends do not accumulate and need not ever be paid.

A portion of a Sub-Fund's assets may include investments in non-cumulative preferred or hybrid securities, under which the issuer does not have an obligation to make up any arrears to its investors. Preferred and hybrid securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or US government securities.

Generally, preferred and hybrid security holders (such as a Sub-Fund) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the security holders generally may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrears have been paid, the security holders no longer have voting rights. In certain varying circumstances, an issuer of preferred or hybrid securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date.

For instance, for certain types of preferred or hybrid securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal income tax or securities laws. A redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by a Sub-Fund.

9.1.27 Volatility Risk

Volatility risk is the potential for the value of a Sub-Fund's investments or the Net Asset Value per Share to vary, sometimes markedly and over a short period of time. This volatility can also affect amounts available for distribution to Shareholders. As an indicator of risk, the greater the volatility of returns the more likely it is that returns will differ from those expected over a given time period. Investments in equity securities offering emerging markets exposure are traditionally towards the higher end of the volatility spectrum.

9.1.28 Valuation risk

Valuation risk refers to the risk that a Sub-Fund's assets may be difficult to value. This may result from factors such as any form of sovereign intervention, the lack of an independently verifiable price or securities being traded infrequently. In the event that the quoted closing price or other available price for any of a Sub-Fund's assets would not be representative of their fair value, the Directors may apply another valuation method as set out in section 8 of this Prospectus.

9.1.29 Small- and Mid-Cap Companies Risk

A Sub-Fund will provide exposure to companies considered small or mid cap in terms of market capitalisation. Shares in such companies may be less liquid and more volatile than those of larger companies. Companies within these sectors of the market may include recently established entities which have relatively limited trading histories, in relation to which there is limited public information or entities engaged in new-to-market concepts which may be speculative in nature. For these reasons these sectors may experience significant volatility and reduced liquidity which may result in the loss of investor capital.

9.1.30 Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets

A Sub-Fund may invest in eligible assets which are listed on the securities exchanges of emerging or frontier market countries, as well as investing in companies which are located or have operations within such countries. Emerging or frontier markets are typically more volatile than developed markets and can result in increased risk for investors.

Emerging or frontier markets are generally considered riskier than developed markets due to factors such as lower liquidity, the potential for political unrest, the increased likelihood of sovereign intervention (including default and currency intervention), currency volatility and increased legal risk. Emerging market investments therefore may experience increased asset price volatility and face higher currency, default and liquidity risk.

The risks of investing in emerging or frontier markets include those risks listed below.

(a) Political and legal risks

A Sub-Fund has greater exposure to political risks, country risks and legal and compliance risks, each as described in further detail in sections 10.1.12, 10.1.14 and 10.1.18 of the Prospectus. In emerging markets, investor protection legislation or protection available through other legal avenues (for example concepts of fiduciary duties) may be limited, non-existent, or difficult to enforce in practice. Obligations on companies to publish financial information, or to publish such information in accordance with recognised accounting standards, may also be limited. Governments may make or invoke policy or regulation that changes the established rights of private sector companies. There is a further risk that a government may prevent or limit the repatriation of foreign capital or the availability of legal redress through the courts. There is also the risk of government intervention in the operation of financial markets, for instance a forced closure of markets.

(b) Market, valuation and settlement risks

Eligible Markets which are securities exchanges in emerging markets are likely to be less liquid and less efficient than Regulated Markets. Eligible assets traded on such exchanges can be more difficult to sell and value. Shareholder registers may not be properly maintained and ownership of or interests in such eligible assets may not be (or remain) fully protected. Registration of ownership of securities may be subject to delays and during the period of delay it may be difficult to prove beneficial ownership of the securities. In some markets, the concept of beneficial ownership is not recognised or is not well developed.

Custody arrangements for such securities may not be well developed. Settlements may still take place in physical rather than dematerialised form. In some markets there may be no secure method of delivery against payment which would minimise the exposure to counterparty risk. It may be necessary to make payment on a purchase or delivery on a sale before receipt of the securities or, as the case may be, sale proceeds.

(c) Taxation risks

In addition to the general taxation risks described in section 10.1.17 of the Prospectus, potential investors should note that tax law and practice in emerging market countries is less established than in countries with Regulated Markets. It is therefore possible that current laws, interpretation, guidance, or practices relating to taxation may change, potentially with retrospective effect. This may mean that a Sub-Fund may have to pay additional taxes or have sales proceeds withheld for tax reasons in circumstances which cannot be anticipated at the time when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

9.1.31 Performance Risk

Performance risk broadly refers to the potential for changes in share prices to result in a loss in the value of your investment in a Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund primarily invests in companies that are listed on a share market and as a result is exposed to movements in their share prices. Factors that drive changes in share prices may include changing profitability of companies and the sectors and markets in which they operate, economic cycles, volume of share issuance, investor demand levels, business confidence and government and central bank policies.

9.1.32 Income Securities Risk

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to a range of income securities, including high yield, emerging markets and structured securities. The value of these securities may fall, for example due to market volatility, interest rate movements, perceptions of credit quality, supply and demand pressures, market sentiment, or issuer default. These risks may be greater for securities offering higher returns, for example high yield or emerging market securities. Income security risk may cause unit price volatility and/or financial loss to a Sub-Fund.

9.1.33 High yield (junk bond) risk

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to high yield (junk bond) securities. High yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds", are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers; increased risk of default and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

9.1.34 Default Risk

Issuers or entities upon which a Sub-Fund's investments depend may default on their obligations, for instance by failing to make a payment due on a security or by failing to return principal. Such parties can include the issuers of securities held by a Sub-Fund (or those referenced in credit derivative transactions), and may include sovereigns, supranational entities, governments and states, as well as corporations. Counterparties to a Sub-Fund may default on a contractual commitment to the Sub-Fund. Counterparties may include OTC derivatives counterparties, brokers (including clearing brokers of exchange traded instruments), repurchase agreement counterparties, foreign exchange counterparties, as well as a Sub-Fund's depositary. Default on the part of an issuer or counterparty could result in a financial loss to a Sub-Fund.

9.1.35 Distressed Securities Risk

Investment in distressed securities (i.e. which have a Standard & Poor's notation below CCC long-term rating or equivalent) may cause additional risks for a Sub-Fund. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal or maintain other terms of the offer documents over any long period of time. They are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other outstanding securities and creditors of the issuer. Whilst such issues are likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse economic conditions. Therefore, a Sub-Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Recovery of interest and principal may involve additional cost for the relevant Sub-Fund. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the relevant Sub-Fund's investments may not compensate the shareholders adequately for the risks assumed.

9.1.36 Defaulted Debt Securities Risk

Some Sub-Funds may invest in debt securities on which the issuer is not currently making interest payments (defaulted debt securities). These Sub-Funds may buy defaulted debt securities if, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, it appears likely that the issuer may resume interest payments or other advantageous developments appear likely in the near future. These securities may become illiquid.

The risk of loss due to default may also be considerably greater with lower-quality securities because they are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. If the issuer of a security in a Sub-Fund's portfolio defaults, the relevant Sub-Fund may have unrealised losses on the security, which may lower the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Share. Defaulted securities tend to lose much of their value before they default. Thus, the relevant Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Share may be adversely affected before an issuer defaults. In addition, the Sub-Fund may incur additional expenses if it must try to recover principal or interest payments on a defaulted security.

Included among the issuers of debt securities or obligations in which a Sub-Fund may invest are entities organised and operated solely for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of various securities or obligations. These entities may be organised by investment banking firms, which receive fees in connection with establishing each entity and arranging for the placement of its securities.

9.1.37 Credit Risk

The value of a Sub-Fund's investments may be sensitive to changes in market perceptions of credit quality, both of individual issuers and of the credit markets in general. A Sub- Fund invests in credit related securities and takes credit risk in order to achieve its investment objectives. However, the value of such securities, and therefore a Sub-Fund's unit price, may be impacted by changes in the market's perception of credit quality.

9.1.38 Structured Security Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in structured securities, such as mortgage backed securities ("MBS"), collateralised mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and asset backed securities ("ABS").

An ABS is a generic term for a debt security issued by corporations or other entities (including public or local authorities) backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of assets. The underlying assets typically include loans, leases or receivables (such as credit card debt, automobile loans and student loans). ABS are issued in tranched format or as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets.

An MBS is a generic term for a debt security backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of commercial and/or residential mortgages.

Agency MBS are issued by governments or municipalities or government-sponsored enterprises. Non-agency MBS are issued by private entities.

A commercial MBS ("**CMBS**") is a type of MBS that is secured by the loan on a commercial property. CMBS can provide liquidity to real estate investors and to commercial lenders.

A residential MBS ("**RMBS**") is a type of structured finance security whose cash flows come from residential debt such as mortgages, home-equity loans and subprime mortgages. This is a type of MBS which focuses on residential instead of commercial debt.

A consumer ABS ("**Consumer ABS**") is a type of structured finance security whose underlying assets are predominantly obligations (which may include, without limitation, obligations in respect of balances under credit card accounts, loans, leases, deferred sale agreements, instalment sale agreements) of natural persons.

Auto ABS ("**Auto ABS**") are structured finance securities that are a subset of consumer ABS; they are collateralized by pools of auto loans and/or leases made to prime (high quality) or subprime (poor quality) borrowers.

Credit risk transfer ("**CRT**") transactions are structures that involve the transfer of credit risk of all or a tranche of a portfolio of financial assets.

The above examples of structured finance securities are set just as example and do not aim at presenting all the types of structured finance securities.

Structured securities are exposed to specific risks including increased sensitivity to interest rate movements, credit spreads, and higher liquidity risk. Their value is also dependent on the quality of the underlying assets, and may be affected by factors such as the creditworthiness of the underlying debtors, underlying asset values, levels of default in the underlying loans and prepayment rates. Structured securities may experience losses more frequently than an equivalently rated standard fixed income security and losses may also be greater.

9.1.39 Investment Fund Risk

Investments in other investment funds may involve higher costs and risks than direct investments in the underlying securities. A holding of an unregistered fund or ETF can result in greater volatility than its underlying assets due to the fact that certain ETFs are less liquid than their underlying assets. Additionally an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value since ETF shares can be bought/sold on exchanges on market values. The determination of the net asset value of the units/shares of any investment fund held by a Sub-Fund may be suspended under certain conditions. In such cases this could impede the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet a redemption request.

9.1.40 Commodities Risk

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to commodities, through ETCs or other commodities related securities which involve additional risks. More specifically, political, military and natural events may influence the production and trading of commodities and, consequently, have an influence on the commodities related securities and ETCs in which a Sub-Fund invests. Moreover, terrorism and other criminal activities may have an influence on the availability of commodities and therefore could negatively impact financial instruments in which a Sub-Fund invests which grant exposure to commodities.

9.1.41 Convertible Bonds and Hybrid Security Risk

Investments may be made in convertible bonds, which are a hybrid asset class between debt and equity, enabling their holders to convert or exchange them into shares or stocks in the company which has issued the initial bonds subscribed within a specific period of time at a specific price or according to a specific formula. Prior to their conversion or exchange, convertible bonds have the same general characteristics as non-convertible fixed income securities and the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline. However, while convertible bonds generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed income securities of similar quality, they enable a Sub-Fund to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying stock, and hence the price of a convertible bond will normally vary with changes in the price of the underlying stock. Therefore, investors should be prepared for greater volatility for these investments than for straight bond investments, with an increased risk of capital loss, which may adversely affect the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund.

9.1.42 Real Estate Industry Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities issued by companies with an exposure to the real estate industry. This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property

taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

9.1.43 Investments in REITs

A Sub-Fund may invest in REITs which themselves invest directly in real estate – under adverse market or economic conditions such assets may become illiquid or experience a drop in value. The legal structure of a REIT, its investment restrictions and the regulatory and taxation regimes to which it is subject will differ depending on the jurisdiction in which it is established.

A Sub-Fund will not invest in real property directly but may be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real property (in addition to securities market risks) through its investment in REITs. Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and may affect the ability of a REIT to vary its investment portfolio or liquidate part of its assets in response to changes in economic conditions, international securities markets, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, real estate markets or other conditions. Adverse global economic conditions could adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of REITs. REITs may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than other securities.

The prices of REITs are affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs. Investment in REITs may therefore subject a Sub-Fund to risks similar to those from direct ownership of real property. The prices of mortgage REITs are affected by the quality of any credit they extend, the creditworthiness of the mortgages they hold, as well as by the value of the property that secures the mortgages.

Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills in managing the underlying properties and generally may not be diversified. In addition, certain 'special purpose' REITs in which a Sub-Fund may invest may have their assets in specific real property sectors, such as hotel REITs, nursing home REITs or warehouse REITs, and are therefore subject to the risks associated with adverse developments in these sectors.

REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. There is also the risk that borrowers under mortgages held by a REIT or lessees of a property that a REIT owns may be unable to meet their obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. On the other hand, if the key tenants experience a downturn in their businesses or their financial condition, they may fail to make timely rental payments or default under their leases. Tenants in a particular industry might also be affected by any adverse downturn in that industry and this may result in their failure to make timely rental payments or to default under the leases. The REITs may suffer losses as a result.

REITs may have limited financial resources and may be subject to borrowing limits. Consequently, REITs may need to rely on external sources of funding to expand their portfolios, which may not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all. If a REIT cannot obtain capital from external sources, it may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist.

Any due diligence exercise conducted by REITs on buildings and equipment may not have identified all material defects, breaches of laws and regulations and other deficiencies. Losses or liabilities from latent building or equipment defects may adversely affect earnings and cash flow of the REITs.

These factors may have an adverse impact on the value of the relevant Sub-Fund investing in REITs.

9.1.44 Restricted Securities Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that contain restrictions of their negotiability and/or issue. Such investments may be less liquid, making it difficult to acquire or to dispose of such investments which may lead to the relevant Sub-Fund experiencing adverse price movements upon any such disposal. Such restricted securities may be but are not limited to securities known as "Rule 144A securities".

Rule 144A securities are privately offered securities that can be resold only to certain qualified institutional buyers. As such securities are traded among a limited number of investors, certain Rule 144A securities may be illiquid and involve the risk that the relevant Sub-Fund may not be able to dispose of these securities quickly or in adverse market conditions.

9.1.45 Investments in Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") Units

An investment in MLP units involves some risks which differ from an investment in the common stock of a corporation. Holders of MLP units generally have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. The value of a Sub-Fund's investment in MLPs depends largely on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for US federal income tax purposes. If an MLP does not meet current legal requirements to maintain partnership status, or if it is unable to do so because of tax law changes, it would be taxed as a corporation and there could be a material decrease in the value of its securities.

9.1.46 General Risk in relation to Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS")

Investments in MBS are subject to various forms of credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. The value of the MBS generally will fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors on or issuers of the underlying assets of the MBS, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates. MBS can be highly sensitive to interest rate changes. As a result, small movements in interest rates can substantially impact the value and liquidity of these securities. Although MBS are often supported by government guarantees or private insurance, there can be no guarantee that those obligations will be met. When interest rates rise, the value of MBS can be expected to decline. However, when interest rates go down, the value of these securities may not increase as much as other fixed income securities due to borrowers refinancing their loans at lower interest rates or prepaying their loans.

9.1.47 Collateralised Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs")

CMOs are generally subject to the same risks as MBS. However, CMOs may be more sensitive to these risks than other MBS. For example, Sub-Fund's investments in CMOs are generally highly exposed to interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and extension risk.

These investments may sometimes be difficult to value and/or illiquid. Some classes of CMOs may have preference in receiving principal or interest payments relative to more junior classes.

The market prices and yields of these junior classes will generally be more volatile than those of more senior classes and will be more susceptible to interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and extension risk than more senior classes. Classes that receive interest only (IOs) will generally decrease in value if interest rates decline or prepayment rates increase.

Classes that receive principal only (POs) will generally decrease in value if interest rates increase or prepayment rates decrease. These changes in value can be substantial and could cause a Sub-Fund to lose the entire value of its investment in CMOs. In addition, CMOs may be subject to credit risk because the issuer or credit enhancer has defaulted on its obligations and a Sub-Fund may not receive all or part of its principal. Obligations issued by US government-related entities are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US government. The performance of private label mortgage-backed securities, issued by private institutions, is based on the financial health of those institutions. Although GNMA guarantees timely payment of GNMA certificates even if homeowners delay or default, tracking the "pass-through" payments may, at times, be difficult.

9.1.48 Interest Rate Risk

MBS are subject to interest rate risk. The underlying assets of an issuer of MBS may bear interest at a fixed (floating) rate while the MBS issued by such issuer may bear interest at a floating (fixed) rate. As a result, there could be a floating / fixed-rate or basis mismatch between such MBS and underlying assets which bear interest at a fixed-rate ("Fixed-Rate Assets"), and there may be a timing mismatch between the MBS and assets that are not Fixed-Rate Assets ("Floating-Rate Assets"). In addition, the interest rate on Floating-Rate Assets may adjust more frequently or less frequently, on different dates and based on different indices than the interest rates on the MBS. As a result of such mismatches, an increase or decrease in the level of the floating-rate indices could adversely impact the ability to make payments on the MBS. A Sub-Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates when interest rates are low or inflation rates are high or rising.

9.1.49 Systemic Risk

Credit risk may also arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a "systemic risk" and may adversely affect the brokers that the Investment Manager will interact on a daily basis.

9.1.50 Investments in MBS, CMOs, SMRS and ARMS

(a) MBS, CMOs, SMRS and, ARMS key features

1) MBS

These securities represent interests in pools of mortgages in which payments of both principal and interest on the securities are generally made monthly. MBS that are regarded as mortgage pass-through securities differ from other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Early payment of principal on mortgage pass through securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to the sale of underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs which may be incurred) may expose a Sub-Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to repayment has been purchased at a premium, in the event of prepayment, the value of the premium would be lost.

A Sub-Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates when interest rates are low or inflation rates are high or rising.

There are currently three main types of MBS, (i) those issued by the US government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae; (ii) those issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralised by pass-

through securities issued or guaranteed by the US government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; and (iii) those issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralised by whole mortgage loans or pass through securities without a government guarantee but usually having some form of private credit enhancement.

2) CMOs

A CMO is a type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate classes with varying maturities and interest rates, called tranches. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, monthly. CMOs may be collateralised by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralised by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC, or FNMA, and their income streams.

CMOs are structured into multiple classes, each bearing a different fixed or floating interest rate and stated maturity. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the prepayment experience of the collateral. CMOs provide for a modified form of call protection through a de facto breakdown of the underlying pool of mortgages according to how quickly the loans are repaid. Monthly payment of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including prepayments, is first returned to investors holding the shortest maturity class. Investors holding the longer maturity classes receive principal only after the first class has been retired. An investor is partially guarded against a sooner than desired return of principal because of the sequential payments.

Some junior classes of a CMO may have a right to receive principal and/or interest payments only after more senior classes have received their principal and/or interest payments. A CMO may designate the most junior class it issues as a "residual" class (sometimes referred to as a Z Bond). Shareholders of this class will be entitled only to any amounts remaining after shareholders of all other classes (and any fees or expenses) have been paid in full. The amount of residual cash flow will depend on various factors including the characteristics of the underlying assets, interest rates, prepayment rates, the allocation of payments to more senior classes, and the amount of administrative expenses. Residual classes tend to have market prices and yields that are much more volatile than other MBS and will often be subject to greater credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, and interest rate risk than other mortgage-backed securities. The yield to maturity on a residual class can also be extremely sensitive to changes in the level of the index upon which interest rate adjustments are based. The residual class of a CMO may be subject to restrictions on transferability and, in certain circumstances, can be difficult to value.

Some CMOs may also have classes that have a right to receive amounts that remain only after adjustable rate classes of the CMO are paid (an "inverse floater"). Inverse floaters can be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rates on inverse floaters generally decrease when short-term interest rates increase, and generally increase when short-term interest rates decline. When interest rates change or other market conditions occur, the value of an inverse floater may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities, which could cause a Sub-Fund to lose the entire value of its investment in an inverse floater.

3) SMRS

One type of CMO can be a Stripped Mortgage-Related Security ("SMRS"). SMRS are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMRS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the US government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, and special purpose entities of the foregoing SMRS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMRS will have one class receiving some of

the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest payments, (the interest-only or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal payments (the principal only or "PO" class). IO and PO classes can be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and rates of payment on principal on the underlying collateral. IO classes tend to decrease in value substantially if interest rates decline and collateral prepayment rates become more rapid. PO classes tend to decrease in value substantially if interest rates increase and the rate of collateral prepayment decreases. In each case, as applicable, the liquidity of IO or PO classes could be significantly impaired and challenges could arise with valuing these securities. The yield to maturity on an IO class is sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Sub-Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Sub-Fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

4) ARMS

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Securities ("ARMS") are pass-through securities collateralised by mortgages with adjustable rather than fixed rates. ARMS eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for the first 3, 6, 12, 13, 36, or 60 scheduled monthly payments. Thereafter, the interest rates are subject to periodic adjustment based on changes to a designated benchmark index.

The ARMS contain maximum and minimum rates beyond which the mortgage interest rate may not vary over the lifetime of the security. In addition, certain ARMS provide for additional limitations on the maximum amount by which the mortgage interest may be adjusted for any single adjustment period. In the event that market rates of interest rise more rapidly to levels above that of the ARMS maximum rate, the ARMS coupon may represent a below market rate of interest. In these circumstances, the market value of the ARM security will likely have fallen.

Some ARMS contain limitations on changes in the required monthly payment. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on an ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the mortgage loan, which is repaid through future monthly payments. If the monthly payment for such an instrument exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable mortgage interest rate and the principal payment required at such point to amortise the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess is then utilised to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the ARM.

(b) CMO, ARMS, MBS and SMRS specific risks

In addition to the other risks mentioned in this section, CMO, ARMS, MBS and SMRS may present the following risks:

Potential illiquidity -The lack of an established, liquid secondary market for some CMO, ARMS, MBS and SMRS may have an adverse effect on the market value of those securities and on a Sub-Fund's ability to dispose of them.

Therefore, no assurance can be given that, if the Investment Manager decides to dispose of a particular investment, it will be able to dispose of such investment at the prevailing market price, or at the price used to generate the published valuation of a Sub-Fund. Such illiquidity may adversely affect the price and timing of liquidations of CMO, ARMS, MBS or SMRS, the published value of a Sub-Fund, and the ability of a Sub-Fund to make distributions or to fund withdrawals.

Prepayment and extension risk – CMO, ARMS, MBS and SMRS in which a Sub-Fund will invest are often subject to prepayment and extension risks which may have substantial impact on the timing of their cash flows. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as structural features (including the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption, mandatory prepayment, or sinking fund features), the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries, and the level of rotation in the underlying assets. As a result, no assurance can be made as to the exact timing of cash flows from the portfolio of securities. This uncertainty may affect the returns of a Sub-Fund.

9.1.51 Synthetic Short Selling Risk

A Sub-Fund may take synthetic short positions on a security through the use of financial derivative instruments in the expectation that their value will fall in the open market. The possible loss from taking a short position on a security differs from the loss that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the former may be unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the latter cannot exceed the total amount of the cash investment. The synthetic short selling of investments may also be subject to changes in regulations, which could impose restrictions that could adversely impact returns to investors.

9.1.52 TBA Risk

A Sub-Fund may purchase TBAs issued by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC. This refers to the common trading practice in the mortgage-backed securities market in which a security is to be bought from a mortgage pool (GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC) for a fixed price at a future date. At the time of purchase the exact security is not known, but the main characteristics of it are specified. Although the price has been established at the time of purchase, the principal value has not been finalised. Purchasing a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Risks may also arise upon entering into these contracts from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts.

During the time, a TBA sale commitment is outstanding, equivalent deliverable securities, or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date), shall be held as cover for the transaction.

If the TBA sale commitment is closed through the acquisition of an offsetting purchase commitment, a Sub-Fund realises a gain or loss on the commitment without regard to any unrealised gain or loss on the underlying security. If a Sub-Fund delivers securities under the commitment, the Sub-Fund realises a gain or loss from the sale of the securities upon the unit price established at the date the commitment was entered into.

9.1.53 Limited Number of Securities Risk

A Sub-Fund may generally hold a limited number of securities depending on an Investment Manager's assessment of the investment opportunities available. This allows an Investment Manager to focus on the potential of those particular issuers, but it also means that a Sub-Fund may be more volatile than those sub-funds that hold a greater number of securities.

9.1.54 Initial Public Offerings

Under certain market conditions, a Sub-Fund may invest in companies at the times of their initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Companies involved in IPOs generally have limited operating histories, and prospects for future profitability are uncertain. Prices of IPOs may also be unstable because of the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available

for trading, and limited investor information. IPOs may be sold within 12 months of purchase. This may result in increased short-term capital gains, which will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

9.1.55 Convertible Contingent Bonds Risk

Some convertible securities are issued as so-called contingent convertible bonds (or "CoCo Bonds"), where the conversion of the bond into equity occurs at stated conversion rate if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. As such, issuers of such bonds may tend to be those that are vulnerable to weakness in the financial markets. Because conversion occurs after a specified event, conversion may occur when the share price of the underlying equity is less than when the bond was issued or purchased, resulting in greater potential compared to conventional convertible securities for capital loss.

The investments in contingent convertible bonds may also entail the following risks (non-exhaustive list):

- *Coupon cancellation*: for some CoCo Bonds, coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time.
- *Yield*: investors have been drawn to the instruments as a result of the CoCo Bond's often attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium.
- *Valuation and Write-down risks*: the value of CoCo Bonds may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, a portfolio may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.
- *Call extension risk*: some CoCo Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority.
- *Capital structure inversion risk*: contrary to classical capital hierarchy, CoCo Bonds' investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not.
- *Conversion risk*: it might be difficult for an investment manager to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, an investment manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares since the investment policy of the sub-fund concerned does not allow equity in its portfolio. This forced sale may itself lead to liquidity issue for these shares.
- *Unknown risk*: the structure of CoCo Bonds is innovative yet untested.
- *Industry concentration risk*: investment in CoCo Bonds may lead to an increased industry concentration risk as such securities are issued by a limited number of banks.
- *Trigger level risk*: trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for an investment manager to anticipate the triggering events that would require the debt to convert into equity.
- *Liquidity risk*: in certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for CoCo Bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the CoCo Bonds in order to sell it.

9.1.56 Perpetual Bonds Risk

Perpetual bonds do not have a maturity date, and the coupon payments may be deferred or even suspended subject to the terms and conditions of the issue. Furthermore, as perpetual

bonds are often callable and / or subordinated, investors should note the reinvestment risk, and/or a lower priority of claims (e.g. on liquidation of the issuer), as the case may be.

9.1.57 Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk

A collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") is a security backed by a portfolio of loans to businesses with varying degrees of leverage that are typically rated in the non-investment grade category. CLO securities are split up into tranches of varying risk/return characteristics.

9.2 Use of financial derivatives

While the prudent use of financial derivatives can be beneficial, financial derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of financial derivatives that investors should understand before investing in a Sub-Fund which may invest in financial derivatives.

9.2.1 Management Risk

An Investment Manager may use financial derivatives to adjust the risk and return characteristics of a Sub-Fund's investments and to link the value of a Sub-Fund to the performance of the relevant Underlying Asset for the Sub-Fund. Among other things, the success of a particular financial derivatives transaction depends in part on the ability of the relevant Investment Manager to accurately predict movements in the price of the Underlying Asset of the derivative. Financial derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the Underlying Asset they are designed to track. Consequently, an Investment Manager's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, following a Sub-Fund's investment objective.

If an Investment Manager judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with a Sub-Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of a Sub-Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed.

9.2.2 Control and Monitoring Risk

Financial derivative products are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with equity and fixed income securities. The use of financial derivative techniques requires an understanding not only of the Underlying Assets of the financial derivative but also of the financial derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the financial derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of financial derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a financial derivative adds to a Sub-Fund, and the ability to forecast the relative price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly.

9.2.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a financial derivative transaction is particularly large, if the relevant market is illiquid or during periods of extreme market volatility, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price. A Sub-Fund will only enter into OTC derivatives if it is allowed to liquidate such transactions at any time at fair value.

Financial derivative instruments may be highly specialised and there may be only a limited number of or no other counterparties that provide them.

9.2.4 Counterparty Risk

A Sub-Fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose such Sub-Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contract. For example, the Sub-Funds may enter into swap arrangements or other derivative techniques as specified for the relevant Sub-Fund in Annex A, each of which expose the Sub-Funds to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Sub-Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Sub-Fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period, and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated.

However, this risk is limited in view of the investment restrictions laid down in Section 6.1 of this Prospectus.

Certain markets in which the Sub-Funds may effect their transactions are OTC or interdealer markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange-based" markets. To the extent a Sub-Fund invests in swaps, derivative or synthetic instruments, or other OTC transactions, on these markets, such Sub-Fund may take credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are backed by clearing organisation guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. This exposes the Sub-Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Sub-Fund to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Company has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. In addition, in the case of a default, the respective Sub-Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. To the extent a counterparty meets the selection criteria under section 6.4.3, the Sub-Funds are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of their transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Sub-Funds to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a Regulated Market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Sub-Funds.

9.2.5 Leverage Risk

The amount of the initial margin (the amount that needs to be advanced or committed at the early stage for booking a transaction) that may be invested in a particular financial derivatives transaction by a Sub-Fund is small relative to the value of the return that is intended to be achieved through such financial derivative transaction, so that transactions are "leveraged". A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against a Sub-Fund. The placing of certain orders by a Sub-Fund which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the Sub-Fund's total return, it also has the potential of increasing losses as well.

Certain Sub-Funds, by the nature of their investment strategy, may employ an unusually high level of leverage achieved through financial derivative instruments regardless of their use, i.e. for investment purposes or for purposes of hedging. A high level of leverage may lead to high volatility. As an example, financial derivative instruments used to reduce risk do also contribute to an increase in the level of leverage for a given Sub-Fund when expressed in notional terms. Certain financial derivative instruments have the potential for an unusually high degree of leverage regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of a substantial degree of leverage may cause a Sub-Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. As a result, a relatively small price movement in the value of the underlying security in a derivative contract, particularly when such contracts are used to a significant degree in a Sub-Fund, may result in substantial losses to a Sub-Fund. The leverage element/component can even result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the financial derivative instrument by the relevant Sub-Fund. Exposure to financial derivative instruments may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the relevant Sub-Fund.

9.2.6 Valuation Risk

Using financial derivatives involves the risk of differing valuations of financial derivatives arising out of different permitted valuation methods and the inability of financial derivatives to correlate perfectly with Underlying Assets, rates and indices. Many financial derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals which often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. Valuation of financial derivatives can be very difficult to perform accurately during periods of extreme market volatility. Inaccurate valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Sub-Fund.

The valuation of OTC derivatives for the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class is performed by the Central Administration Agent as set out in section "8.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value", in accordance with the UCITS requirements for the valuation of OTC derivatives.

The valuations produced by the Central Administration Agent may differ from the valuation produced by the calculation agent for the relevant OTC derivative transaction where the OTC derivative transaction is to be reset, terminated or closed-out in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the relevant transaction. This means that there may be a difference between the Central Administration Agent's valuation of an OTC derivative and the actual exposure of a Sub-Fund to that financial derivative, which may result in a gain or loss to a Sub-Fund.

9.2.7 Securities Lending and Repurchase Transactions Risks

In relation to repurchase transactions, shareholders must notably be aware that (A) in the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of a Sub-Fund has been placed there is the risk that collateral received may yield less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded; that (B) (i) locking cash in transactions of excessive size or duration, (ii) delays in recovering cash placed out, or (iii) difficulty in realising collateral may restrict the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment; and that (C) repurchase transactions will, as the case may be, further expose a Sub-Fund to risks similar to those associated with optional or forward derivative financial instruments, which risks are further described in other sections of this prospectus.

In relation to securities lending transactions, investors must notably be aware that

A. if the borrower of securities lent by a Sub-Fund fail to return these there is a risk that the collateral received may realise less than the value of the securities lent out, whether due to inaccurate pricing, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded;

B. in case of reinvestment of cash collateral such reinvestment may

   (i) create leverage with corresponding risks and risk of losses and volatility,

   (ii) introduce market exposures inconsistent with the objectives of a Sub-Fund, or

   (iii) yield a sum less than the amount of collateral to be returned; and

C. delays in the return of securities on loans may restrict the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet delivery obligations under security sales.

9.2.8 Operational risk

The Company's operations (including investment management) are carried out by the service providers mentioned in this Prospectus. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a service provider, investors could experience delays (for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, conversions and redemption of Shares) or other disruptions.

9.2.9 Custody risk

The Company's assets are held in custody by the Depositary, which exposes the Company to custodian risk. This means that the Company is exposed to the risk of loss of assets placed in custody as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary.

9.2.10 Legal risk

There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, a Sub-Fund may be required to cover any losses incurred.

Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may be governed by Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions.

9.2.11 Total return swaps risk

Total return swaps expose the Sub-Funds to counterparty risk. In addition, the use of total return swaps exposes the Sub-Funds to market risk. For example, if the underlying reference asset is an equity, its price may rise or fall. This may have a positive or negative impact on returns subject to whether the Sub-Funds has gained long or short exposure to the reference asset through the total return swap.

9.2.12 Collateral risk

Although collateral may be received by a Sub-Fund to mitigate the risk of a counterparty default, there is a risk that the collateral received, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate pricing of collateral, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the

illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Please also refer to paragraph "Liquidity Risk" above in respect of liquidity risk which may be particularly relevant where collateral takes the form of securities.

Where a Sub-Fund is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral that the Sub-Fund places with the counterparty is higher than the cash or investments received by the Sub-Fund.

In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the Sub-Funds may encounter difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.

As a Sub-Fund may reinvest cash collateral it receives, there is a risk that the value on return of the reinvested cash collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount required to be repaid to the counterparty. In this circumstance the Sub-Fund would be required to cover the shortfall.

As collateral will take the form of cash or certain financial instruments, market risk is also relevant.

Collateral received by a Sub-Fund may be held either by the Depositary or by a third party custodian. In either case there may be a risk of loss where such assets are held in custody resulting from events such as the insolvency or negligence of the Depositary or a sub-custodian.

9.3 The Stock Connect Risks

Certain Sub-Funds, subject to their investment objectives, strategies and restrictions as set out in Annex A, may invest and have direct access to certain eligible China A-Shares via the Stock Connect (as defined below).

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"). The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links programme developed by HKEx, Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and ChinaClear (the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and any other similar programme(s) which may be introduced from time to time, being collectively referred to as the "Stock Connect"). The aim of the Stock Connect is to achieve mutual stock market access between the PRC and Hong Kong.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shanghai Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link. Under the Northbound Shanghai Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), may be able to trade eligible China A-Shares listed on SSE by routing orders to SSE.

The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises a Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link and a Southbound Hong Kong Trading Link. Under the Northbound Shenzhen Trading Link, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds), through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by SEHK, may be able to trade eligible China A-Shares listed on the SZSE by routing orders to SZSE.

9.3.1 Eligible Securities

(i) Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect

Under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds) are able to trade selective stocks listed on the SSE market (i.e. "SSE Securities"). These include all the constituent stocks from time to time of the SSE 180 Index and SSE 380 Index, and all the SSE-listed China A-Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the relevant indices but which have corresponding H shares (i.e. shares issued by PRC companies and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) listed on SEHK, except the following:

- SSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB; and
- SSE-listed shares which are included in the "risk alert".

(ii) Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

Under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds) are able to trade selective stocks listed on the SZSE market (i.e. "SZSE Securities"). These include all the constituent stocks of the SZSE Component Index and SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index which has a market capitalisation of not less than RMB 6 billion, and all the SZSE-listed China A-Shares which have corresponding H shares listed on SEHK, except the following:

- SZSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB; and
- SZSE-listed shares which are included in the "risk alert" or under delisting arrangement.

It is expected that both lists of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities will be subject to review and approval by the relevant regulatory bodies from time to time.

Further information about the Stock Connect is available online at the website: *http://www.hkex.com.hk/mutualmarket*.

Where a Sub-Fund invests through the Stock Connect, such Sub-Fund will be subject to the following risks associated with the Stock Connect:

Quota limitations risk – The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. Trading under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect will be subject to a daily quota respectively ("Daily Quota"). The Daily Quota will apply on a "net buy" basis. In particular, once the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota drops to zero or the Northbound Daily Quota is exceeded during the opening call auction session, new buy orders will be rejected (though investors will be allowed to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis, and the Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategies.

Suspension risk – Each of the SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend Northbound and/or Southbound trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension in the Northbound trading through the Stock Connect is effected, a Sub-Fund's ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

Differences in trading days – The Stock Connect only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Therefore it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC Stock Exchanges but Hong Kong Stock Exchanges

or banks are closed and overseas investors (such as a Sub-Fund) cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. Due to the differences in trading days, a Sub-Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A-Shares on a day that the PRC Stock Exchanges are open for trading but the Hong Kong Stock Exchanges is closed.

Operational risk – The Stock Connect provides a channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the PRC Stock Exchanges directly.

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

Market participants generally have configured and adapted their operational and technical systems for the purpose of trading China A-Shares through the Stock Connect. However, it should be appreciated that the securities regimes and legal systems of the two markets differ significantly and in order for the programmes to operate, market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

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

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

Generally, if a Sub-Fund desires to sell certain China A-Shares it holds, it must transfer those China A-Shares to the respective accounts of its brokers before the market opens on the day of selling ("Trading Day") unless its brokers can otherwise confirm that the Sub-Fund has sufficient China A-Shares in the accounts. If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the Trading Day. Because of this requirement, a Sub-Fund may not be able to dispose of holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

However, a Sub-Fund may request a custodian to open a special segregated account ("SPSA") in CCASS (the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for the clearing securities listed or traded on SEHK) to maintain its holdings in China A-Shares under the enhanced pre-trade checking model. Each SPSA will be assigned a unique "Investor ID" by CCASS for the purpose of facilitating China Stock Connect System to verify the holdings of an investor such as a Sub-Fund. Provided that there is sufficient holding in the SPSA when a broker inputs a Sub-Fund's sell order, the Sub-Fund will be able to dispose of its holdings of China A-Shares (as opposed to the practice of transferring China A-Shares to the broker's account under the current pre-trade checking model for non-SPSA accounts). Opening of the SPSA accounts for a Sub-Fund will enable it to dispose of its holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

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

Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager wishes to purchase a stock which is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

Custody, clearing and settlement risk – The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HKEx, will be responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of depository, nominee and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants and investors. The China A-Shares traded through Stock Connect are issued in scripless form, so investors will not hold any physical China A-Shares. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds) who have acquired SSE Securities or SZSE Securities through Northbound trading should maintain the SSE Securities or SZSE Securities with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with CCASS.

HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each is a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

Should the remote event of ChinaClear default occur and ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC's liabilities in Northbound trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against ChinaClear. HKSCC will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, a Sub-Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

Participation in corporate actions and shareholders' meetings – Notwithstanding the fact that HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities held in its omnibus stock account in ChinaClear, ChinaClear as the share registrar for SSE/SZSE listed companies will still treat HKSCC as one of the shareholders when it handles corporate actions in respect of such SSE Securities or SZSE Securities (as the case may be).

HKSCC will monitor the corporate actions affecting SSE Securities and SZSE Securities and keep the relevant brokers or custodians participating in CCASS ("CCASS participants") informed of all such corporate actions that require CCASS participants to take steps in order to participate in them. The HKSCC will keep CCASS participants informed of corporate actions of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities. Where the articles of association of a listed company do not prohibit the appointment of proxy/multiple proxies by its shareholder, HKSCC will make arrangements to appoint one or more investors as its proxies or representatives to attend shareholders' meetings when instructed. Further, investors (with holdings reaching the thresholds required under the PRC regulations and the articles of associations of listed companies) may, through their CCASS participants, pass on proposed resolutions to listed companies via HKSCC under the CCASS rules. HKSCC will pass on such resolutions to the companies as shareholder on record if so permitted under the relevant regulations and requirements. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Sub-Funds) are holding SSE Securities and SZSE Securities traded via the Stock Connect through their brokers or custodians, and they will need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e. CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of corporate actions of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities may be very short. Therefore, it is possible that a Sub-Fund may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner.

Nominee arrangements in holding China A-Shares – HKSCC is the nominee holder of the SSE Securities and SZSE Securities acquired by Hong Kong and overseas investors

(including the Sub-Funds) through the Stock Connect. The current Stock Connect rules expressly provide for the concept of a "nominee holder" and there are other laws and regulations in the PRC which recognise the concepts of "beneficial owner" and "nominee holder". Although there is reasonable ground to believe that an investor may be able to take legal action in its own name to enforce its rights in the courts in the PRC if it can provide evidence to show that it is the beneficial owner of SSE Securities/SZSE Securities and that it has a direct interest in the matter, Investors should note that some of the relevant PRC rules related to nominee holder are only departmental regulations and are generally untested in the PRC. There is no assurance that a Sub-Fund will not encounter difficulties or delays in terms of enforcing its rights in relation to China A-Shares acquired through the Stock Connect. However, regardless of whether a beneficial owner of SSE Securities under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or SZSE Securities under Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is legally entitled to bring legal action directly in the PRC courts against a listed company to enforce its rights, HKSCC is prepared to provide assistance to the beneficial owners of SSE Securities and SZSE Securities where necessary.

Currency risk – Where a Sub-Fund is denominated in US dollars or other foreign currency, the performance of the Sub-Fund may be affected by movements in the exchange rate between RMB (i.e. the currency in which SSE Securities and SZSE Securities are traded and settled) and USD or other foreign currency. A Sub-Fund may, but is not obliged to, seek to hedge foreign currency risks. However, even if undertaken, such hedging may be ineffective. On the other hand, failure to hedge foreign currency risks may result in a Sub-Fund suffering from exchange rate fluctuations. For further details on exchange risk, please see risk factor "Currency Risk" above).

No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund – Investments through the Stock Connect are conducted through brokers, and are subject to the risks of default by such brokers' in their obligations.

A Sub-Fund's investments through Northbound trading under the Stock Connect are not covered by the Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund, which is established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Therefore a Sub-Fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect. Further, since a Sub-Fund is carrying out Northbound trading through securities brokers in Hong Kong but not PRC brokers, it is not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund in the PRC.

Regulatory risk – The Stock Connect is novel in nature, and the Stock Connect will be subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Stock Connect.

It should be noted that the regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change. There can be no assurance that the Stock Connect will not be abolished. A Sub-Fund, which may invest in the PRC Stock Exchanges through the Stock Connect, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

9.3.2 Risks associated with the Small and Medium Enterprise Board of the SZSE ("SME Board") and/or ChiNext Board of the SZSE ("ChiNext Board")

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to stocks listed on SME Board and/or ChiNext Board of SZSE.

Higher fluctuation on stock prices – Listed companies on the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Hence, they are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the Main Board of the SZSE ("Main Board").

Over-valuation risk – Stocks listed on SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares.

Differences in regulation – The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on ChiNext Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the Main Board and SME Board.

Delisting risk – It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board to delist. This may have an adverse impact on a Sub-Fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted.

Investments in the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may result in significant losses for a Sub-Fund and its Investors.

9.3.3 PRC Tax risk

(i) Dividends

Pursuant to the "Notice about the tax policies related to the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect" (Caishui [2014] No. 81) ("Notice No. 81") promulgated by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC and the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") on 14 November 2014, a Sub-Fund is subject to a withholding income tax at 10 per cent on dividends received from China A-Shares traded via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, unless reduced under a double tax treaty with the PRC upon application to and obtaining approval from the competent PRC authority.

Pursuant to the "Notice on the tax policies related to the Pilot program of Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect" (Caishui [2016] No.127) ("Notice No. 127") promulgated by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC and the CSRC on 5 November 2016, a Sub-Fund is subject to a withholding tax at 10 per cent on dividends received from China A-Shares traded via Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

(ii) Capital gains

Pursuant to Notice No. 81 and Notice No. 127, PRC corporate income tax will be temporarily exempted on capital gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Funds) on the trading of China A-Shares through the Stock Connect. It is noted that Notice No. 81 and Notice No. 127 both state that the corporate income tax exemption effective from 17 November 2014 and from 5 December 2016 respectively is temporary. As such, as and when the PRC authorities announce the expiry date of the exemption, the relevant Sub-Funds may in future need to make provision to reflect taxes payable, which may have a substantial negative impact on the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Funds.

9.4 The China Bond Connect Market Risks

The China bond market is made up of the interbank bond market and the exchange listed bond market. The China interbank bond market (the "CIBM") is an OTC market established in

1997. Currently, more than 90% of CNY bond trading activity takes place in the CIBM, and the main products traded in this market include government bonds, central bank papers, policy bank bonds and corporate bonds.

The CIBM is still in a stage of development and the market capitalisation and trading volume may be lower than those of the more developed markets. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume may result in prices of debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The relevant Sub-Funds investing in such market are therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks and may suffer losses in trading PRC bonds. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of the PRC bonds may be large, and the relevant Sub-Funds may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that a Sub-Fund transacts in the China interbank bond market in the PRC, the Sub-Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Sub-Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

The CIBM is also subject to regulatory risks. Due to irregularities in the CIBM trading activities, the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. (the central clearing entity) may suspend new account opening on the CIBM for specific types of products. If accounts are suspended, or cannot be opened, the relevant Funds' ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and they may suffer substantial losses as a result.

Investment in CIBM via Northbound Trading Link under Bond Connect

Bond Connect is an initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and China ("Bond Connect") established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("CFETS"), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Bond Connect is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Chinese authorities. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time and include (but are not limited to):

(i) the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Mutual Bond Market Access between China and Hong Kong (Decree No.1 [2017])" (內地與香港債券市場互聯互通合作管理暫行辦法(中國人民銀行令[2017]第1號)) issued by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") on 21 June 2017;

(ii) the "Guide on Registration of Overseas Investors for Northbound Trading in Bond Connect" (中國人民銀行上海總部"債券通"北向通境外投資者准入備案業務指引) issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 22 June 2017; and

(iii) any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

Under the prevailing regulations in China, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the CIBM through the northbound trading of Bond Connect ("Northbound Trading Link"). There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading Link.

Under the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors are required to appoint the CFETS or other institutions recognised by the PBOC as registration agents to apply for registration with the PBOC.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in China, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently, the

China Securities Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Interbank Clearing Company Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Sub-Fund investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the Sub-Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that the Sub-Fund transacts in the CIBM, the Sub-Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Sub-Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be). As such, the Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Investing in the CIBM via Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on these regimes are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the Sub-Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be negatively affected.

9.5 Sustainability Risks

A Sub-Fund's investments may be exposed to certain Sustainability Risks, either directly or indirectly, including (i) environmental risks, as further outlined below, (ii) social risks, for example human rights breaches or labour rights breaches, and (iii) governance risks, including poor governance practices, illegal or poor tax practices or bribery and corruption and, as a consequence, reputational risks.

The examples provided are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible risks and are provided as an indication of the types of Sustainability Risks that may arise. Such risks may impact the performance of the Sub-Fund's investments.

9.5.1 Environmental Liabilities

Environmental liabilities may arise with respect to investments as a result of a large number of factors, including changes in laws or regulations and the existence of conditions that were unknown at the time of purchase. Investments and therefore the performance of a Sub-Fund may be adversely affected to the extent that any such environmental liabilities arise.

9.5.2 Environmental Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be causing or affected by environmental degradation and/or depletion of natural resources. Environmental risks may result from air pollution, water pollution, waste generation, depletion of freshwater and marine resources, and loss of biodiversity or damages to ecosystems. Environmental risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

- *Physical Risk*

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risk includes acute risks arising from extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts, fires or heatwaves, and chronic risks arising from gradual changes in the climate, such as changing rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss. Physical risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

- *Transition Risk*

  The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the transition to a low carbon economy due to their involvement in exploration, production, processing, trading and sale of fossil fuels, or their dependency upon carbon intensive materials, processes, products and services. Transition risk may result to several factors, including rising costs and/or limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, energy-efficiency requirements, reduction in fossil fuel demand or shift to alternative energy sources, due to policy, regulatory, technological and market demand changes. Transition risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

9.5.3 Sustainability related Litigation Risks

Financial performance of a Sub-Fund's investments may be adversely affected from time to time by litigation such as contractual claims, occupational health and safety claims, public liability claims, environmental claims, industrial disputes, tenure disputes and legal action from special interest groups.

10. TAXATION

The following is based on the Company's understanding of, and advice received on, certain aspects of the laws, regulations, decisions and practice currently in force in Luxembourg. There can be no guarantee that the tax position at the date of this Prospectus or at the time of an investment will endure indefinitely.

This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all Luxembourg tax laws and Luxembourg tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to invest in, own, hold, or dispose of Shares and is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor or potential Shareholders.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other consequences of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, converting, selling or redeeming Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

10.1 Taxation of the Company

Under current law and practice, the Company is not subject to any Luxembourg tax on its income, profits or gains nor to net wealth tax in Luxembourg.

No stamp duty, capital duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg upon the issue of Shares.

Nevertheless, the Sub-Funds are, in principle, subject to a Luxembourg subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% per annum of their net asset value at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and paid quarterly.

A reduced subscription tax rate of 0.01% per annum will, however, be applicable to:

- any Sub-Fund that is authorised as money market fund in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds, hereinafter "Regulation (EU) 2017/1131", without prejudice to Article 175, letter b) of the Law of 2010;
- any Sub-Fund or Share Class provided that their Shares are only held by one or more Institutional Investor(s).

As from 1 January 2021, the Company or its individual Sub-funds, may benefit from reduced subscription tax rates depending on the value of its net assets invested in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation, except for the proportion of net assets invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities (the "Qualifying Activities"). The reduced subscription tax rates would be of:

- 0.04% if at least 5% of the total net assets of the Company, or of its individual Sub-Funds, are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.03% if at least 20% of the total net assets of the Company, or of its individual Sub-Funds, are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.02% if at least 35% of the total net assets of the Company, or of its individual Sub-Funds, are invested in Qualifying Activities; and
- 0.01% if at least 50% of the total net assets of the Company, or of its individual Sub-Funds, are invested in Qualifying Activities.

The subscription tax rates mentioned above would only apply to the net assets invested in Qualifying Activities.

A subscription tax exemption applies to:

- the portion of any Sub-Fund's assets (pro rata) invested in a Luxembourg investment fund or any of its sub-funds, to the extent it is itself subject to the subscription tax;
- any Sub-Fund (i) whose securities are only held by Institutional Investor(s), and (ii) that is authorised as short-term money market fund in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1131, and (iii) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. If several Share Classes are in issue in the relevant Sub-Fund meeting (ii) to (iii) above, only those Share Classes meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption;
- any Sub-Fund whose securities are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement pension or similar investment vehicles, set up on one or more employers' initiative for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or more employers investing funds they hold, to provide retirement benefits to their employees and (iii) savers in the context of a pan-European personal pension product established under Regulation (EU) 2019/1238 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a pan-European personal pension product (PEPP). If several Share Classes are in issue in the relevant Sub-Fund, only those Share Classes whose securities are reserved for investors referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii) above will benefit from this exemption;
- any Sub-Fund, whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions; and
- any Sub-Fund, (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public and (ii) whose exclusive object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several Share Classes are in issue in the relevant Sub-Fund meeting (ii) above, only those Share Classes meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption.

The application of the abovementioned reductions of and/or exemptions from subscription tax is subject to certain conditions (reporting and audit) provided for in the Law of 2010.

Withholding tax

Interest and dividend income received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in source countries. The Company may further be subject to tax on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of its assets in the countries of origin. The Company may benefit from double tax treaties entered into by Luxembourg, which may provide for exemption from withholding tax or reduction of withholding tax rate.

Distributions made by the Company as well as liquidation proceeds and capital gains derived therefrom are not subject to withholding tax in Luxembourg.

10.2 Taxation of Shareholders

Without prejudice to the provisions set out below under "European Union Tax Considerations", under current legislation Shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, estate, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg (except for those domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg).

10.3 Automatic Exchange of Information

CRS

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has developed a common reporting standard ("CRS") to achieve a comprehensive and multilateral automatic exchange of information ("AEOI") on a global basis. Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of

taxation (the "Euro-CRS Directive") was implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation ("CRS Law"). The CRS Law requires Luxembourg financial institutions to identify financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) and establish if they are fiscally resident in an EU Member State other than Luxembourg or in a country listed in a Grand Ducal Regulation. In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("Multilateral Agreement") to automatically exchange information under the CRS. The Multilateral Agreement aims to implement the CRS among non-Member States; it requires agreements on a country-by-country basis.

Accordingly, the Company may require its Investors to provide information in relation to the identity and fiscal residence of financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) in order to ascertain their CRS status and report information regarding an Investor and his/her/its account to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*), if such an account is deemed a CRS reportable account under the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will thereafter automatically transfer this information to the competent foreign tax authorities on a yearly basis.

By investing in the Company, the Investor acknowledges that (i) responding to CRS-related questions is mandatory; (ii) the personal data obtained will be, *inter alia*, used for the purpose of the CRS Law; (iii) information regarding an Investor and his/her/its account may be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities; (iv) the Company is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the CRS Law; and (v) he/she/it has a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

The Company reserves the right to refuse any application for Shares if the information provided or not provided does not satisfy the requirements under the CRS Law.

Investors should consult their professional advisors on the impact of the CRS.

DAC6

On 25 May 2018, the EU Council adopted a directive (2018/822 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation) that imposes a reporting obligation on parties involved in transactions that may be associated with aggressive tax planning ("DAC6"). DAC6 has been implemented in Luxembourg by the Law of 25 March 2020 (the "DAC6 Law").

More specifically, the reporting obligation will apply to cross-border arrangements that, among others, meet one or more "hallmarks" provided for in the DAC6 Law that is coupled in certain cases, with the main benefit test (the "Reportable Arrangements").

In the case of a Reportable Arrangement, the information that must be reported includes *inter alia* the name of all relevant taxpayers and intermediaries as well as an outline of the Reportable Arrangement, the value of the Reportable Arrangement and identification of any EU Member States likely to be concerned by the Reportable Arrangement.

The reporting obligation in principle rests with the persons that design, market or organise the Reportable Arrangement or provide assistance or advice in relation thereto (the so-called "intermediaries"). However, in certain cases, the taxpayer itself can be subject to the reporting obligation.

Starting from 1 January 2021, Reportable Arrangements must be reported within thirty days from the earliest of (i) the day after the Reportable Arrangement is made available for implementation or (ii) the day after the Reportable Arrangement is ready for implementation or (iii) the day when the first step in the implementation of the Reportable Arrangement has been made.

The information reported will be automatically exchanged between the tax authorities of all EU Member States.

In light of the broad scope of the DAC6 Law, transactions carried out by the Company may fall within the scope of the DAC6 Law and thus be reportable.

10.4 FATCA

FATCA requires financial institutions outside the US ("foreign financial institutions" or "FFIs") to pass information about "Financial Accounts" held by "Specified US Persons", directly or indirectly, to the US tax authorities, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") on an annual basis. A 30% withholding tax to be imposed on certain US source income of any FFI that fails to comply with this requirement. On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement ("Luxembourg IGA") with the United States of America and a memorandum of understanding in respect thereof. The Company would hence have to comply with such Luxembourg IGA as implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 24 July 2015 relating to FATCA (the "FATCA Law") in order to comply with the provisions of FATCA rather than directly complying with the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA. Under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA, the Company may be required to collect information aiming to identify its direct and indirect shareholders that are Specified US Persons for FATCA purposes ("FATCA reportable accounts"). Any such information on FATCA reportable accounts provided to the Company will be shared with the Luxembourg tax authorities which will exchange that information on an automatic basis with the Government of the United States of America pursuant to Article 28 of the convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes in Income and Capital, entered into in Luxembourg on 3 April 1996. The Company intends to comply with the provisions of the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA to be deemed compliant with FATCA and will thus not be subject to the 30% withholding tax with respect to its share of any such payments attributable to actual and deemed US investments of the Company. The Company will continually assess the extent of the requirements that FATCA and notably the FATCA Law place upon it.

To ensure the Company's compliance with the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Company may:

a) request information or documentation, including W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, or any other valid evidence of a Shareholder's FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain such Shareholder's FATCA status;

b) report information concerning a Shareholder and his account holding in the Company to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such account is deemed a US reportable account under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA or the paying agents;

c) report information to the Luxembourg tax authorities concerning payments to shareholders with FATCA status of a non-participating foreign financial institution;

d) deduct applicable US withholding taxes from certain payments made to a Shareholder by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA; and

e) divulge any such personal information to any immediate payor of certain US source income as may be required for withholding and reporting to occur with respect to the payment of such income.

By investing in the Company, the Investor acknowledges that (i) the Company is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for to comply with the FATCA Law; (ii) the

personal data obtained will, *inter alia*, be used for the purposes of the FATCA Law; (iii) information regarding an Investor and his/her/its account may be communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities; (iv) responding to FATCA-related questions is mandatory; and (v) he/she/it has a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

The Company reserves the right to refuse any application for shares if the information provided by a potential investor does not satisfy the requirements under FATCA, the FATCA Law and the IGA.

Prospective investors should consult their professional advisor on the individual impact of FATCA.

10.5 Taxation – General

The receipt of dividends (if any) by a Shareholder, the redemption or transfer of Shares and any distribution on a winding-up of the Company may result in a tax liability for a Shareholder according to the tax regime applicable in their various countries of residence, citizenship or domicile. Shareholders resident in or citizens of certain countries which have anti-offshore fund legislation may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and gains of the Company. The Directors, the Company and each of the Company's agents shall have no liability in respect of the individual tax affairs of Shareholders.

11. GENERAL AND STATUTORY INFORMATION

11.1 Publication of Prices

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class, as well as the Issue Price and Redemption Price, may be obtained from the registered office of the Company and any newspaper or website the Directors may determine from time to time.

11.2 Reports

The financial year of the Company ends on 31 March in each year.

The audited annual reports and the unaudited semi-annual reports will comprise consolidated financial statements of the Company expressed in Euro, being the Reference Currency of the Company, and financial information on each Sub-Fund expressed in the Reference Currency of each Sub-Fund.

11.3 Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg (or any other place indicated in the convening notice) at the date and time decided by the Board of Directors but no later than within six months from the end of the Company's previous financial year. Notices of all general meetings will be published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA") to the extent required by Luxembourg law and in such other newspapers as the Directors shall determine. Such notices will include the agenda and specify the time and place of the meeting and the conditions of admission, and will refer to the requirements of Luxembourg law with regard to the necessary quorum and majorities required for the meeting. The requirements as to attendance, quorum and majorities at all general meetings will be those laid down in the law of 10 August 1915 (as amended) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in the Articles.

Matters relating to a particular Sub-Fund, such as a vote on the payment of a dividend in relation to that Sub-Fund, may be decided by a vote at a meeting of the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund. Any change in the Articles affecting the rights of Shareholders of a particular Sub-Fund must be approved by a resolution both of all the Shareholders of the Company and of the Shareholders of a Sub-Fund in question.

11.4 Winding-Up of the Company

The Company may be wound up by decision of an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders. Such a meeting must be convened if the value of the net assets of the Company falls below the respective levels of two-thirds or one quarter of the minimum capital prescribed by Luxembourg law. At any such meeting convened in such circumstances, decisions to wind up the Company will be taken in accordance with the requirements of the Law of 2010. The meeting shall be convened so that it is held within 40 days of the day on which it was ascertained that the capital had fallen below two thirds or, as the case may be, one quarter of the minimum capital prescribed by Luxembourg law.

Liquidation is carried out by one or more liquidators who may be physical persons or corporate entities and who are appointed with the approval of the supervisory authority by the meeting of Shareholders, which also determines their powers and remuneration.

The net proceeds from the liquidation of each Sub-Fund are paid out by the liquidators to the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund in proportion to the Net Asset Value per Share.

If the Company is to be wound up, the winding-up will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law which specify the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in distribution(s) on the winding-up and in this connection provides for the deposit

in escrow at the Caisse de Consignation of any amounts which have not been claimed by Shareholders at the close of the winding-up. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the prescription period are liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

11.5 Segregated liability of Sub-Funds

The rights of investors and of creditors concerning a Sub-Fund or which have arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of that Sub-Fund. The assets of a Sub-Fund are exclusively available to satisfy the rights of the Shareholders in relation to that Sub-Fund and the rights of the creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the creation, the operation or the liquidation of that Sub-Fund. For the purpose of the relations between Shareholders, each Sub-Fund is deemed to be a separate entity.

11.6 Dissolution and Amalgamation of Sub-Funds

Sub-Funds will be automatically dissolved at the end of their fixed term as may be provided for in the relevant Annex.

A Sub-Fund may also be dissolved by compulsory redemption of Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned, upon a decision of the Directors:

- if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund concerned has decreased below the minimum holding as the Board of Directors deems appropriate for the existence of the Sub-Fund in the interest of the Shareholders, or
- if a change in the economical or political situation relating to the Sub-Fund concerned would have material adverse consequences on investments of the Sub-Fund, or
- in order to proceed to an economic rationalisation.

The Redemption Price will be the Net Asset Value per Share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses), calculated as of the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect.

The Company shall serve a written notice to the holders of the relevant Shares prior to the effective date of the compulsory redemption, which will indicate the reasons for, and the procedure of the redemption operations. Unless it is otherwise decided in the interests of or to keep fair treatment between the Shareholders, the Shareholders of a Sub-Fund concerned may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares free of charge prior to the effective date of the compulsory redemption, taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Directors by the preceding paragraph, a general meeting of Shareholders of any Sub-Fund may, upon a proposal from the Directors, redeem all the Shares of such Sub-Fund and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value of their Shares (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) calculated as of the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect or on when redemption occurred, as resolved by the Shareholders in the general meeting referred to above. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders at which resolutions shall be adopted by simple majority of those present or represented if such decision does not result in the liquidation of the Company.

Amounts not claimed by relevant Shareholders upon the implementation of the redemption will be deposited in escrow with the Luxembourg *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto.

All redeemed Shares shall be cancelled.

Under the circumstances provided under the second paragraph of this section, the Directors may decide to allocate the assets of any Sub-Fund to those of another existing Sub-Fund within the Company or to another Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 and to re-designate the Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned as Shares of another Sub-Fund or Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement to Shareholders). Such decision will be notified to the Shareholders concerned (and, in addition, the notification will contain information in relation to a Sub-Fund or Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment), one month before the date on which the amalgamation becomes effective in order to enable Shareholders to request redemption or conversion of their Shares, free of charge, during such period. In case of contribution to another undertaking for collective investment of the mutual fund type, the decision will be binding only on Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund who expressly agree to the amalgamation.

11.7 Material Contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and are, or may be, material:

- the Management Company Services Agreement between the Company and the Management Company;
- the Depositary Agreement between the Company and the Depositary;
- the Investment Management Agreement between the Company, the Management Company and each Investment Manager;
- the Administration Agency Agreement between the Company, the Management Company and the Central Administration Agent; and
- the Investment Fund Service Agreement between the Company and the Central Administration Agent.

Any of the above Agreements may be amended by mutual consent of the parties, consent on behalf of the Company being given by the Directors.

11.8 Documents available for inspection

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection during business hours on each Business Day at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg:

- the Articles;
- the material contracts referred to above.

Copies of the Articles, of the current Prospectus, of the KIDs and of the latest Reports may be obtained free of charge at the registered office of the Company and on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

11.9 Past performance

A link to the website or a reference to the document where to find the past performance information, if any, for all Sub-Funds and/or Classes are or will be included in the KIDs, the latter being in this respect deemed attached to the Prospectus.

PROSPECTUS – ANNEX A

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF EACH SUB-FUND

This document is an Annex to the prospectus of Nomura Fund Solutions dated March 2026 (the "**Prospectus**") and should be read in conjunction with such Prospectus and with the Annex B thereto.

If you do not have a copy of the Prospectus, please contact the registered office of Nomura Fund Solutions to receive a copy of the Prospectus.

Unless indicated to the contrary, words defined in the Prospectus, shall have the meaning ascribed therein for the purpose of this Annex.

I. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with a total return over the medium to long term comprising both capital growth and income by investing globally in companies operating in the infrastructure sector.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by investing in eligible assets on a global basis issued by entities that own or operate infrastructure assets.

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Asset Management Australia Pty Limited ("Nomura Australia" or the "Sub-Investment Manager"). The Sub-Investment Manager has the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

Nomura Australia is incorporated under the laws of Australia (Company No. 36 073 770 251) and was established on 9 May 2000. Nomura Australia is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of the Sub-Investment Manager is at:

Level 41 Governor Phillip Tower 1 Farrer Place, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will invest, directly or indirectly, in eligible assets issued by entities that own or operate infrastructure assets. These are companies that earn a substantial amount of their revenue/profits from owning and/or operating infrastructure assets.

Companies operating in the infrastructure sector typically provide essential services, such as fresh water, roads, airports, utilities, power, communications, hospitals, schools and other social services.

Equity exposure may be achieved through investment in shares, depository receipts, eligible exchange traded funds, index futures, warrants, initial public offerings and other participation rights. Exposure may also be achieved, to a limited extent, through investment in convertible securities, index and participation notes and equity linked notes.

Fixed and floating rate debt securities, convertible securities, money market instruments, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held without limit where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may invest in eligible assets denominated in any currency and the Sub-Fund's exposure to currencies other than its Reference Currency may be hedged or unhedged.

The Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest in equity swaps for investment purposes.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund uses as benchmark and reference portfolio the S&P Global Infrastructure Index Net TR USD. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in the infrastructure sector.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Risks relating to the Infrastructure Sector
- Concentration Risk
- Hybrid Securities Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Valuation Risk
- Initial Public Offerings

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.50%	100	100	100
AU	0.75%	100	100	100
A2	0.75%	100	100	100
A3	0.50%	100	100	100
A4	0.50%	100	100	100
E	0.37%	100	100	100
I	0.75%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.35%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I3	0.50%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	zero	10,000,000	n/a	n/a
Y	0.75%	10,000,000	n/a	n/a
Z	0.75%	1,000,000	n/a	n/a

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with equity investments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to infrastructure and are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 5493005VGCPU2RA7CI24

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 % 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**

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 include 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 Sub-Fund invests in global companies operating in the infrastructure sector which promote the following environmental and social characteristics by making investments which meet both of the following criteria (the "**E/S Characteristics**"):

- **Sustainable Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") Standards** – the SASB Standards are focused on the risks and opportunities most likely to affect cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital for a given company in a given industry setting. The Sub-Fund will seek to avoid investing in companies that the Investment Manager believes are exposed to material sustainability risks and failing to address or manage these risks. SASB has identified 26 sustainability topics ('General Issues') which are organised under the following five SASB Sustainability Dimensions:
  1. Environment
  2. Social capital
  3. Human capital
  4. Business model & innovation
  5. Leadership & governance

- **United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")** - the Sub-Fund will seek to invest in companies aligned with one or more of the SDGs. The 17 SDGs are:
  1. No Poverty
  2. Zero Hunger
  3. Good Health and Well-Being
  4. Quality Education
  5. Gender Equality
  6. Clean Water and Sanitation
  7. Affordable and Clean Energy
  8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
  9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
  10. Reduced Inequalities
  11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
  12. Responsible Consumption and Production
  13. Climate Action
  14. Life Below Water
  15. Life on Land
  16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
  17. Partnerships for the Goals

The Sub-Fund uses the index S&P Global Infrastructure Index Net TR USD as a performance reference. However, this index is not used for the purpose of attaining the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

To measure the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager will use the following sustainability indicators:

- Percentage of investments with internal ESG ratings that indicate, at a minimum, that the company has taken reasonable steps to reduce its material sustainability risks or has made clear commitments to reduce these risks in the future.
- Percentage of investments that are aligned with one or more SDGs.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the E/S Characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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?***

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the investee company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with a total return over the medium to long term comprising both capital growth and income by investing globally in companies operating in the infrastructure sector.

The Investment Manager's fundamental analysis and assessment of SDG alignment, will determine the extent to which each company contributes to the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's exclusion screening, the Sub-Fund will aim to promote the E/S Characteristics by investing in eligible assets on a global basis issued by entities that own or operate infrastructure assets.

Net Zero commitment

The Investment Manager takes the following actions with respect to the Sub-Fund to ensure alignment with its net zero commitment:

a) The Investment Manager uses internal and external ESG analytical tools to gain insights into the carbon footprints of individual investments and portfolios to enable targeted engagement and proxy voting efforts.

b) The Investment Manager engages with portfolio companies to encourage them to set decarbonisation targets for their businesses.

c) The Investment Manager exercises proxy voting rights on behalf of the Sub-Fund in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, subject to the Investment Manager's overall proxy voting guidelines.

Stewardship Approach

Engaging with the management of the portfolio companies in which the Sub-Fund invests is a core part of the Investment Manager's stewardship practices and a key component of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The Investment Manager uses engagement as a way of promoting the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund and enhancing the performance of the investee companies' contribution to the promotion of E/S Characteristics. If any company practices indicate harm to the E/S Characteristics, the Investment Manager may choose to engage with the company in question.

A key element of the effective stewardship of public companies is the investor's right to vote on company and shareholder resolutions (often through a proxy). The Investment Manager exercises proxy voting rights in accordance with its proxy voting policy and procedures, which ensure that proxy votes are exercised in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and with the goal of maximising the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. Where possible, the Investment Manager will exercise proxy votes in alignment with the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

  The binding elements of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy used to select the investments to promote the E/S Characteristics include both screening and fundamental analysis:

  - Exclusion screening
  - Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") integrated fundamental analysis
  - SDG Alignment Assessment.

  Exclusion screening

  The Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm E/S characteristics:

  (a) companies with net revenue of more than 10% from the production and/or distribution of military hardware;

  (b) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly

demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production and/or distribution of such weapons);

(c) companies with net revenue of more than 5% from the production of tobacco;

(d) companies with net revenue of more than 30% from the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal or the mining, production and/or distribution of metallurgical coal); and

(e) companies that are flagged for serious violation of the UN Global Compact based on data from third party data providers, without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

Net revenue is based on reported company revenues (where available) or, where revenues are not reported, based on estimated revenues as estimated by the Investment Manager's third-party providers as further detailed in the Sub-Fund's website disclosure.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds. More generally, the Investment Manager applies its proprietary infrastructure universe identification process which results in the investment universe for the Sub-Fund. To conduct this analysis, portfolio managers and analysts review the listed infrastructure opportunity set seeking pure infrastructure characteristics such as high barriers to entry, essential service provision, and stable and predictable cash flows from regulation or contracts. They use a variety of data sources, including corporate data as well as information from third party data providers.

Fundamental analysis

The Investment Manager incorporates sustainability factors, primarily the SASB Standards, into its fundamental analysis of potential investment by the Sub-Fund to identify relevant sustainability risks. An output of this process is a proprietary ESG rating for each company analysed.

<u>Discounted cash flow model</u>

The financial impacts of the sustainability assessment are reflected in a fundamental assessment of value based on at least 10 years of cash flow forecasts utilising a capital asset pricing model approach for discount rate selection. Both cash flows and/or the risk-adjusted discount rate may be impacted by the outcome of the sustainability assessment, for example increased capital expenditure forecasts from network investment (impacting cashflows) or expanded low-income access to infrastructure

services (reducing political risk and hence cost of capital) may impact the discount rate used in the model.

SDG Alignment Assessment

The Investment Manager screen the companies to be invested in by the Sub-Fund to assess their alignment with the SDGs. Issuers which have not been identified as being aligned to at least one of the SDGs will not be included in the portion of investments meeting the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund. All equities available for inclusion in the portfolio as meeting the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund must be able to demonstrate alignment with the UN SDGs as determined through the utilization of the Investment Manager's proprietary database. The database comprises both revenue-based metrics associated with a company's products and services, as well as practices-based metrics associated with a company's actions and their practices as assessed by third parties. Resources used include third-party data providers, independent assessors of company performance, public/private partnership membership lists, and lists of companies that meet select sustainability standards.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?***

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. The Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party data providers which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's assets in investments which are aligned with the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

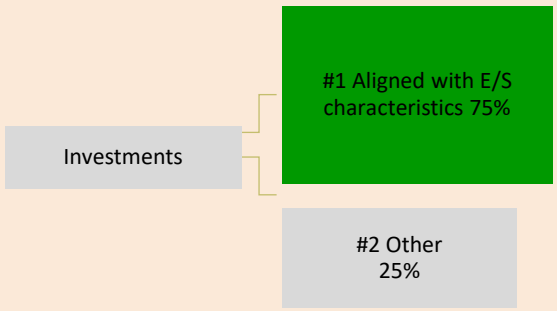
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments in the graph below (i.e., the investments which do not contribute to the E/S Characteristics) constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio (the "Other Investments"). Such Other Investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes; (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management and (iii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain its E/S Characteristics.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

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.

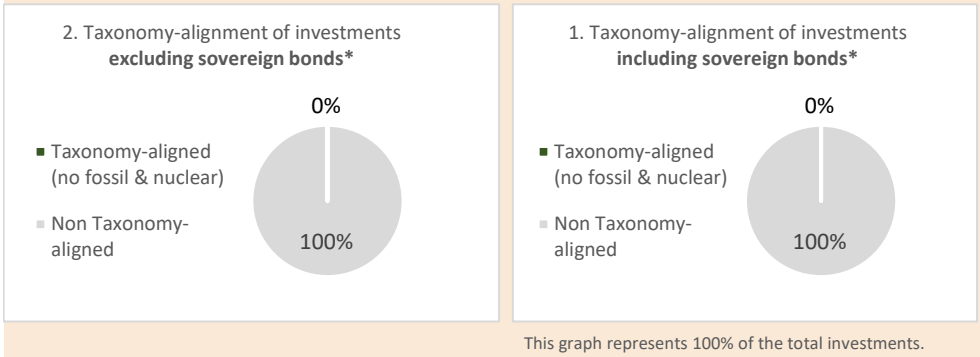
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's "Other Investments" under "#2 Other" include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes and (ii) derivatives for

[3] 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.

hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management; and (iii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-GLI

II. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – MACQUARIE DYNAMIC GLOBAL BOND FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to outperform the reference benchmark over a full investment cycle, generating attractive returns through capital growth and income, by dynamically investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income instruments.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by using a global and dynamic approach which combines top-down strategic positioning in duration and credit with high conviction bottom-up security selection. The result is a global and dynamic bond investment strategy that is able to adapt through economic cycles via flexible investments across the fixed income spectrum, seeking value where appropriate and offering protection to the extent possible during times of stress.

Strategic levels of duration and credit are optimised to adapt to prevailing market conditions. Any tactical tilts to protect the Sub-Fund or capitalise on opportunities are then adjusted from these strategic levels of duration and credit exposure. In populating each sector, the investment team focuses on investing only in high conviction trades that aim to capitalise on the best opportunities on offer within the global fixed income universe.

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited ("MIMGL") which is incorporated under the laws of Australia (Company No. 086 159 060) and was established on 5 February 1999. MIMGL is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of MIMGL is at:

Level 1, 1 Elizabeth St,
Sydney NSW 2000,
Australia

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Macquarie Asset Management Credit Advisers US, LLC ("MAMCA") and Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited ("MIMEL") (the "Sub-Investment Managers"). The Sub-Investment Managers have the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Investment Managers are affiliates of the Investment Manager and are also part of the Macquarie group.

MAMCA is a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Delaware which was established on 13 July 2016 and registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investments Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The registered office of the MAMCA is at:

660 Fifth Avenue,
New York, NY 10103,
United States of America

MIMEL is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 09612439, Firm Reference No. 733534) and was established on 28 May 2015. MIMEL is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of MIMEL is at:

Ropemaker Place,
28 Ropemaker Street,
London, EC2Y 9HD,
United Kingdom

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by primarily investing, directly or indirectly, in credit based securities issued by companies, supranational, government, semi-government or other governmental entities on a global basis, in quasi-government municipal securities, in inflation linked bonds and/or in asset-backed or mortgage backed securities. This may include green bonds, perpetual bonds and/or convertible securities (including up to 20% in CoCo Bonds).

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 70% of its assets in developed market corporate investment grade securities and up to 20% in developed market high yield securities.

It may also invest up to 20% of its assets in emerging markets countries (including both investment grade and high yield securities).

Fixed and floating rate debt securities, convertible securities, hybrids securities, money market instruments, negotiable certificates of deposit, bank bills, bank deposits, time deposits and treasury notes qualifying as eligible asset may be held without limit where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The usage of a number of instruments such as derivatives may give rise to leverage.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 49% of its net assets into asset backed securities (including MBS and other ABS). Investments in non-agency ABS/MBS and any securitisations within the meaning of the EU Regulation 2017/2402 are limited to 20% of its net assets. The ABS/MBS in which the Sub-Fund may invest include, but are not limited to: agency RMBS, non-agency RMBS, CLO debt tranches, CMBS, CRT and Consumer ABS such as Auto ABS. Issuers of ABS and MBS may be located in any jurisdiction worldwide. ABS/MBS and CLO exposures are predominantly investment grade quality at time of purchase and traded either on primary or secondary markets and may be denominated in a number of currencies. For further details on ABS, MBS, CRT, CLO etc., reference is made to Section 10.1.38 of the general part of the Prospectus.

In principle, the Sub-Fund will be managed as fully hedged against currency exposure but the Investment Manager will have some discretion in managing FX risk and may from time to time trade FX in order to add value in the Sub-Fund. However, FX trading will not be a primary source of alpha.

Credit Derivatives including credit linked notes, credit default swaps, credit options and credit indices are used to gain exposure to parts of the maturity spectrum otherwise unavailable, to trade relative value between physical and derivative exposures and to hedge unwanted credit exposure at minimal cost that allows that exposure to be reinstated if desired.

Interest Rate Derivatives including futures, options and swaps are used to hedge interest rate exposures of fixed rate securities, implement tactical duration trades, and to hedge exposure to the spread between swap and government bonds.

Foreign exchange derivatives including, but not limited to, forwards and options are used primarily to hedge securities but the Sub-Fund may from time to time trade FX in order to add value in the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in Chinese bonds through the China Bond Connect ("Bond Connect").

The Sub-Fund may, on an ancillary basis, invest in (funded and/or unfunded) total return swaps or in other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics. Total return swaps will be used on a temporary basis only, depending on market opportunities and as deemed relevant by the Investment Manager to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The underlying assets of such instruments will be those described in this Section 5 and the strategy will be in accordance with the strategy described in Section 2. Any counterparty for such transactions will be first class financial institutions specialised in these types of transactions, subject to prudential supervision and shall be approved by the Board of the Company. The indices linked to total return swaps will be related to instruments eligible for the Sub-Fund, which are primarily fixed income indices such as but not limited to sovereign bond or credit indices, for example iBoxx indices such as iBoxx $ HY (BBG Ticker IBOXHY) and/or iBoxx $ IG (BBG Ticker IBOXIG).

The expected proportion of the net assets of the Sub-Fund that could be subject to total return swaps is 2%, subject to a maximum of 15% (based on the notional value of the assets).

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% in eligible ETFs, UCITS and other UCIs (including Sub-Funds of the Company) which have a similar investment policy and strategy as the Sub-Fund.

Except through the receipt of Management Fees, the Investment Manager will not be reimbursed from the assets of the Sub-Fund for any direct and indirect operational costs/fees resulting from the use of instruments or techniques for the efficient portfolio management of the Sub-Fund.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund uses, as a performance benchmark, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD hedged) Index. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in global credit based securities.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Income Securities Risk
- Default Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Structured Security Risk
- Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Leverage Risk
- Currency Risk
- Investment Fund Risk
- Bond Connect Risk
- Perpetual Bond Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the relative Value at Risk Approach in reference to the Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD hedged) Index on a daily basis.

The Sub-Fund's expected level of leverage is up to 550% of its net assets, although it is possible that leverage might significantly exceed this level from time to time (for example, in the context of the use of foreign exchange hedging, short-term interest rate positions (particularly short term curve positions) or relative value trades in rate derivatives (particularly across currencies). The leverage is calculated as the sum of notionals of the derivatives held in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, which does not distinguish between the intended use of a derivative. The types of derivatives that may give rise to leverage are those listed in section 5. above. The derivative leverage will be used to implement the Sub-Fund's portfolio strategy

and be subject to the investment restrictions as per Section 6.3 of the general part of the Prospectus.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	0.90%	100	100	100
A2	0.45%	100	100	100
A3	0.30%	100	100	100
E	0.25%	100	100	100
I	0.50%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.35%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.30%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.20 %	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	Zero	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Y	0.50%	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Z	0.50%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with bond investments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to global fixed interest securities and are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – MACQUARIE DYNAMIC GLOBAL BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300G8L4EULRYDNN17

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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 ___% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes a broad range of environmental and social characteristics. The environmental and social characteristics promoted are the exclusion of certain types of issuers as follows:

- government and government related issuers that score below a minimum threshold on a proprietary ESG ratings process, which takes into account a broad range of E, S and G indicators, such as indicators of democracy and personal freedoms, environmental health, and control of corruption.

- corporate and securitised issuers that (i) fall below a minimum threshold on a proprietary corporate ESG ratings process, capturing industry relevant factors that can include indicators such as emissions and energy efficiency, workplace safety, and product safety; (ii) that violate global norms; (iii) that derive significant revenue in specific sectors not aligned with the promotion of environmental and social characteristics; or (iv) that are subject to severe controversies that are not adequately managed or remedied.

Specific methodologies for different sub-sectors are detailed in the sections below.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics:

Asset class	Sustainability indicator
Sovereign issuers, government related issuers, and securitized issuers where collateral performance is guaranteed by a sovereign or government related issuer	Total ESG score from the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating process, including scores for each of: • C02 emissions per capita and per gross domestic product ("**GDP**") • Environmental performance indices • Energy equity • Democracy, political rights, and freedoms indices • Economic freedom and corruption indices
Developed market corporate issuers and securitized assets	The Investment Manager's internal ESG rating ("low" or "medium"), of the underlying issuer or originator. Issuers rated as "high" are excluded from the investible universe.
Emerging markets corporate issuers	• Number/percentage of issuers with severe environmental and social controversies • Exposure to corporate issuers failing the Paris-Aligned Benchmark ("**PAB**") exclusion criteria

Additional sustainability indicators may be used as appropriate depending on the activities or sector of any given investee company or as new relevant data sources become available.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the environmental and social characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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.

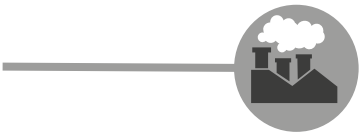
How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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.

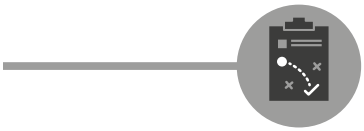


Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes,

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.
Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund's investment strategy employs several layers of screening and analysis to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Investment Manager believes a broad ESG scoring approach, tailored to each asset class, generally best suits the multi-sector nature of the Sub-Fund's strategy and investible universe. This reflects the differentiated nature of the underlying borrowers, including developed market sovereigns, emerging markets, corporates and securitized, amongst others. A broad scoring process is able to reflect a holistic view of each issuer, and be focused on the ESG risks and opportunities that are relevant to that sector or industry.

1. <u>Industry exclusion screens:</u>

The Investment Manager will apply an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of corporate issuers from investment, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

(a) companies having more than 25% of their annual turnover derived from gambling, alcohol, oil sands, adult entertainment, small arms, and the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal);

(b) companies having more than 10% of their annual turnover derived from the production and/or distribution of military hardware;

(c) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production of such weapons);

(d) companies having more than 5% of their annual turnover derived from the production of tobacco; and

(e) companies that are flagged for serious violation of the UN Global Compact based on data from third party data providers, without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

The exclusion screening has the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 8%, based on market value of debt outstanding.

2. Fundamental ESG analysis of individual corporate issuers in developed market (and corporate originators of assets for securitized credit):

This involves an assessment of each issuer's exposure to risks, including ESG risks, using the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating process. An ESG risk rating is assigned to each issuer based on research which incorporates ESG ratings/opinions from public sources and third party data providers. The ESG rating reflects the risk of each issuer from a fixed income investor perspective, relative to the industry peer group.

The major ESG considerations include, but are not limited to:

Environment: greenhouse gas and carbon emissions, energy efficiency, environmental legislation, carbon intensity, water consumption, spill risk and environmental cleanup requirements.

Social: product safety / liability, workplace safety, labor relations, supply chain and procurement and social impact.

Governance: disclosure, management trust and track record, aggressiveness of management forecasts, guidance, objectives or strategy, bondholder commitment and communication, board structure and expertise, compensation and accounting transparency.

This assessment is quantified using a three-point scale: low, medium, and high. A high ESG risk rating indicates that an issuer is exposed to higher ESG risks relative to its peer group. The Sub-Fund will not invest in issuers that have been identified as having high ESG risk.

3. Corporate issuers in emerging market countries:

In addition to the application of the exclusion screen set out above, the Investment Manager will rate corporate issuers as having poor ESG characteristics if at least one of the following attributes is present:

a) Severe ESG controversy

Consulting third-party ESG data providers, the Investment Manager excludes corporate issuers with the "severe" (as defined by Sustainalytics or equivalent in the case of other providers) controversies from consideration for portfolio inclusion if they directly implicate the corporate issuer and the Investment Manager finds that they have not been adequately addressed by the company's management.

In cases where the third-party ESG data providers do not have data on an issuer, the Investment Manager checks the OECD database and conducts general media searches for negative news.

If the investment is in a bond with the specified use of proceeds (e.g., a green bond) and the proceeds are used for projects that we consider sustainable and that rectify or cure the issuing company's past severe controversies, the latter will not be a reason to exclude the bond.

b) PAB exclusions

In this emerging market corporate issuers portion of the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager shall exclude issuers that do not meet the PAB exclusions, which are:

(i) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;

(ii) companies involved in cultivation and production of tobacco;

(iii) companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as determined by the Investment Manager;

(iv) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;

(v) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction distribution or refining of oil fuels;

(vi) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels; and

(vii) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a greenhouse gas intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh.

If the investment is in a bond with the specified use of process (e.g., a green bond) and the proceeds are used for projects that we consider sustainable and that rectify or cure the issuing company's characteristics in violation of the PAB criteria, the latter will not be a reason to exclude the bond.

c) Inadequate corporate governance

We assess the company's ability to adhere to good governance practices by analyzing the following four dimensions:

(i) Sound management structures: management composition and background, board composition and background, split of chairperson and CEO

(ii) Employee relations: HR processes and policies – code of conduct, code of ethics, human rights policy, whistleblower line, health and safety policies, diversity and inclusion policy, position on unions

(iii) Remuneration of staff: remuneration policy, minimum wage policy, equal pay policy, minimum wage details

(iv) Tax compliance: tax compliance records and auditor notes

We only invest in companies that are following good practices listed in the four dimensions above.

4. Proprietary model for sovereign / quasi-sovereign / government related issuers:

The Sub-Fund uses a proprietary model which scores sovereign issuers across several ESG variables. All information is taken from reputable bodies (e.g World Bank).

This model includes scores on the following factors, amongst others:

Environmental:	Emissions, emissions per capita, environmental sustainability.
Social:	Democracy indicators, civil liberties, personal freedom, political rights.
Governance:	Control of corruption, rule of law, Government effectiveness.

The proprietary model ranks each country on each of the ESG sub-indicators, amalgamating these to get an individual E, S and G score which in turn produces a total ESG score.

For emerging markets sovereign, quasi-sovereign or government related securities, allowances are made for differing levels of economic development:

(a) Social and governance scores for sovereigns/quasi-sovereigns are adjusted for the level of development measured by GDP per capita;

(b) In addition to the absolute ESG score achieved by each sovereign issuer, the trajectory of such score over time is also considered; and

(c) Environmental criteria for sovereigns below a certain threshold of GDP per capita are relaxed so as not to punish the poorest countries for lower environmental standards.

The Investment Manager uses the above methodology for emerging markets sovereign, quasi-sovereign or government issuers and compare the scores on the sustainability indicators to those of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified.

Overall, the strategy will exclude sovereign, quasi-sovereign and government related issuers where the overall score is not aligned with promoting environmental and social characteristics, in the Investment Manager's analysis.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

The exclusion screens mentioned above are proprietary screens. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screens. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screens cover direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screens through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments.

Stewardship Approach

Engaging with the management of the portfolio companies in which the Sub-Fund invests is a core part of the Investment Manager's stewardship practices and a key component of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The Investment Manager uses engagement as a way of improving and promoting the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund. If any red flags are identified via the Investment Manager's proprietary fundamental research process or the good governance monitoring outlined below, the Investment Manager may choose to engage with the company in question via meetings with management, site visits, company roadshows and industry conferences.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

  The Sub-Fund will not invest in any developed market corporate issuer determined to have a "High" ESG rating as part of the proprietary ESG rating process. A high ESG risk rating indicates that an issuer is exposed to higher ESG risks relative to its peer group.

  The Sub-Fund will exclude sovereign, quasi-sovereign and government related issuers where the overall score is not aligned with promoting environmental and social characteristics, in our analysis. There are however additional allowances made for emerging markets sovereign, quasi-sovereign and government related issuers outlined in point 4 of the prior section.

  In addition, please refer to the industry exclusion screen set out in response to the question above, which is a binding element of the investment strategy.

Where there is not sufficient data or there are methodology constraints, the Investment Manager may still invest in other issuers but they will not be considered to promote the environmental and social characteristics.

In all cases, if the investment is in a security with the specified use of proceeds (e.g., a green bond) and the proceeds are used for projects that the Investment Manager considers sustainable and that rectify or cure the issuing company's past severe controversies, the latter will not be a reason to exclude the security.

Issuers will be continuously reviewed against the aforementioned exclusion screens, as applicable, and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any issuer that is found to fall within any such category. Where an investment in the Sub-Fund no longer satisfies the exclusion screen criteria, the Investment Manager will seek to remove that investment from the Sub-Fund as soon as reasonably practicable, while seeking to minimise the impact on the Sub-Fund. In case of difficult market conditions, this may take up to six months.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?***

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. The Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

Other investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures ("**Other Investments**").

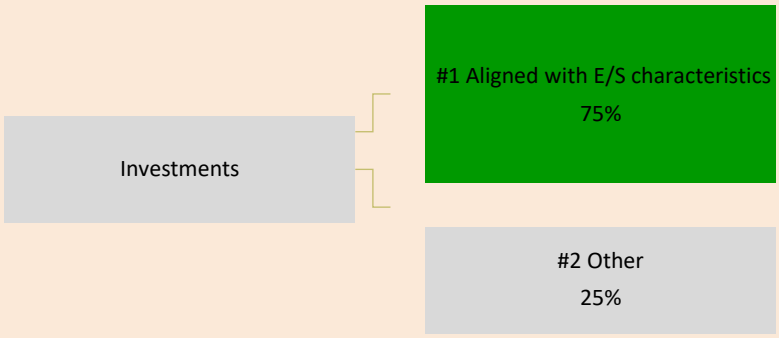
Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

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.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

  Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?**

  ☐ Yes

  ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

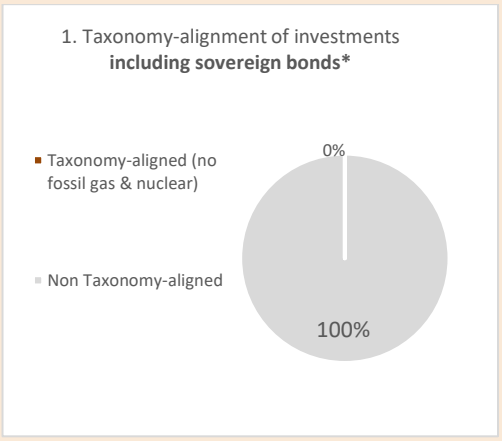
  ☒ No

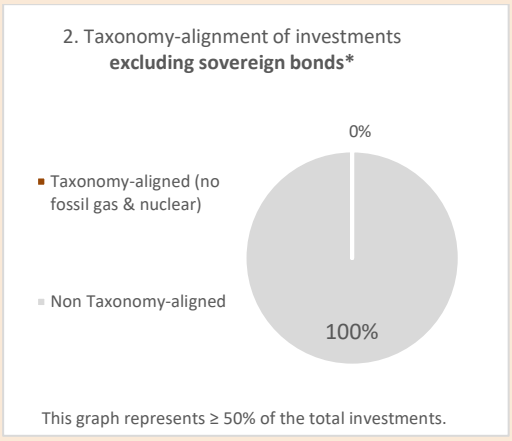
[4] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of "Other Investments" (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures ("**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

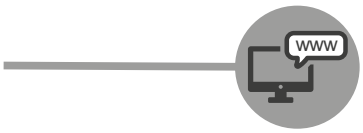
Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-DGB

III. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EURO GOVERNMENT BOND FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with a robust ongoing performance while at the same time giving due consideration to the liquidity of the underlying assets.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by investing in transferable securities in the form of European fixed and floating rate debt securities. The core of the Sub-Fund is largely invested in European government bonds, however the Sub-Fund may also have exposure to corporate bonds, cash and money market instruments in accordance with the applicable investment restrictions. The Sub-Fund is actively managed and covers the entire maturity spectrum.

The Sub-Fund aims to achieve the investment objective by active allocation decisions and enhancing performance with a duration-overlay strategy:

i. **Active allocation decisions:** Both opportunistic and quantitative model-based investment decisions to seek the most promising country, sector and to a lesser extent curve positioning that provides the best risk/return profile within the current market environment.

ii. **Duration-overlay strategy:** This strategy is being applied using a quantitative model to steer the Sub-Fund's overall duration exposure with liquid financial futures. The overlay strategy aims to decrease the Sub-Fund's duration exposure in environment of rising yields, while increasing its duration in environments of falling yields.

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG.

The Investment Manager holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of

the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011). The Investment Manager was incorporated in 1998. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group. The Investment Manager is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund aims to meet its investment objective by primarily investing in a carefully selected and diverse range of European fixed and floating rate debt securities and fixed income futures.

The Sub-Fund will primarily invest, directly or indirectly, in eligible debt securities denominated in Euros that are issued by governments or other governmental entities in Europe.

The Sub-Fund may also have exposure to other debt securities denominated in other currencies.

Fixed and floating rate debt securities, money market instruments, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held without limit where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The use of a number of instruments, such as derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Interest Rate Derivatives including futures and options are used to implement the duration-overlay strategy for additional income. The strategy either hedges or extends the Sub-Fund's interest rate exposure.

Transferable securities or money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by any of the following States, i.e. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Canada, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the United States, may represent more than 35% of the Sub-Fund's assets provided investments are made in at least six different issues of the same issuer and, securities from any single issue may not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's total assets.

Foreign exchange derivatives including, but not limited to, forwards and futures are used primarily to hedge foreign currency securities. However, the Sub-Fund may from time to time trade FX in order to add value in the Sub-Fund.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager has all discretion with respect to the composition of the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio without any constraints by any benchmark.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Income Securities Risk
- Default Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Risk relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Leverage Risk
- Currency Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is EUR.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	0.75%	100	100	100
A2	0.55%	100	100	100
B	0.40%	100	100	100
E	0.20%	100	100	100
I	0.40%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.40%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with bond investments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to European fixed interest securities and are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EURO GOVERNMENT BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 54930062VRQGKMUYX312

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 ___% 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 Sub-Fund invests in sovereign and/or corporate issuers and will promote the following environmental and social characteristics:

- **Positive environmental outcomes.** The Sub-Fund will seek to invest in issuers which make a positive contribution to the environment. Examples of criteria considered are:
  - Corporate issuers: energy and climate, water and sewage, waste and biodiversity and land-use change, amongst other areas.
  - Sovereign issuers: greenhouse gas emissions, water and biocapacity, amongst other areas.
- **Positive social outcomes.** The Sub-Fund will seek to invest in issuers which make a positive contribution to society. Examples of criteria considered are:
  - Corporate issuers: corporate citizenship, human rights, employee health and safety and equal opportunities, amongst other areas.
  - Sovereign issuers: health, poverty, democratic freedom and education, amongst other areas.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager has engaged an external consultant, rfu research GmbH ("RFU"), to assist with the Sub-Fund's attainment of the environmental and social characteristics it intends to promote.

The RFU Sustainability Model incorporates over 100 criteria, made up of around 400 indicators in its environmental, social and governance ("ESG") analysis which results in a rating. The RFU ratings are used by the Investment Manager as sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and are reviewed at least biannually.

- ***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?***

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

- ***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?***

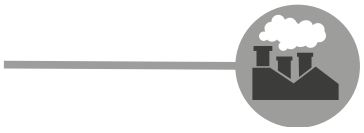
Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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.

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, _____

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the issuer and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by investing in transferable securities in the form of European fixed and floating rate debt securities. The core of the Sub-Fund is largely invested in European government bonds, however the Sub-Fund may also have exposure to corporate bonds, cash and money market instruments in accordance with the applicable investment restrictions.

Stewardship Approach

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in sovereign bonds and therefore the potential for the Investment Manager to engage with issuers is limited. When making investments in corporate issuers, the Investment Manager may use engagement as a way of improving and promoting the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy employs binding elements consisting of several layers of screening and analysis to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes:

1. Screening based on ratings provided by RFU using the RFU Sustainability Model;
2. Exclusion screen to identify those issuers which may harm environmental or social objectives;
3. ESG integrated fundamental analysis.

RFU Sustainability Model

RFU's process is (i) first, to apply exclusion screens of certain activities, sectors and practices that are incompatible with sustainability principles and (ii) second, to apply further ESG criteria using a stakeholder model (stakeholders consisting of employees, society, customers, market partners, investors and the environment) which is supplemented by a value chain analysis of the products and services.

Through applying the exclusion screens applicable in the first stage of RFU's proprietary ESG ratings system, the RFU Sustainability Model, RFU will first identify the following types of company, which the Investment Manager will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Sub- Fund does not invest in:

(a) companies directly involved in
   i. the production or distribution of weapons;
   ii. nuclear energy;
   iii. energy deriving from fossil fuels;
   iv. addictive drugs;
   v. genome technology; or
   vi. gambling; or

(b) companies with evidence of
   i. severe violations of human or labour rights;
   ii. business malpractices; or
   iii. significant environmental damage.

The RFU Sustainability Model also applies exclusion criteria for countries, in respect of which the Investment Manager will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Sub-Fund does not invest in countries:

(a) executing the death sentence;
(b) being categorised as "not free" according to the Freedom House Index;
(c) having a defence budget higher than 4% of GDP;
(d) involved in offensive warfare;
(e) owing nuclear weapons;
(f) with a share of nuclear power exceeding 50% or expanding by more than 10%;
(g) with an insufficient climate policy;
(h) with low human rights standards;
(i) with a Corruption Perception Index below 30; or
(j) not participating in the Biodiversity Convention.

The second step of the RFU Sustainability Model considers the impact of each potential corporate or sovereign issuer on various stakeholder groups (as detailed above) across various aspects of the issuer (such as their principles, strategies, management systems and activities) and uses this information to assess the issuer against roughly 100 criteria, comprised of around 400 different indicators. This process produces an overall score from -10 to +10, which is then translated into a rating category for each potential issuer, being "Qualified", "Medium Profile", "Low Profile" or "Excluded".

The Investment Manager will only invest in issuers which have been assigned the highest rating categories of "Qualified" or "Medium Profile" by RFU. Issuers will be reviewed bi-annually against the foregoing process and the Investment Manager may seek to divest from any issuer whose rating worsens.

Exclusion Screen

In addition to the exclusion screen performed by RFU, the Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of issuer, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

(a) companies:

- that are involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production or distribution of such weapons);
- whose armaments sales, according to the peace research institute SIPRI, have averaged over USD 10 billion over the past three years or with net revenue of more than 10% from the production and/or distribution of military hardware;
- with at least 10 nuclear reactors;
- whose active nuclear power plants have a nominal output of over 10 GW;
- which are leading agrochemical engineering companies, measured by absolute importance;
- whose potential CO2 emissions amount to more than 20 million gigatons of CO2;
- with net revenue of more than 5% from the production of tobacco;
- who, themselves or through entities they control, are primarily involved in extracting coal, and/or refining coal for fuel or which have net revenue of more than 30% from the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal); and
- that are flagged for serious violation of the UN Global Compact based on data from third party data providers, without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager

applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

(b) sovereigns:

- whose military budgets, according to the peace research institute SIPRI, have averaged over 4.5% of GDP over the past three years;
- with the world's lowest standards in terms of democracy and human rights, measured by the Freedom House Index as having an index value of over 6 (on the scale up to 7) on average over the last three years or nations with serious violations of democratic and human rights which have a status of "Not free" based on the Freedom House Index;
- which, according to Amnesty International, have executed more than one death penalty per million inhabitants on average over the past three years.

Net revenue is based on reported company revenues (where available) or, where revenues are not reported, based on estimated revenues as estimated by the Investment Manager's third-party providers.

The Investment Manager may amend the exclusion screen or apply additional exclusions as it deems appropriate. Issuers will be reviewed daily against the foregoing exclusion categories and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any issuer that is found to fall within any such category.

The RFU screening and exclusion screening have the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 25%, based on the market value of investments.

The exclusion screen is a proprietary screen. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screen. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

Fundamental analysis

Following the RFU process, the Investment Manager may apply further ESG analysis, including consideration of ESG factors and sustainability risks and opportunities, into the overall evaluation of all remaining issuers in the investment universe.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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.

The RFU Sustainability Model incorporates an assessment of the governance practices of potential investee companies, as the ratings methodology considers, amongst other things, impacts on stakeholders, as well as the principles, strategies and management systems of the company.

Furthermore, the Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management and staff remuneration structures, employee relations and tax compliance practices. Due diligence is performed to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

The Investment Manager also has a policy for assessing the governance practices of sovereign issuers which considers the following governance factors relevant to sovereigns:

- Control of corruption
- Government effectiveness
- Political stability and absence of violence
- Regulatory quality
- Rule of law
- Voice and accountability
- Ease of doing business.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. Such other investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, and (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund ("**Other Investments**").

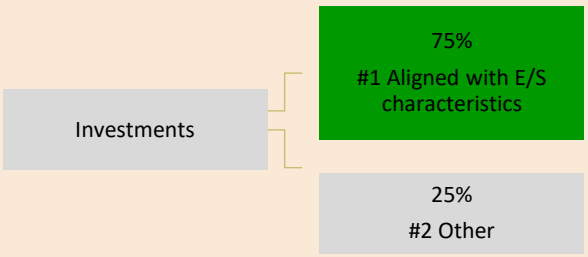
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

  Not applicable - the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

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.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*[5]*?***

  ☐ Yes

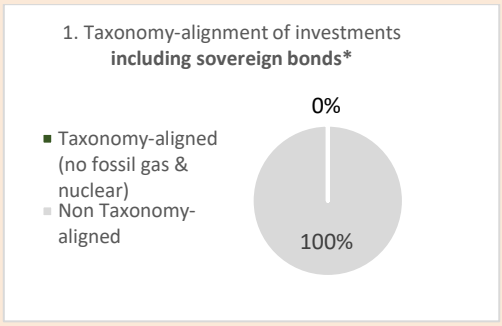
  ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

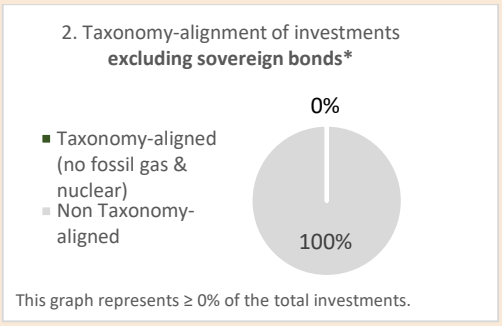
  ☒ No

[5] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – 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.

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.

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of "Other Investments" included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, and (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund ("Other Investments").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EUROGB

IV. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with a return that captures the potential growth and income of global convertible bonds.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in convertible bonds issued by corporate bodies, governments and other governmental entities in developed markets. To a lesser extent the Sub-Fund may also invest in equities, bonds, cash, listed futures and eligible exchange traded funds ("ETFs") to enhance liquidity.

The Sub-Fund aims to achieve the investment objective by mobilising three skill sets to select and weight convertible bonds within the portfolio and generate returns:

i. **Sector and country rotation:** Opportunistic approach to investing in global convertible bond markets that provide the targeted risk/return profile depending on market conditions.

ii. **Security selection:** Identification of eligible securities based on detailed credit analysis. This analysis also focuses on the issuer's strength to further increase the equity price and as a consequence the equity part of the convertible bond.

iii. **Option valuation:** The aim is to utilise opportunities of possible mispricing regarding the option part of the convertible bond and as a result enhance the risk/return profile.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

Sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decisions of the Sub-Investment Manager for the Sub-Fund and will be taken into account throughout the investment process in accordance with the Sub-Investment Manager's investment process.

The Sub-Investment Manager's investment team is supported in its application of the ESG framework by the Sub-Investment Manager's management team and compliance team, who periodically review the investment team's application of its investment process, including the incorporation of ESG considerations.

Inherent to the Sub-Investment Manager's investment team's identification and assessment of securities is an in-depth fundamental and technical analysis including a review of economic, competitive, and other factors that may influence future revenues and earnings of the issuer of the securities. Sustainability risks that have been identified as material are included as part of this analysis.

The likely impacts of a sustainability risk may vary considerably based on other risk factors, the industry at issue or other key characteristics of an asset. A sustainability risk, if it were to materialise, could have a negative impact up to and including a total loss of the value of the asset, and therefore would have a negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. However, there may be certain circumstances where other characteristics of the asset could nonetheless lead to a positive impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, such as strong performance within its sector, positive market commentary or other factors that would improve the value of the asset.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG.

The Investment Manager holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011).

The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group. The Investment Manager was incorporated in 1998. The Investment Manager is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Sand Grove Capital Management LLP (the "Sub-Investment Manager"). The Sub-Investment Manager has the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager.

Sand Grove Capital Management LLP is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. OC394221) and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA No. 629106) and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of Sand Grove Capital Management LLP is at:

1 Great Cumberland Place London W1H 7AL, United Kingdom

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in a carefully selected and diverse range of global convertible bonds.

The Sub-Fund will invest, directly or indirectly, in eligible equities, debt securities, convertible securities and similar credit based securities issued by corporate bodies, governments or other governmental entities on a global basis with a focus on developed markets issuers.

Fixed and floating rate debt securities, convertible securities, money market instruments, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held without limit where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Managers. The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally

unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

In addition, foreign exchange derivatives including, but not limited to, forwards and futures are also used primarily to hedge foreign currency securities.

In principle, the Sub-Fund will be managed as fully hedged against foreign currency exposure, but the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Managers will have some discretion in managing FX risk and may from time to time trade FX in order to add value to the Sub-Fund. However, FX trading will not be a primary source of alpha.

Financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, futures are used to either gain exposure or partially hedge exposure to specific assets such as, but not limited to, equity indices and parts of the maturity spectrum of certain bond markets.

Transferable securities or money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by any of the following States, i.e. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Canada, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the United States, may represent more than 35% of the Sub-Fund's assets provided investments are made in at least six different issues of the same issuer and, securities from any single issue may not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's total assets.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund uses as benchmark and reference portfolio the Refinitiv Global Focus EUR Hedged Index (previously named Thomson Reuters Global Focus EUR Hedged Index). As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Income Securities Risk
- Default Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Convertible Bonds and Hybrid Security Risk
- Risk relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Leverage Risk
- Currency Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is EUR.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	2.05%	100	100	100
A2	1.45%	100	100	100
B	1.05%	100	100	100
E	0.35%	100	100	100
I	1.05%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	1.05%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.65%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with convertible bond investments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to global convertible bonds and are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 54930066LF6NCOHUGR51

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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 ___% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund will promote environmental and social characteristics by seeking to invest in companies aligned with one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (the "**UNGC**"), which are:

Human rights

1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
5. the effective abolition of child labour; and
6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-corruption

10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The Sub-Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager analyses and monitors the indicators set out below to measure the extent to which individual investments contribute to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, by promoting the principles of the UNGC. As such, target investments scoring positively on a minimum of four of these indicators are considered to be positively promoting the UNGC principles. Target investments scoring positively on fewer than four of these indicators are not considered to fulfil this aim and can therefore only be included in the portfolio as part of the Sub-Fund's "Other investments".

Sustainability indicator:

- an emissions reduction target[6]
- a waste reduction policy[7]
- a Water reduction policy[8]
- a Human rights policy
- adherence to the International Labour Organization standards, e.g. modern slavery statement, health & safety policy, or equal opportunities policy
- a Diversity and inclusion policy[9]
- an Anti-bribery policy

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the environmental and social characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

---

6 To be considered as aligned with the environmental principles of the UNGC, the emissions reduction target must incorporate a commitment to accurate measurement and reporting of appropriate metrics (e.g. GHG emissions), as well as reduction over a moderate timeframe.

7 To be considered as aligned with the environmental principles of the UNGC, the waste reduction policy must incorporate a commitment to accurate measurement and reporting of appropriate metrics (e.g. metric tons of waste per $m of revenue, percentage of waste that is recycled), as well as reduction of waste over a moderate timeframe.

8 To be considered as aligned with the environmental principles of the UNGC, the water reduction policy must incorporate a commitment to accurate measurement and reporting of appropriate metrics (e.g. cubic metres of water used per $m of revenue, percentage of water that is recycled), as well as reduction of water use or emissions over a moderate timeframe.

9 To be considered as aligned with the human and labour rights principles of the UNGC, these policies must reflect a commitment to accurate reporting of employee gender attributes at the management and Board level as well as steps being taken to promote fair remuneration/mitigation of any gender pay discrepancies.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments**.**

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, _____

☐ No

The Sub-Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Sub-Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data with the Sub-Investment Manager and collectively identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts.

For example, the Sub-Investment Manager may take into account the principal adverse impact data when making investment decisions (see further detail on the integration of principal adverse impacts indicators into the investment process below) and may use it as a basis for prioritizing which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out quarterly.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

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 Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes is (i) first, to apply exclusion screens of certain activities, sectors and practices that are incompatible with sustainability principles and (ii) second, to apply further ESG positive screening criteria using fundamental analysis.

1. Exclusion screen

The Sub-Investment Manager will apply an exclusion screen (the "**Exclusion Screen**") to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm environmental or social objectives:

(a) companies which derive any revenue from the production, processing or distribution of tobacco products;

(b) companies which derive more than 10% of their gross revenue from adult entertainment or gambling;

(c) companies which derive more than 30% of their gross revenue from the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal);

(d) companies which derive more than 10% of their gross revenue from the production of military hardware;

(e) companies which derive any revenue from the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons; and

(f) companies that are flagged for serious violation of the UNGC based on third party data providers, without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Sub-Investment Manager applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

Gross revenue is based on reported company revenues (where available) or, where revenues are not reported, based on estimated revenues as estimated by the Sub-Investment Manager's third-party providers.

The exclusion screen is performed by the Sub-Investment Manager based on its own proprietary analysis of company business, revenue breakdowns and with reference to data provided by third party ESG data providers, with the exception of the tobacco exclusion screen which is based solely on data provided by a third party ESG data provider.

These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Sub-Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

The exclusion screening has the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 5-10%, based on number of issuers.

2. Positive screening and fundamental analysis

The Sub-Investment Manager performs positive screening for alignment with the UNGC through fundamental analysis using third-party data, including the analysis of whether potential investee companies are signatories of the UNGC.

In addition, the Sub-Investment Manager analyses and monitors the sustainability indicators to measure the extent to which individual investments are aligned with one or more principles of the UNGC. The Sub-Investment Manager applies a proprietary scoring process whereby the sustainability indicators are assigned points for positive satisfaction. Positive scores across a minimum of four of the sustainability indicators are considered to be aligned with the UNGC. Target investments scoring positively on fewer than four of the sustainability indicators are not considered to be aligned with the UNGC and can therefore only be included in the portfolio as part of the Sub-Fund's "Other Investments".

The Sub-Investment Manager uses third party analysis and reporting tools to complement its own proprietary analysis in order to assess each potential and existing holding against each of the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts (PAIs) outlined in Table 1 of Annex I of the regulatory technical standards relating to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. PAIs which are flagged by the third party provider are reviewed by the Sub-Investment Manager.

For companies where the third party provider determines there is not enough data to consider the company against the PAI indicator, the Sub-Investment Manager performs additional analysis on the issuer to ascertain whether there is more data available and not being considered by the third party provider which is relevant to the particular metric and it may judge that a company is not having any adverse impact on this basis.

Where a company is flagged for possible adverse impact, the Sub-Investment Manager will look at the extent of the company's adverse impact and what mitigating actions are planned or have been taken.

For example, if a company is flagged as having high levels of hazardous waste the Sub-Investment Manager would check to see this was not associated with doing significant harm, i.e. it would confirm suitable waste management/recycling/reduction policies and targets are in place. If the Sub-Investment Manager considers those adverse impacts to be unresolved or doing significant harm to environmental objectives, the company would be excluded from consideration as a potential investment.

The Sub-Investment Manager requires potential investments to score positively on at least four of the sustainability indicators AND to comply with the Sub-Investment Manager's PAI requirements in order to consider them aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Investment Manager performs an assessment of the PAIs pre-investment and post-investment monitors the PAIs on a quarterly basis.

The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager may refine and amend their investment processes from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used in the investment selection process for the Sub-Fund are as follows:

- The Exclusion Screen explained in the section above.
- The requirement for potential investments to score positively on at least four of the sustainability indicators (as explained in the section above) and to comply with the Sub-Investment Manager's PAI requirements in order to be considered as aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. Companies not complying with this requirement will still be eligible but investment therein will be limited by

the 25% maximum limit of investment in "Other Investments" as explained in section "What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?".

- The exclusion for investment of companies being flagged for possible adverse impact (as explained in the section above) which are considered by the Sub-Investment Manager as to be unresolved or as doing significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment.

On a quarterly basis, the Sub-Investment Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager's sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies.

This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Sub-Investment Manager and the Investment Manager's sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund will invest at least 75% of its portfolio in investments which are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other Investment" in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

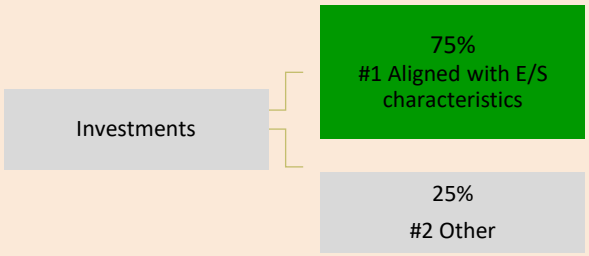
Other investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures ("**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Sub-Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-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.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*[10]*?***

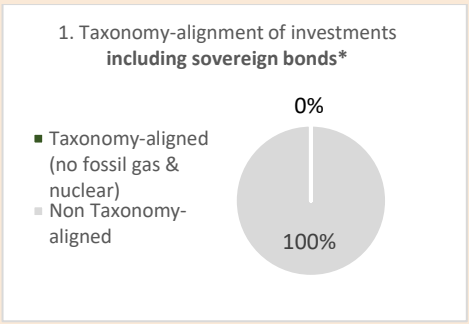
☐ Yes

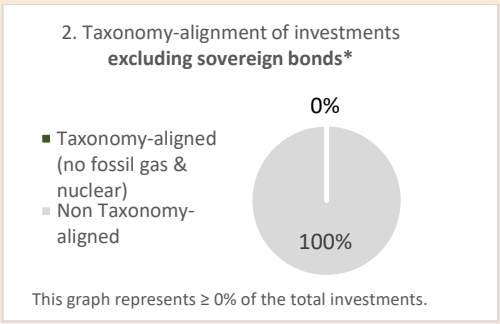
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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.

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*

[10] 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 objectives – 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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As set out above, the proportion of Other Investments included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Sub-Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-GC

V. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with a long-term capital appreciation by investing in securities in emerging markets.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in a carefully selected and diverse range of transferable securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

The Investment Manager believes that although market price and intrinsic business value are positively correlated in the long run, short-term divergences can emerge. The Sub-Fund seeks to take advantage of these divergences through a fundamental, bottom-up approach. The Sub-Fund invests in securities of companies with sustainable franchises when they are trading at a discount to the Investment Manager's intrinsic value estimate for that security.

The Sub-Fund defines sustainable franchises as those companies with potential to earn excess returns above their cost of capital over the long-term. Sustainability analysis involves identification of a company's source of competitive advantage and the ability of its management to maximise its return potential. The Investment Manager prefers companies with large market opportunities in which to deploy capital, providing opportunities to grow faster than the overall economy.

Intrinsic value assessment is quantitatively determined through a variety of valuation methods including (i) discounted cash flow (i.e. a valuation method used based on estimating the future free cash flow of a company and discounting them to arrive at a present value), (ii) replacement cost (i.e. a valuation method which assesses the amount an entity would have to pay to replace an asset), (iii) private market transaction (i.e. a valuation technique that attempts to value a company through what it, or a part of it, would be worth through the private market) and (iv) multiples analysis (i.e. a valuation technique that compares varying financial metrics, such as price-to-earnings, across different companies).

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 6.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day; however, this Sub-Fund may also be closed on other days when markets or exchanges on which a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's investments is traded are closed. A list of expected non-Dealing Days for this Sub-Fund is available at the registered office of the Company upon request and on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net asset will be in investments of issuers of emerging market countries. The Sub-Fund invests primarily in a broad range of equity securities of companies located in emerging market countries. The Sub-Fund may also invest in frontier markets. The Sub-Fund may invest in companies of any size and may invest more than 25% of its net assets in the securities of issuers located in the same country.

Although the Sub-Fund invests primarily in companies from emerging market countries, the Sub-Fund will also invest in companies that are not in emerging market countries: (1) if the Investment Manager believes that the performance of a company or its industry will be influenced by opportunities in emerging market countries; (2) to maintain exposure to industry segments where the Investment Manager believes there are not satisfactory investment opportunities in emerging market countries; and (3) if the Investment Manager believes there is the potential for significant benefit to the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in ordinary shares or common stock, ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, preferred stocks, convertible securities, convertible preferred stocks, participation notes, initial public offerings and warrants of issuers of emerging markets. Investments in warrants shall not comprise more than 5% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest indirectly in such securities for investment purposes through the use of any combination of the financial derivative instruments such as options, futures, and forward currency exchange contracts. The Sub-Fund may be leveraged up to 30% of its net assets as a result of its use of such derivative instruments.

For the purpose of gaining exposure to shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in REITs. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS or other UCIs.

Money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in fixed income securities issued by companies in emerging market countries or by foreign governments, their agents, instrumentalities, or political sub-divisions; the Sub-Fund, however, does not anticipate

investing, on a regular basis, more than 10% of its net assets in such fixed income securities. The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are denominated in the currencies of emerging market countries, including high yield, high-risk fixed income securities for up to 5% of its net assets.

Financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, futures are used to either gain exposure or partially hedge exposure to specific assets such as, but not limited to, equity indices and parts of the maturity spectrum of certain bond markets.

The Sub-Fund uses as benchmark and reference portfolio the MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return Index. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets. In particular, as the Sub-Fund may invest in shares listed on PRC Stock Exchanges through the Stock Connect, investors should take note of the description of the specific risks in relation thereto in sub-section "10.3 The Stock Connect Risks".

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Small- and Mid-Cap Companies Risk
- Country Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Performance Risk
- Investment Fund Risk
- Real Estate Risk
- Investments in REITs
- Leverage Risk
- Currency Risk
- Income Securities Risk
- Default Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Convertible Bonds and Hybrid Security Risk

- Initial Public Offerings

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.70%	100	100	100
A2	0.85%	100	100	100
A3	0.70%	100	100	100
E	0.47%	100	100	100
I	0.85%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.70%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I3	0.40%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.60%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	zero	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Y	0.85%	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Z	0.85%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to emerging markets and who are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector, who are seeking long-term capital appreciation, have a long-term investment horizon, are willing to accept a high level of volatility and are willing to invest through a complete market cycle. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily lead to substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

VI. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA US LARGE CAP VALUE FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with long-term capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related securities of US issuers (mainly large cap).

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will aims to meet the investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets in a well-diversified portfolio of US equity and equity-related securities of large sized issuers that, at the time of investment, have a market capitalisation within the range of market capitalisation of companies in the Russell 1000® Value Index, which the Investment Manager believes have long-term capital appreciation potential.

The Investment Manager will research individual companies and analyse economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities that it believes are the best investments for the Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager will take a disciplined approach to investing, combining investment strategies and risk management techniques that it believes can help investors meet their investment objective. The Investment Manager follows a value-oriented investment philosophy in selecting stocks for the Sub-Fund using a research-intensive approach that considers factors such as: a security price that reflects a market valuation that is judged to be below the estimated present or future value of the company; favourable earnings prospects and dividend yield potential; the financial condition of the issuer; and various qualitative factors.

In relation to the types of eligible assets in which the Sub-Fund may invest, please refer to section 5 below.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 6.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The securities in which the Sub-Fund will invest shall include, but not be limited to, ordinary shares or common stock, REITs, ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, preferred stocks, convertible shares, convertible preferred stocks, initial public offerings and warrants (provided that investments in warrants shall not comprise more than 5% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund). The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-US companies directly, or indirectly through ADRs, GDRs, or EDRs.

The Sub-Fund may also invest indirectly in such securities for investment purposes through the use of financial derivative instruments, such as options and futures. The Sub-Fund may be leveraged up to 30% of its net assets as a result of its use of such derivative instruments.

The securities will principally be listed, traded, or dealt in on a Regulated Market in the US, although up to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund may be invested in the securities of non- US issuers at any one time whose securities will be listed, traded, or dealt in on any Regulated Market in a member state of the OECD.

Money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager has all discretion with respect to the composition of the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio without any constraints by any benchmark.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations".

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Limited Number of Securities Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Performance Risk
- Leverage Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Real Estate Industry Risk
- Investments in REITs
- Initial Public Offerings

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.35%	100	100	100
A2	0.85%	100	100	100
E	0.30%	100	100	100
I	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

Investment in the Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who are seeking long-term total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation, have a long-term investment horizon, are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility, and are willing to invest through a complete market cycle. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily lead to substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

VII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA SUPRANATIONAL EMERGING MARKETS LC BOND FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund seeks to provide Shareholders with current income and the potential for medium to long term capital appreciation.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by:

- investing primarily in bonds and/or securitised debt instruments that are issued or guaranteed by supranational agencies. These instruments are primarily denominated in local currencies from emerging countries. To a lesser extent, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other bonds and/or other securitised debt instruments, money market instruments, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset when the Investment Manager expects returns from those securities to contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Sub-Fund and/or to enhance liquidity;
- analysing interest rate, currency, and other macroeconomic trends to identify countries and/or geographic regions that appear likely to offer the best risk-adjusted returns;
- using a combination of overall market analysis and analysis of individual securities, including technical, fundamental and credit analysis, to identify those bonds that offer the potential for attractive income and may benefit from increases in the value of their currencies. The Investment Manager then combines these securities to create a well-diversified portfolio.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG.

The Investment Manager holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011). The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The Investment Manager is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Investment Management Advisers ("NIMA") and Nomura Asset Management UK Ltd ("NAM UK") (collectively, the "Sub-Investment Managers"). The Sub-Investment Managers have the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Investment Managers are part of the Nomura Group.

NIMA is a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The registered office of NIMA is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America.

NAM UK is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 01859421, Firm Reference No. 122703) and was established on 29 October 1984. NAM UK is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of NAM UK is at:

1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB,
United Kingdom

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund aims to meet its investment objective by primarily investing in a carefully selected and diverse range of bonds and/or other securitised debt instruments, such as but not limited to normal emerging markets FX denominated bonds, dual currency emerging markets bonds, synthetic emerging markets local currency bonds, and bank issued emerging markets currency linked bonds that are denominated in a local currency from emerging markets countries. This includes dual-currency bonds, where one of the currencies is an emerging market local currency. The issuers of those instruments primarily will be supranational agencies such as The European Investment Bank, The InterAmerican Development Bank, or the International Finance Corporation. Those issuers usually offer very high credit quality.

The use of a number of instruments, such as derivatives, may give rise to leverage up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau ("KFW"), the European Investment Bank ("EIB"), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD"), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("IBRD"), the InterAmerican Development Bank ("IADB"), the International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), the Asian Development Bank ("ADB"), Nordic Investment Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank ("AIIB") and the African Development Bank ("AFDB") may be acquired for more than 35% of the Sub-Fund assets, provided the investment is made in at least six different issues, with the investment in a single issue not exceeding 30% of Sub-Fund assets.

Financial derivative instruments can be used for efficient portfolio management and for hedging purposes. This may increase the risk of loss for the assets held in the Sub-Fund, at least temporarily.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in Chinese bonds through the China Bond Connect ("Bond Connect").

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in UCITS and other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund uses the JPM Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified as a performance reference benchmark. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Currency Risk

- Liquidity risk
- Income Securities Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Concentration Risk
- Credit Risk
- Political Risk
- Country Risk
- Default Risk
- Leverage Risk
- Bond Connect Risk
- Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is EUR.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.40%	100	100	100
A2	0.70%	100	100	100
B	1.05%	100	100	100
E	0.35%	100	100	100
I	0.70%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.65%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.60%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with debt instruments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to debt instruments denominated in a local

currency from emerging countries, are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector, who are seeking long-term capital appreciation, have a long-term investment horizon and are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily lead to substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA SUPRANATIONAL EMERGING MARKETS LC BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300ERELNU2SOA2U17

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 50% 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 Sub-Fund seeks to invest in bonds and/or securitised debt instruments that are issued or guaranteed by supranational agencies which contribute to the environmental or social characteristics outlined below (the "**E/S Characteristics**"):

- Alignment with at least one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**"). The 17 SDGs are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production

13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager has engaged an external consultant, rfu research GmbH ("RFU"), to assist with the Sub-Fund's attainment of the E/S Characteristics. As explained in further detail below, the RFU Sustainability Model incorporates over 100 criteria, made up of around 400 indicators in its ESG analysis which results in a rating.

To measure the attainment of the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund as set out in Section 1 above, the Investment Manager will use the following binding sustainability indicators:

- RFU rating
- Alignment with the SDGs
- Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions
- Carbon intensity

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 Sub-Fund will partially make sustainable investments as defined under SFDR that contribute to an environmental or social objective. To achieve this, the Sub-Fund will target investments that align with at least one of the SDGs and do no significant harm to environmental and social objectives (the "Sustainable Investment Goal").

More details on the methodology used by the Investment Manager to define sustainable investments can be found on the following website: https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMBOND.

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 Investment Manager implements the processes outlined below to ensure the sustainable investments do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

The Investment Manager will update its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Sustainable Investments will contribute to the E/S Characteristics and will do no significant harm ("**DNSH**") to environmental and social objectives. The Investment Manager considers relevant indicators for adverse impacts in Annex I of the RTS (which will include indicators applicable to supranationals and may include indicators applicable to corporates, as the Investment Manager sees fit), as well as other indicators it deems relevant, when assessing whether investments meet the definition of a Sustainable Investment under SFDR.

The Investment Manager has engaged RFU to assist with the Sub-Fund's attainment of the E/S Characteristics. RFU considers many indicators when assessing whether an issuer's activities and practices are incompatible with sustainability principles, as further outlined below. RFU's rating of an issuer is taken into consideration when assessing whether an investment does significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

The Investment Manager will also collect data on relevant indicators from third party data providers, publicly available data and information obtained directly from engagement with the issuers and will review the data to determine whether the relevant issuer does any significant harm to environmental or social objectives. The assessment undertaken by the Investment Manager is a qualitative assessment and each indicator will be considered in the context of the activities of the issuer and the jurisdiction in which it operates. Issuers found to have significant adverse impacts will fail the DNSH test and will be excluded from the investible universe.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

As part of the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager also considers whether issuers are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights ("**Minimum Safeguards**"). This is also a qualitative assessment which is performed taking a risk-based approach, focusing on those risks considered to be most material in the context of the activities of the issuer and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager takes into account both violations of the Minimum Safeguards and whether the issuer has due diligence policies in place to ensure compliance with the Minimum Safeguards. When performing its assessment, the Investment Manager considers whether the issuer's degree of alignment with the Minimum Safeguards is proportionate to its risk profile and size.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the issuer. The Investment Manager may also take into account additional indicators that are not listed in the RTS. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data. This process is carried out annually.

Note, as outlined above, the Investment Manager considers that the indicators specified as applicable for sovereign and supranational issuers in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS are not appropriate for investments in supranational issuers.

Relevant indicators for adverse impacts are also considered as part of the "do no significant harm" test for Sustainable Investments – see "*How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective*" above for more detail.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund will aim to promote the E/S Characteristics by primarily investing in bonds and/or securitised debt instruments that are issued or guaranteed by supranational agencies which are aligned with the SDGs.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the E/S Characteristics include screening and fundamental analysis:

1. ESG screening based on ratings provided by RFU using the RFU Sustainability Model;
2. Exclusion screening;
3. ESG integrated fundamental analysis.

ESG Screening using the RFU Sustainability Model

The Investment Manager has engaged RFU to assist with reducing the investible universe to those issuers which display certain ESG characteristics by using RFU's proprietary ESG ratings system, the RFU Sustainability Model.

RFU's process is (i) first, to apply exclusion screens of certain activities, sectors and practices that are incompatible with sustainability principles and (ii) second, to apply an ESG scoring process using a stakeholder model (stakeholders consisting of employees, society, customers, market partners, investors and the environment) which is supplemented by a value chain analysis of the products and services.

RFU Exclusion screens

Through applying the exclusion screens applicable in the first stage of RFU's process, RFU will first identify the following types of issuer, which the Investment Manager will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Sub-Fund does not invest in:

(a) issuers directly involved in any of the following:
   i. the production or distribution of weapons;
   ii. nuclear energy;
   iii. energy deriving from fossil fuels;
   iv. addictive drugs;
   v. genome technology; or
   vi. gambling; or
(b) issuers with evidence of any of the following:
   i. severe violations of human or labour rights;
   ii. business malpractices; or
   iii. significant environmental damage.

ESG scoring process

The second step of the RFU Sustainability Model considers the impact of each potential issuer on various stakeholder groups (as detailed above) across various aspects of the issuer (such as their principles, strategies, management systems and activities) and uses this information to assess the issuer against roughly 100 criteria, comprised of around 400 different indicators. This process produces an overall rating category for each potential issuer, being "Qualified", "Medium Profile", "Low Profile" or "Excluded".

The Investment Manager will only invest in issuers which have been assigned the highest rating categories of "Qualified" or "Medium Profile" by RFU. Issuers will be reviewed bi-annually against the foregoing process and the Investment Manager may seek to divest from any issuer whose rating worsens.

Exclusion Screening

In addition to the RFU screening, the Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following issuers, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

- nations with serious violations of democratic and human rights which have a status of "Not free" based on the Freedom House Index.

The exclusion screening has the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 20-30%, based on number of issuers.

The exclusion screen is a proprietary screen. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing issuers against the screen. These data providers determine involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If an issuer is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that issuer will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by issuer in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange

traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

Fundamental analysis

Following the RFU process, the Investment Manager will apply further ESG analysis on all of the issuers in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, including consideration of ESG factors, alignment with the SDGs and sustainability risks and opportunities, into the overall evaluation of all remaining issuers in the investment universe. The Investment Manager will only invest in issuers which demonstrate alignment with the SDGs. The Investment Manager further restricts the issuer universe based on transparency, ex-ante and ex-post compliance with SDGs on a project level and credit risks of the underlying financial institution. Potential concentration risks are also addressed.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The Sub-Fund commits to applying the ESG Screening using the RFU Sustainability Model, the exclusion screening and the Fundamental analysis outlined above which reduces the investible universe by at least 20% based on the number of issuers.

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?***

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund does not invest in corporate issuers and as such the good governance requirements under SFDR do not apply to the Sub-Fund however, the RFU Sustainability Model does consider governance indicators.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager will invest at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's assets in investments which are aligned with the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. Further, while the Sub-Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective, the Investment Manager will invest at least 50% of the Sub-Fund's assets in investments which are sustainable investments as defined under the SFDR. These percentages are calculated according to the market value of the investments.

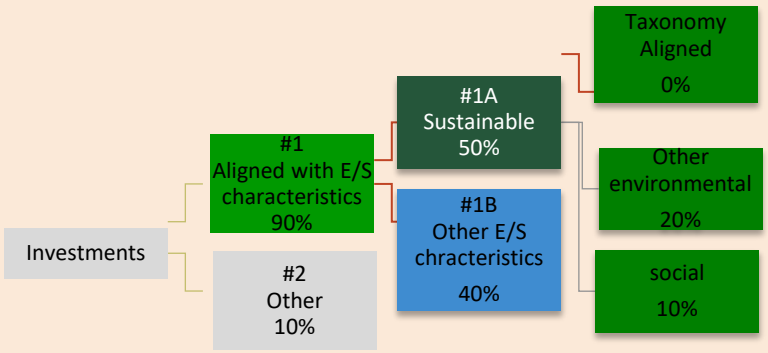
Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund) constitute up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. Such investments comprise (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, and (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management ("**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor 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

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain its E/S Characteristics.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

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.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[11]?

☐ Yes

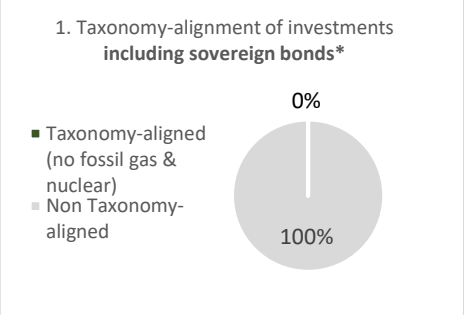
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

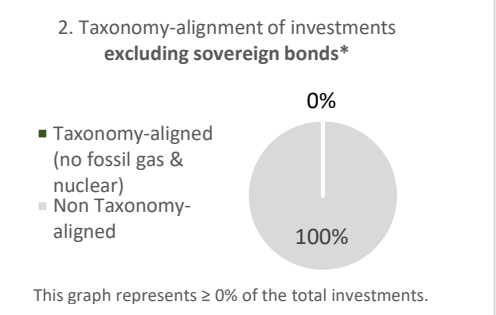
☒ No

11 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 objectives – 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.

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 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?

Not applicable.

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?

The Sub-Fund will invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's investments in sustainable investments which contribute to environmental objectives however which do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable activities under the EU Taxonomy.

This is a minimum commitment, and the Sub-Fund may make investments in excess of 20% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The proportion of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective will be reported annually in the Company's annual report.

The Sub-Fund makes investments in Sustainable Investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy because the Investment Manager does not take into account the EU Taxonomy in its management of the Sub-Fund. The reason for this is because the Sub-Fund invests in supranational debt and it is not possible to perform an assessment of the underlying projects financed by the issuers against the criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund will invest at least 10% of the Sub-Fund's investments in Sustainable Investments which contribute to social objectives. This is a minimum commitment, and the Sub-Fund may make investments in excess of 10% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The proportion of Sustainable Investments with a social objective will be reported annually in the Company's annual report.

What investments are included under "#2 Other ", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's investments which are not Sustainable Investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes and (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes. Other Investments will not contribute to an environmental or social objective and are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMBOND

VIII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ASSETS FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with capital appreciation, diversification, and inflation sensitivity utilising securities which are deemed to provide exposure to real assets.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to provide strong relative performance versus broad equity and fixed income markets during rising inflation environments. The approach is to invest in assets with linkages to general inflation and in sectors where supply and demand dynamics are expected to lead to localised inflation pressures. In pursuit of this investment strategy, the approach seeks to provide inflation-adjusted ("real") returns through income and capital appreciation.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG. The Investment Manager holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011). The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group. The Investment Manager was incorporated in 1998 and is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Investment Management Advisers ("NIMA"), Nomura Asset Management UK Ltd ("NAM UK") and Nomura Asset Management Australia Pty Limited ("Nomura Australia") (collectively, the "Sub-Investment Managers"). The Sub-Investment Managers have the ability

to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Investment Managers are part of the Nomura Group.

NIMA is a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The registered office of NIMA is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America.

NAM UK is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 01859421, Firm Reference No. 122703) and was established on 29 October 1984. NAM UK is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of NAM UK is at:

1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB,
United Kingdom

Nomura Australia is incorporated under the laws of Australia (Company No. 36 073 770 251) and was established on 9 May 2000. Nomura Australia is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of Nomura Australia is at:

Level 41 Governor Phillip Tower 1 Farrer Place, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in global natural resources equities, commodities equities, global real estate equities including REITs, global listed infrastructure equities, inflation-linked debt securities, investment grade and high yield bonds and structured products such as MBS, commercial MBS, non-agency ABS, residential ABS, commercial mortgage backed securities indices ("CMBX"), and CMOs. Investments in inflation-linked debt securities should, in aggregate, not exceed 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Exposure to global natural resources equities, commodities equities, global real estate equities (including REITs), global listed infrastructure equities should for each beforementioned sector not exceed 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Investments in investment grade and high yield bonds (excluding inflation-linked debt securities) should in total not exceed 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, it being understood that the Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in high yield bonds. Investment in structured products will normally in aggregate not exceed 15% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Under normal circumstances, at least 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in non-US securities, whereas investments of issuers located in emerging market countries will normally not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Sub-Fund will not invest in securities in "default" or which are "distressed" at the time of their purchase. The Sub-Fund may also invest in MLP units, Rule 144A securities (i.e. securities sold pursuant to SEC Rule 144A) and for up to 10% of its assets in eligible exchange traded funds ("ETFs").

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in exchange traded commodities ("ETCs") qualifying as eligible transferable securities. The Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset. The Sub-Fund will not be exposed to any physical commodities directly, nor enter into any contracts relating to physical commodities.

In response to unfavourable market conditions, the Sub-Fund may temporarily invest up to 10% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets or other high quality short-term instruments.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, options, futures contracts, forwards, treasury futures, and swaps (i.e. interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and, other eligible types of swaps, including (unfunded) total return swaps. Total return swaps will be used on a temporary basis only, depending on market opportunities and as deemed relevant by the Investment Manager to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objectives.

The underlying assets of such instruments will be those described in this Section 5 and the strategy will be in accordance with the strategy described in Section 2. Any counterparty for such transactions will be first class financial institutions specialised in these types of transactions, subject to prudential supervision and shall be approved by the Board of the Company.

The expected proportion of the net assets of the Sub-Fund that could be subject to total return swaps is 10%, subject to a maximum of 10% (based on the notional value of the assets).

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of the total portfolio in financial derivative instruments. The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments (including Treasury futures) for both hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager has all discretion with respect to the composition of the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio without any constraints by any benchmark.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund. Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets

- Country Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Currency Risk
- Real Estate Risk
- Investments in REITs
- Risks relating to the Infrastructure Sector
- General Risk in relation to Investments in MBS
- Investments in MBS, CMOs, SMRS and ARMS

- Collateralised Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs")
- Restricted Securities Risk
- Investments in Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") Units
- Commodities Risk
- High yield (junk bond) risk
- Restricted Securities Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above. A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.50%	100	100	100
A2	0.75%	100	100	100
A3	0.65%	100	100	100
E	0.42%	100	100	100
I	0.75%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.65%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.50%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.65%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available. Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with real assets investments including, but not limited to, investments in commodities and real estate equities, who have a long-term investment horizon and who are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this strategy. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ASSETS FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300Z782074N016Y48

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 ___% 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 Sub-Fund invests in securities which provide exposure to real assets and will promote the environmental and social characteristics outlined in any of the following United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals:

- no poverty (SDG 1)
- zero hunger (SDG 2)
- clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)
- affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)
- decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)
- industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)
- sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)
- responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
- climate action (SDG 13)
- life below water (14)
- life on land (SDG 15)
- peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)
- partnership for the goals (SDG 17)

(collectively, the "**SDGs**").

Please note that the Sub-Fund may invest in securities which promote at least one of the listed SDGs. However, the Sub-Fund may not necessarily promote every SDG listed.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

  The Investment Manager will use the sustainability indicator set out below to measure the attainment of the Sub-Fund's environmental and social characteristics:

  - Alignment of the securities to the SDGs

  The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with any of the SDGs may be reviewed more frequently.

- ***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?***

  Not applicable

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?***

  Not applicable

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, in the context of the activities of the investee company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in securities which are deemed to provide exposure to real assets and aims to provide strong relative performance versus broad equity and fixed income markets during rising inflation environments. The approach is to invest in assets with linkages to general inflation and in sectors where supply and demand dynamics are expected to lead to localised inflation pressures. In pursuit of this investment strategy, the approach seeks to provide inflation-adjusted ("real") returns through income and capital appreciation.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy employs binding elements consisting of several layers of screening and analysis to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes:

1. Exclusion screen to identify those companies which may harm environmental or social objectives;
2. SDG alignment assessment, which utilises a scoring process tied to a number of indicators used to measure SDG alignment and, where applicable, a qualitative assessment of SDG alignment;
3. Environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") integrated fundamental analysis to provide a qualitative overlay which assesses both financial and non-financial criteria.

Exclusion Screen

The Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

(a) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production or distribution of such weapons);

(b) companies with net revenue of more than 5% from the production of tobacco;

(c) companies who, themselves or through entities they control, are primarily involved in extracting coal, and/or refining coal for fuel or which have turnover of more than 30% from the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal); and

(d) companies that are flagged for serious violation of the UN Global Compact based on data from third party data providers, without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

Net revenue is based on reported company revenues (where available) or, where revenues are not reported, based on estimated revenues as estimated by the Investment Manager's third-party providers.

The Investment Manager will also identify sovereign issuers that do not meet the Sub-Fund's criteria and will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Sub-Fund does not invest in the following types of sovereigns:

(a) nations which, according to Amnesty International, have executed more than one death penalty per million inhabitants on average over the past three years; and

(b) nations with serious violations of democratic and human rights which have a status of "Not free" based on the Freedom House Index.

Companies and sovereigns will be continuously reviewed against the foregoing exclusion categories and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any company or sovereign that is found to fall within any such category.

The exclusion screen has the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 1 – 5%.

The exclusion screen is a proprietary screen. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screen. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does hold investments in exchange traded funds.

SDG Alignment Assessment

The Investment Manager screens for alignment with the SDGs. Issuers which have not been identified as being aligned to at least one of the SDGs or are found to do significant harm to any of the SDGs will not be included.

SDG Alignment Score

Each issuer will be assessed according to an SDG alignment score, based on indicators which cover the SDGs and hence a spectrum of ESG topics, for example microfinance, sustainable agricultural practices, gender diversity, renewable energy, revenue from developing countries, green transportation, green buildings, pollution and energy efficiency, amongst others. Issuers which obtain an SDG alignment score above a certain minimum threshold are determined to be suitable for investment by the Sub-Fund and no further analysis on SDG alignment is required. The investments are also assessed against certain metrics which indicate whether an investment is doing significant harm to any of the SDGs. Investments with scores below a certain threshold will not be included.

Qualitative Assessment

Issuers that score below the threshold will be considered for inclusion in the Sub-Fund's portfolio after a qualitative SDG assessment is prepared by a member of the Investment Manager's investment team. Such qualitative assessment produces an SDG profile, which provides evidence, with links to relevant data sources, of an issuer's alignment with the SDGs. These SDG profiles are reviewed and approved by a member of the Investment Manager's sustainability team in order for an issuer to meet the SDG alignment requirement.

At least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments will be aligned with at least one SDG.

Fundamental analysis

Following the exclusion screen and the SDG alignment assessment, the Investment Manager will apply further ESG analysis, including consideration of ESG factors and sustainability risks

and opportunities, into the overall evaluation of all remaining issuers in the investment universe.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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.

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party data providers which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which exhibit the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund ("**E/S Investments**") in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. This percentage is measured according to the market value of the investments.

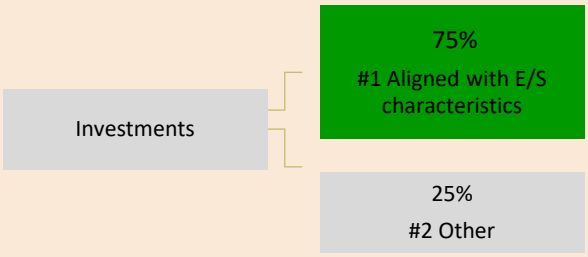
Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) will constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. Other investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures ("**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

The Investment Manager may use derivatives to attain the E/S characteristics it promotes though it is not expected that derivatives are the main asset classes use for this purpose. To the extent the Investment Manager uses derivatives to attain the E/S characteristics, it will apply the same investment strategy described above to the underlying issuer of the derivative.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

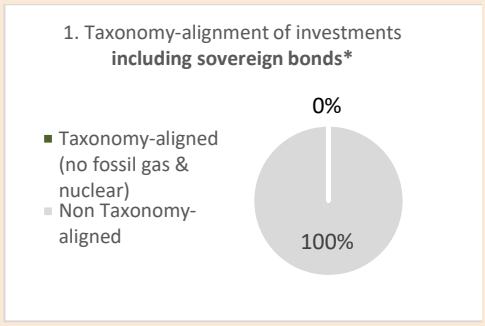
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*[12]*?***

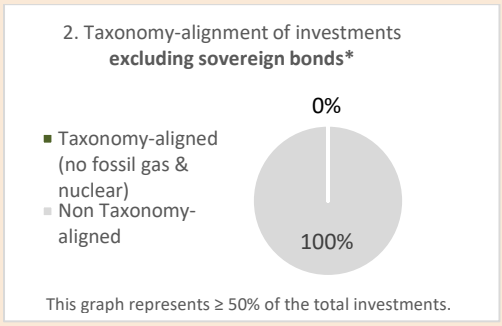
☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

[12] 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 objectives – 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.

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.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of Other Investments included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, (iii) securities which do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the environmental or social characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-GLRA

IX. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SELECT OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with an excess return over cash over the medium term.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by providing Shareholders with exposure to a diversified portfolio of emerging markets debt using a flexible approach that adapts to the prevailing market environment.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 6.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day; however, this Sub-Fund may also be closed on other days when markets or exchanges on which a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's investments is traded are closed. A list of expected non-Dealing Days for this Sub-Fund is available at the registered office of the Company upon request and on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG ("NIMAK") and Nomura Asset Management UK Ltd ("NAM UK") (collectively, the "Sub-Investment Managers"). The

Sub-Investment Managers have the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager.

NIMAK holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011).

NIMAK was incorporated in 1998 and is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of NIMAK is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

NAM UK is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 01859421, Firm Reference No. 122703) and was established on 29 October 1984. NAM UK is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of NAM UK is at:

1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB, United Kingdom.

The Sub-Investment Managers are part of the Nomura Group.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in emerging markets bonds and their derivatives, such as currency forwards and options. Futures are allowed for the purpose of duration management.

The Sub-Fund's investments in emerging markets securities may comprise unrated bonds, high yield bonds up to 100% of its net assets and distressed and/or defaulted bonds up to 10% of its net assets.

Investments in CoCo Bonds will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 25% of its net assets in a single emerging country.

Money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in Chinese bonds through the China Bond Connect ("Bond Connect").

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps, futures, currency options, local interest rate swaps, (funded and/or unfunded) total return swaps, deliverable and non-deliverable currency forwards and currency spots. Total return swaps will be used on a temporary basis only, depending on market opportunities and as deemed relevant by the Investment Manager to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective.

The underlying assets of such instruments will be those described in this Section 5 and the strategy will be in accordance with the strategy described in Section 2. Any counterparty for such transactions will be first class financial institutions specialised in these types of transactions, subject to prudential supervision and shall be approved by the Board of the Company.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for both hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management.

The expected proportion of the net assets of the Sub-Fund that could be subject to total return swaps is 10%, subject to a maximum of 25% (based on the notional value of the assets).

The Sub-Fund uses as a performance benchmark of the ICE BofAML Treasury Bill Indices in the respective currencies.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Country Risk
- Political Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Income Securities Risk
- Fixed Interest Securities
- High Yield (junk bond) Risk
- Default Risk
- Hedging Risk
- Currency Risk
- Convertible Contingent Bonds Risk
- Distressed Securities Risk
- Defaulted Debt Securities Risk
- Bond Connect Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)f

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.40%	100	100	100
A2	0.70%	100	100	100
E	0.40%	100	100	100
I	0.70%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.75%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.30%	75,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	zero	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Y	0.70%	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Z	0.70%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with debt instruments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to debt instruments from emerging countries, are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector, who are seeking capital protection while generating incomes, have a mid- and long-term investment horizon and are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SELECT OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300BOA5HNK1L2WH15

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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

- ☐ 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests in securities which provide exposure to emerging markets debt corporate and sovereign/quasi-sovereign issuers which make a positive contribution to the environment and/or society.

For corporates, the Investment Manager considers the presence and severity of environmental and social controversies and environmental policy in sectors with high GHG emissions. For sovereigns/quasi-sovereign, the Investment Manager uses a proprietary methodology to exclude issuers scoring in the bottom quartile based on certain ESG criteria.

Examples of the criteria considered are listed below:

- **Environmental:**
  - Carbon emissions (absolute level and trend)
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Energy management

- Water and wastewater management
- Waste and hazardous materials management

- **Social:**
  - Democracy and personal freedoms
  - Political stability
  - Control of corruption
  - Customer privacy and data security
  - Product quality and safety
  - Employee health and safety

The Sub-Fund uses the index ICE BofAML 0-3 Month Treasury Bill Index as a performance reference. However, this index is not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

SOVEREIGN / QUASI-SOVEREIGN ISSUERS

The Investment Manager's internally generated scores across each of the following indicators:

- C02 emissions per 1000 USD GDP
- C02 emissions per capita (ton)
- Environmental performance index
- Environmental sustainability
- Energy equity
- Democracy index
- Political rights
- Civil liberties
- Personal freedom
- Economic freedom
- Corruption perception index
- Control of corruption
- Government effectiveness
- Political stability and absence of violence
- Regulatory quality
- Rule of law
- Voice and accountability

The list of indicators may change over time to reflect data availability and appropriateness. Additional sustainability indicators may be used as new relevant data sources become available.

CORPORATE ISSUERS

- The presence of severe environmental and social controversies
- The quality of environmental policy for companies operating in sectors in which GHG emissions are a relevant sustainability indicator

Additional sustainability indicators may be used as appropriate depending on the activities or sector of any given investee company or as new relevant data sources become available.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the environmental and social characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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 Sub-Fund will make Sustainable Investments which align with at least one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**"):

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

More details on the methodology used by the Investment Manager to define sustainable investments can be found on the following website: https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMDSELECT

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 Investment Manager implements the processes outlined below to ensure the Sustainable Investments do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

The Investment Manager will update its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Sustainable Investments will contribute to at least one of the environmental or social objectives of the SDGs and will do no significant harm ("DNSH") to any other environmental and social objectives. The Investment Manager considers the indicators for adverse impacts applicable for corporates and sovereign issuers in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS when assessing whether potential investments meet the definition of a Sustainable Investment under SFDR. The Investment Manager will collect data on relevant indicators from third party data providers, public information sources as well as from engagement with the issuer when necessary and will review the data to determine whether the relevant issuer does any significant harm to environmental or social objectives. The assessment undertaken by the Investment Manager is a qualitative assessment and each indicator will be considered in the context of, in the case of corporate issuers, the activities of the issuer and the jurisdiction in which it operates or, in the case of sovereign issuers, the jurisdiction of the issuer and the level of economic development. Issuers found to have significant adverse impacts will fail the DNSH test and will be excluded from the investible universe.

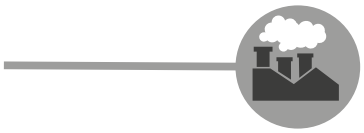
- — — *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

As part of the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager also considers whether potential or actual investee companies are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights ("Minimum Safeguards"). This is also a qualitative assessment which is performed taking a risk-based approach, focusing on those risks considered to be most material in the context of the activities of the issuer and the jurisdiction in which it operates. For corporates, the Investment Manager takes into account both violations of the Minimum Safeguards and whether the company has due diligence policies in place to ensure compliance with the Minimum Safeguards. When performing its assessment, the Investment Manager considers whether the company's degree of alignment with the Minimum Safeguards is proportionate to its risk profile and size. For sovereign issuers, the Investment Manager takes into account violations of the Minimum Safeguards with respect to human rights and bribery and corruption.

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, _____

☐ No

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the issuer. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritising which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Relevant indicators for adverse impacts from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS are also considered as part of the "do no significant harm" test for Sustainable Investments – see "*How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective"* above for more detail.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

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 Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes is to apply three separate exclusion screens (industry, sovereign/quasi-sovereign, corporate), as applicable, to all investments (except cash held for liquidity purposes). In the case of derivatives in corporate and sovereign issuers, the Investment Manager applies the same exclusion screens to their underlying securities.

Additionally, the Investment Manager will invest at least 10% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio in sustainable investments in accordance with the processes set out above - see "*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?*" above for more details.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the environmental and social characteristics is based on three exclusion screens (industry/corporate/sovereign), as detailed below, that are applied, as applicable, to all investments (except cash held for liquidity purposes) in the Sub-Fund:

Exclusion screen 1: Paris-aligned benchmark ("PAB")

The Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

(a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;

(b) companies involved in cultivation and production of tobacco;

(c) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from the exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;

(d) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;

(e) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;

(f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh; and

(g) companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as determined by the Investment Manager.

Exclusion screen 2: Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign

The Investment Manager also excludes the bottom quartile of sovereigns in its proprietary ESG rating system based on the sovereign sustainability indicators described above. The system incorporates three key principles:

(a) Social and governance scores for sovereigns/quasi-sovereigns are adjusted for the level of development measured by GDP per capita;

(b) In addition to the absolute ESG score achieved by each sovereign issuer, the trajectory of such score over time is also considered; and

(c) Environmental criteria for sovereigns below a certain threshold of GDP per capita are relaxed so as not to punish the poorest countries for lower environmental standards.

Every sovereign issuer in the portfolio is given an ESG score using the sustainability indicators outlined above on the basis of these principles and third-party data using a transparent, quantitative framework. The quantitative ESG scores are an integral component of the Investment Manager's sovereign selection process.

To measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager uses the following methodology to compare the Sub-Fund's scores on the sustainability indicators to those of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified, the widely followed market index for EM USD-denominated sovereign debt. First, emerging market sovereigns are ranked best to worst within the universe for each sustainability indicator. Second, the ranks are adjusted for the level of economic development in line with principle 1 above to produce income-adjusted scores (the income adjustment takes into account where a country "should" be relative to its GDP per capita, which could be better or worse hence countries can have positive or negative scores). Third, the weighted average scores are computed for the portfolio and the benchmark for each sustainability indicator. Positive differences denote better scores for the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The Investment Manager aims to achieve positive scores on most indicators. Achieving better scores on all indicators may not be possible due to their mutually exclusive nature in some emerging market countries (e.g., the better score on democracy may come at the expense of the worse score on control of corruption).

Among other goals, the sovereign exclusion screen ensures that the Sub-Fund does not invest in sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt of nations with serious violations of democratic and human rights, adjusted for the level of their economic development and their policy efforts to improve. Additionally, with regard to quasi-sovereigns (greater than 50% government ownership), whilst the Investment Manager views them as an 'arm of government', which will reflect overall government policies or governance, as a precaution the Investment Manager also completes a controversies screen for individual entities in addition to applying the sovereign/quasi-sovereign screen. Those attracting 'severe' scores (or equivalent) from third party ESG data providers will also be excluded, irrespective of the government's scoring. The investment team will consider assessments from at least two third party ESG data providers. If there is no third party ESG data provider assessment of the quasi-sovereign available, the investment team will conduct its own assessment.

Exclusion screen 3: Corporate

The Investment Manager also excludes corporate issuers with poor ESG characteristics from portfolio on the pre-investment basis and periodically monitors the existing corporate holdings for continued compliance, The Investment Manager rates corporate issues as having poor ESG characteristics if at least one of the following attributes is present:

1. Severe ESG controversy

Consulting at least two widely used third-party ESG data providers, the Investment Manager excludes corporate issuers with the "severe" (as defined by Sustainalytics or equivalent in the case of other providers) controversies from consideration for portfolio inclusion if they directly implicate the corporate issuer and the Investment Manager finds that they have not been adequately addressed by the company's management. At present, the third-party ESG data providers used are 1.Sustainalytics and 2. MSCI, it being understood third-party ESG data providers may be changed should the Investment Manager challenge the data quality and scope of coverage. In those cases in which the third-party providers do not have the data, the Investment Manager uses the OECD database and general media search for negative news.

2. Inadequate corporate governance

The Investment Manager excludes companies unable to adhere to good governance practices. The Investment Manager analyzes the following four dimensions for this purpose

(a) Sound management structures: management composition and background, board composition and background, split of chairperson and CEO

(b) Employee relations: HR processes and policies – code of conduct, code of ethics, human rights policy, whistleblower line, health and safety policies, diversity and inclusion policy, position on unions

(c) Remuneration of staff: remuneration policy, minimum wage policy, equal pay policy, minimum wage details

(d) Tax compliance: tax compliance records and auditor notes

Issuers will be continuously reviewed against the foregoing three exclusion screens, as applicable, and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any issuer that is found to fall within any such category. Where an investment in the Sub-Fund no longer satisfies the exclusion screen criteria, the Investment Manager will seek to remove that investment from the Sub-Fund as soon as reasonably practicable, while seeking to minimise the impact on the Sub-Fund. In case of difficult market conditions, this may take up to six months.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis or the application of the proprietary rating system on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

The exclusion screens are proprietary screens. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screens. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screens cover direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund commits to applying the exclusion screen and sovereign scoring model outlined above which reduces the investible universe by at least 25% based on the number of issuers.

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?

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management and staff remuneration structures, employee relations and tax compliance practices.

Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

The Investment Manager also has a policy for assessing the governance practices of sovereign issuers which considers the following governance factors relevant to sovereigns:

- Control of corruption
- Government effectiveness
- Political stability and absence of violence
- Regulatory quality
- Rule of law
- Voice and accountability
- Ease of doing business.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

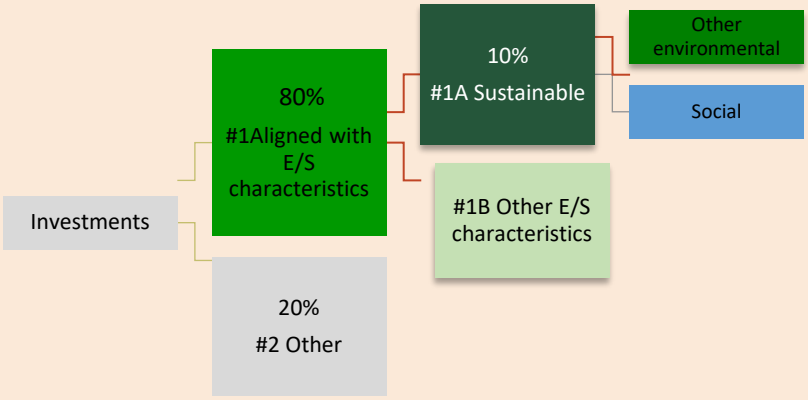
The Investment Manager will invest at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which are aligned to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. At least 10% of such investments will be Sustainable Investments, as defined under SFDR. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics) constitute up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. Other investments" will constitute cash ("**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Cash is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor 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.

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps, futures, currency options, local interest rate swaps, (funded and/or unfunded) total return swaps, deliverable and non-deliverable currency forwards and currency spots. The Investment Manager applies the same exclusion screens to the underlying physical securities of the relevant derivative instrument, such that the derivatives may meet the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund and therefore contribute to the Sub-Fund's attainment of the environmental and social characteristics.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*[13]*?

☐ Yes

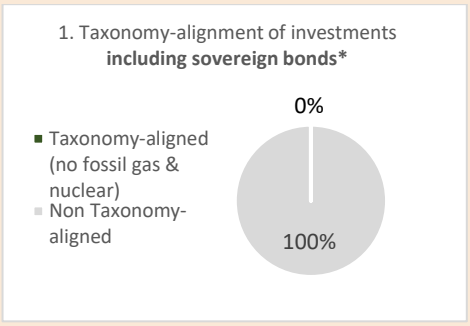
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

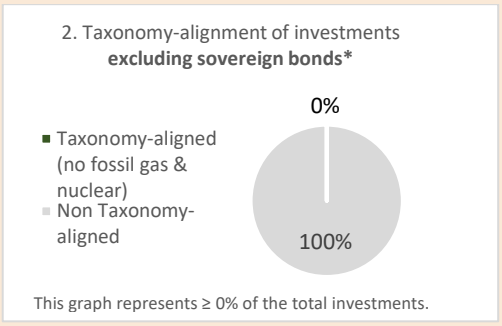
☒ No

[13] 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 objectives – 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.

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.

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Although, on aggregate, Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and socially sustainable investments will always amount to the Sub-Fund's minimum proportion of 10% in Sustainable Investments indicated above, the Sub-Fund does not commit to making a minimum proportion of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund does not have a specific environmental investment objective and the Investment Manager wishes to retain the flexibility to make Sustainable Investments with either an environmental or social objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although, on aggregate, Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and socially sustainable investments will always amount to the Sub-Fund's minimum proportion of 10% in Sustainable Investments indicated above, the Sub-Fund does not commit to making a minimum proportion of Sustainable Investments with a social objective. The Sub-Fund does not have a specific socially sustainable investment objective and the Investment Manager wishes to retain the flexibility to make Sustainable Investments with either an environmental or social objective.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of "Other Investments" included under "#2 Other" will comprise cash.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Cash held by the Sub-Fund is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to its nature.

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?

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

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:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMDSELECT

X. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SOVEREIGN ESG FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with exposure to a diversified portfolio of emerging markets debt sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds and provide performance through capital appreciation and income.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to meet the investment objective by actively managing the Sub-Fund and seeking to invest in a diversified portfolio of emerging markets bonds with a focus on USD emerging markets debt sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 6.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day; however, this Sub-Fund may also be closed on other days when markets or exchanges on which a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's investments is traded are closed. A list of expected non-Dealing Days for this Sub-Fund is available at the registered office of the Company upon request and on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG ("NIMAK") and Nomura Asset Management UK Ltd ("NAM UK") (collectively, the "Sub-Investment Managers"). The

Sub-Investment Managers have the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager.

NIMAK holds a licence issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) (Section 1 (1) clause 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG); Section 5 (2) clause 3 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) 2011 and Section 5 (2) clause 4 lit. a of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011).

NIMAK was incorporated in 1998 and is one of the leading asset managers in Austria and offers products primarily to institutional investors which extend across the entire spectrum of investment classes.

The registered office of NIMAK is at:

Kaerntner Strasse 28,
1010 Vienna,
Austria

NAM UK is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 01859421, Firm Reference No. 122703) and was established on 29 October 1984. NAM UK is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of NAM UK is at:

1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB,
United Kingdom

The Sub-Investment Managers are part of the Nomura Group.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in USD emerging markets debt sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds. The Sub-Fund may also have exposure to other types of emerging markets debt and its derivatives, including but not limited to supranational, corporate, local-currency denominated bonds, and currency forwards. Futures are allowed for the purpose of duration management.

The Sub-Fund's investments in emerging markets securities may comprise unrated bonds, high yield bonds up to 100% of its net assets and distressed and/or defaulted bonds up to 10% of its net assets.

Investments in CoCo Bonds will not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 25% of its net assets in a single emerging country.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in Chinese bonds through the China Bond Connect "Bond Connect").

Money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets. Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps, futures, deliverable and non-deliverable currency forwards and currency spots.

The underlying assets of such instruments will be those described in this Section 5 and the strategy will be in accordance with the strategy described in Section 2. Any counterparty for such transactions will be first class financial institutions specialised in these types of

transactions, subject to prudential supervision and shall be approved by the Board of the Company.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for both hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management.

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with a strong relative performance versus the JPM EMBI Diversified benchmark. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Consideration". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Risks relating to Emerging or Frontier Markets
- Country Risk
- Political Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Income Securities Risk
- Fixed Interest Securities
- High Yield (junk bond) Risk
- Default Risk
- Hedging Risk
- Currency Risk
- Convertible Contingent Bonds Risk
- Distressed Securities Risk
- Defaulted Debt Securities Risk
- Bond Connect Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.35%	100	100	100
A2	0.95%	100	100	100
E	0.32%	100	100	100
I	0.65%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.55%	75,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.45%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available.

Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with debt instruments, who wish to benefit from an investment with exposure to debt instruments from emerging countries, are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this market sector, who are seeking capital appreciation while generating income, have a mid- and long-term investment horizon and are willing to accept a moderate level of volatility.

Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA EMERGING MARKETS DEBT SOVEREIGN ESG FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300YMNJO30H14MD90

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

- ☐ 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

☒ **No**

- ☒ 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
  - ☐ 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests in securities which provide exposure to emerging markets debt corporate, sovereign and quasi-sovereign issuers which make a positive contribution to the environment and/or society.

For corporates, the Investment Manager considers the presence and severity of environmental and social controversies and environmental policy in sectors with high GHG emissions. For sovereigns/quasi-sovereigns, the Investment Manager uses a proprietary methodology to exclude issuers scoring in the bottom quartile based on certain ESG criteria.

Examples of the criteria considered are listed below:

- **Environmental:**
  - Carbon emissions (absolute level and trend)
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Energy management
  - Water and wastewater management
  - Waste and hazardous materials management

- **Social:**
    - Democracy and personal freedoms
    - Political stability
    - Control of corruption
    - Customer privacy and data security
    - Product quality and safety
    - Employee health and safety

The Sub-Fund uses the JPM EMBI Diversified index as a performance reference. However, this index is not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund aims to outperform this index with respect to the environmental and social characteristics it promotes, as further outlined below.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund by sovereign/quasi-sovereign issuers:

- The Investment Manage's internally generated scores across each of the following indicators for sovereign issuers:
    - CO2 emissions per 1000 USD GDP
    - CO2 emissions per capita (ton)
    - Environmental performance index
    - Environmental sustainability
    - Energy equity
    - Democracy index
    - Political rights
    - Civil liberties
    - Personal freedom
    - Economic freedom
    - Corruption perception index
    - Control of corruption
    - Government effectiveness
    - Political stability and absence of violence
    - Regulatory quality
    - Rule of law
    - Voice and accountability

For the minority of the portfolio invested in corporate issuers, the Investment Manager will use a variety of sustainability indicators:

- The presence of severe environmental and social controversies
- The quality of environmental policy for companies operating in sectors in which GHG emissions are a relevant sustainability indicator

The list of indicators may change over time to reflect data availability and appropriateness. Additional sustainability indicators may be used as new relevant data sources become available.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the environmental and social characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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 Sub-Fund will make Sustainable Investments which align with at least one of the United Nation' Sustainable Development Goals "**SDG**"):

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

More details on the methodology used by the Investment Manager to define sustainable investments can be found on the following website: https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMDSOV.

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 Investment Manager implements the processes outlined below to ensure the Sustainable Investments do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

The Investment Manager will update its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Sustainable Investments will align with at least one of the environmental or social objectives of the SDGs and will do no significant harm "**DNS**") to any other environmental and social objectives. The Investment Manager considers the indicators for adverse impacts applicable for sovereign issuers in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS when assessing whether investments meet the definition of a Sustainable Investment under SFDR. The Investment Manager will collect data on relevant indicators from third party data providers and publicly available data from organisations such as Freedom House and Transparency International, and will review the data to determine whether the issuer does any significant harm to environmental or social objectives. The assessment undertaken by the Investment Manager is a qualitative assessment and each indicator will be considered in the context of the jurisdiction of the issuer and the level of economic development. Issuers found to have significant adverse impacts will fail the DNSH test and will be excluded from the investible universe.

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.

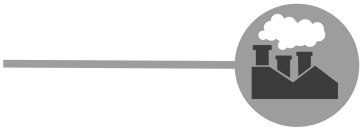
How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

As part of the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager also considers whether potential or actual investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights "**Minimum Safeguard**"). This is also a qualitative assessment which is performed taking a risk-based approach, focusing on those risks considered to be most material in the context of the jurisdiction of the issuer. For sovereign issuers, the Investment Manager takes into account violations of the Minimum Safeguards with respect to human rights and bribery and corruption.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data. This process is carried out annually.

Relevant indicators for adverse impacts from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS are also considered as part of the "do no significant harm" test for Sustainable Investments – see "How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective" above for more detail.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ 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 Manager's approach to environmental and social (as well as governance) indicators is to achieve better portfolio-level ESG characteristics than that of the standard industry benchmark (JPM EMBI Global Diversified). The Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes is to apply three separate exclusion screens (industry, sovereign/quasi-sovereign, corporate), as applicable, to all investments (except cash for liquidity purposes). In the case of derivatives in corporate and sovereign issuers, the Investment Manager applies the same exclusion screens to their underlying physical securities.

Additionally, the Investment Manager will invest at least 10% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio in sustainable investments in accordance with the processes set out above - see "*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?*" above for more detail.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the environmental and social characteristics is based on three exclusion screens (industry/corporate/sovereign) detailed below that are applied, as applicable, to all investments (except cash for liquidity purposes) in the Sub-Fund:

The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

Exclusion screen 1: Paris-Aligned Benchmark ("PAB") exclusions

The Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm environmental and/or social objectives:

(a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;

(b) companies involved in cultivation and production of tobacco;

(c) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;

(d) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;

(e) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous;

(f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh; and

(g) companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as determined by the Investment Manager.

Exclusion screen 2: Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign

The Investment Manager also excludes the bottom quartile of sovereigns in our proprietary ESG rating system based on the sovereign sustainability indicators described above. The system incorporates three key principles:

1. Social and governance scores for sovereigns are adjusted for the level of development measured by GDP per capita;

2. In addition to the absolute ESG score achieved by each sovereign issuer, the trajectory of such score over time is also considered; and

3. Environmental criteria for sovereigns below a certain threshold of GDP per capita are relaxed so as not to punish the poorest countries for lower environmental standards.

Every sovereign issuer in the portfolio is given an ESG score using the sustainability indicators outlined above on the basis of these principles and third-party data using a transparent, quantitative framework. The quantitative ESG scores are an integral component of the Investment Manager's sovereign selection process.

To measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager uses the following methodology to compare the Sub-Fund's scores on the sustainability indicators to those of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified, the widely followed market index for EM USD-denominated sovereign debt. First, emerging market sovereigns are ranked best to worst within the universe for each sustainability indicator. Second, the ranks are adjusted for the level of economic development in line with principle 1 above to produce income-adjusted scores (the income adjustment takes into account where a country "should" be relative to its GDP per capita, which could be better or worse hence countries can have positive or negative scores). Third, the weighted average scores are computed for the portfolio and the benchmark for each sustainability indicator. Positive differences denote better scores for the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The Investment Manager aims to achieve positive scores on most indicators. Achieving better scores on all indicators may not be possible due to their mutually exclusive nature in some emerging market countries (e.g., the better score on democracy may come at the expense of the worse score on control of corruption).

Among other goals, the sovereign exclusion screen ensures that the Sub-Fund does not invest in sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt of nations with serious violations of democratic and human rights, adjusted for the level of their economic development and their policy efforts to improve.

Additionally, with regard to quasi-sovereigns (greater than 50% government ownership), whilst the Investment Manager views them as an 'arm of government', which will reflect overall government policies or governance, as a precaution the Investment Manager also completes a controversies screen for individual entities in addition to applying the sovereign/quasi-sovereign screen. Those attracting 'severe' scores (or equivalent) from third party ESG data providers will also be excluded, irrespective of the government's scoring. The investment team will consider assessments from at least two third party ESG data providers. If there is no third party ESG data provider assessment of the quasi-sovereign available, the investment team will conduct its own assessment.

Exclusion screen 3: Corporate

The Investment Manager also excludes corporate issuers with poor ESG characteristics from portfolio on the pre-investment basis and periodically monitors the existing corporate holdings for continued compliance, The Investment Manager rates corporate issues as having poor ESG characteristics if at least one of the following attributes is present:

1. Severe ESG controversy

Consulting at least two widely used third-party ESG data providers, the Investment Manager excludes corporate issuers with the "severe" (as defined by Sustainalytics or equivalent in the case of other providers) controversies from consideration for portfolio inclusion if they directly implicate the corporate issuer and the Investment Manager finds that they have not been adequately addressed by the company's management. At present, the third-party ESG data providers used are 1. Sustainalytics and 2. MSCI, it being understood third-party ESG data providers may be changed should the Investment Manager challenge the data quality and scope of coverage. In those cases, in which the third-party providers do not have the data, the Investment Manager uses the OECD database and general media search for negative news.

2. Inadequate corporate governance

The Investment Manager excludes companies unable to adhere to good governance practices. The Investment Manager analyzes the following four dimensions for this purpose

(a) Sound management structures: management composition and background, board composition and background, split of chairperson and CEO

(b) Employee relations: HR processes and policies – code of conduct, code of ethics, human rights policy, whistleblower line, health and safety policies, diversity and inclusion policy, position on unions

(c) Remuneration of staff: remuneration policy, minimum wage policy, equal pay policy, minimum wage details

(d) Tax compliance: tax compliance records and auditor notes

Issuers will be continuously reviewed against the foregoing three exclusion screens (as applicable) and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any issuer that is found to fall within any such category. Where an investment in the Sub-Fund no longer satisfies the exclusion screen criteria, the Investment Manager will seek to remove that investment from the Sub-Fund as soon as reasonably practicable, while seeking to minimise the impact on the Sub-Fund. In case of difficult market conditions, this may take up to six months.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the application of the Investment Manager's proprietary rating system on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments. The exclusion screens are proprietary screens. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screens. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screens cover direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund commits to applying an exclusion screen which reduces the investible universe by at least 25% based on the number of issuers. Any issuers in the bottom quartile of all issuers in the investible universe based on the Investment Manager's proprietary scoring model will be excluded.

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?

The requirement to have good governance practices under SFDR does not apply to sovereign issuers. However, the Investment Manager considers the following governance factors relevant to sovereigns:

- Control of corruption
- Government effectiveness
- Political stability and absence of violence
- Regulatory quality
- Rule of law
- Voice and accountability
- Ease of doing business

For corporate issuers, the Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management and staff remuneration structures, employee relations and tax compliance practices.

Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment. On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with its sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies. This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager and the sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

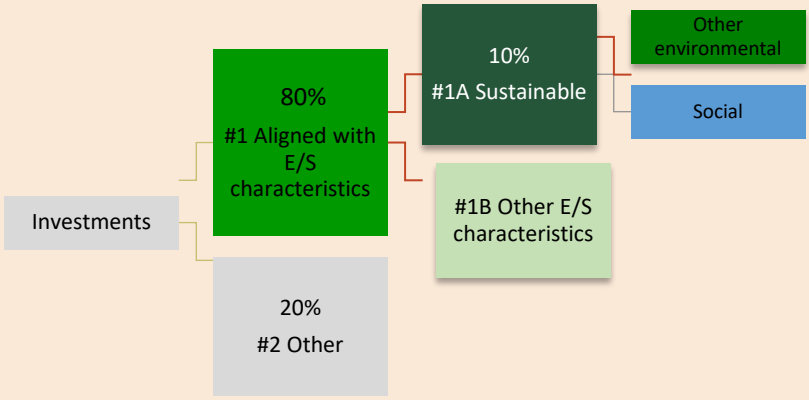
The Sub-Fund will invest at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which are aligned to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and fall within the category "#1Aligned with E/S characteristics" in the graph below. At least 10% of such investments will be Sustainable Investments, as defined under SFDR, within the category "#1A Sustainable". This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics) constitute up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. Other investments will constitute cash.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Cash is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor 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.

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps, futures, deliverable and non-deliverable currency forwards and currency spots. The Investment Manager applies the same exclusion screens to the underlying physical securities of the relevant derivative instrument, such that the derivatives may meet the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund and therefore contribute to the Sub-Fund's attainment of the environmental and social characteristics.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

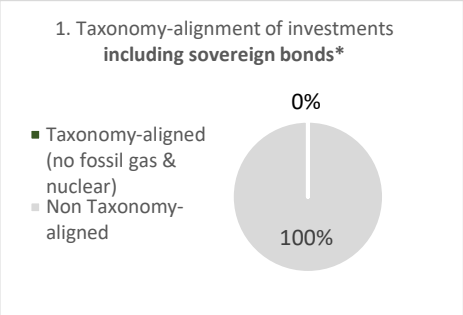
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*[14]*?

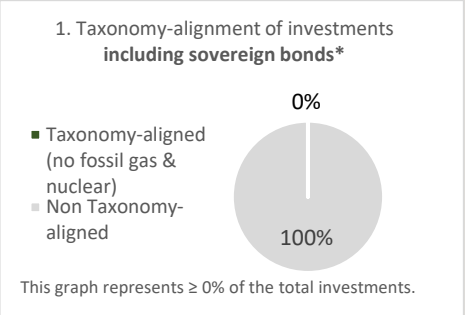
☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

[14] 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 objectives – 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.

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.

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Although, on aggregate, Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and socially sustainable investments will always amount to the Sub-Fund's minimum proportion of 10% in Sustainable Investments indicated above, the Sub-Fund does not commit to making a minimum proportion of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund does not have a specific environmental investment objective and the Investment Manager wishes to retain the flexibility to make Sustainable Investments with either an environmental or social objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although, on aggregate, Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and socially sustainable investments will always amount to the Sub-Fund's minimum proportion of 10% in Sustainable Investments indicated above, the Sub-Fund does not commit to making a minimum proportion of Sustainable Investments with a social objective. The Sub-Fund does not have a specific socially sustainable investment objective and the Investment Manager wishes to retain the flexibility to make Sustainable Investments with either an environmental or social objective.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of Other Investments included under "#2 Other" will comprise cash.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Cash held by the Sub-Fund is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to its nature.

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?

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

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:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-EMDSOV

XI. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ESTATE FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders of each Class of Shares with total returns, through long-term capital appreciation and current income above the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index in USD Net TRI (the "**Benchmark**") on a rolling three-year basis.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to provide exposure to a diversified portfolio of global listed real estate, primarily REITs qualifying as transferable securities, that are listed, or about to be listed, on exchanges globally, focusing on investments in Europe, the Americas and the Asia Pacific. The Sub-Fund may also invest in other regions.

The investment process consists of a fundamental, bottom-up (i.e. stock-by-stock), valuation-based stock selection methodology complemented by secondary top-down considerations:

(a) The stock specific (bottom-up) selection process considers three key factors:

   a. *quality* (based on capital structure factors, property factors, sustainability factors, management factors and long-term structural outlook),

   b. *volatility* (based on property factors, management factors, balance sheet, exogenous factors and marginal prices – in order to determine upside or downside risk of a security), and

   c. *valuation* (based on balance sheet metrics, cash flow metrics, profit and loss metrics, alternative metrics and real estate-specific metrics – in order to determine the warranted total return expectation of a stock).

   These factors are scored for each security and a portfolio is built in (i) favoring securities that score highly on *quality* and favorably on *valuation* and (ii) restricting investment in securities with high *volatility*.

(b) A secondary consideration of macroeconomic (top-down) factors is undertaken as a check and a balance to assess the country and regional real estate markets opportunities and risks. It involves the creation of regional strategy packs assessing all aspect of the real estate markets for a given sector and region. Consideration is given for the economic conditions, demographics, timing of investment within the real estate cycle, real estate fundamentals and central bank policy.

The investment process seeks to identify and capitalise on investment opportunities through an integrated approach to security-level analysis and macro themes impacting real estate markets. The portfolio construction will be made as follows: the securities eligible for investment by the Sub-Fund will first be assigned with a quality score, then with a volatility score and finally with a valuation score. At each step, the possible investible range within the Sub-Fund's portfolio will be more precise, to finally determine a precise result as to the percentage of the Sub-Fund's net assets to invest in a particular security.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 1.00 am (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America

The Investment Manager has delegated the management of some of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Asset Management Australia Pty Limited ("Nomura Australia" or the "Sub-Investment Manager"). The Sub-Investment Manager has the ability to make discretionary trading decisions in the Sub-Fund based around parameters defined by the Investment Manager.

Nomura Australia is incorporated under the laws of Australia (Company No. 36 073 770 251) and was established on 9 May 2000. Nomura Asset Management Australia Pty Limited is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of Nomura Australia is at:

Level 41 Governor Phillip Tower 1 Farrer Place, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

The Investment Manager has appointed Nomura Asset Management UK Ltd to provide investment advisory services ("NAM UK" or the "Investment Advisor") which shall be remunerated out of the management fee paid to the Investment Manager.

NAM UK is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (Company No. 01859421, Firm Reference No. 122703) and was established on 29 October 1984. NAM UK is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and holds permission for managing investments.

The registered office of NAM UK is at:

1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB

United Kingdom

The Sub-Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor are part of the Nomura Group.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by investing between 70 to 100% of its net assets in equity securities listed in developed markets globally, which consists in listed real estate and real estate related sectors securities, including REITs.

There are no minimum requirements with respect to countries that will be invested in, but exposures will typically include an active weight around the Benchmark. Given the Benchmark is dominated by exposures to the United States, the largest exposure of the Sub-Fund will likely (but not necessarily) be in the Unites States as well. Investment countries may however also include other (i) developed countries and (ii) emerging markets, including but not limited to China.

The investments will typically be made in listed companies with a minimum free float market capitalization over US $0.7bn.

Real estate sectors to be invested in may include (but are not limited to) the following: industrial, data centres, multifamily, single family, student accommodation, manufactured housing, self storage, healthcare, aged care, retail, office, life science, telecommunication towers, diversified. These exposures will typically be made in portfolios of underlying assets with typically USD$ multi billion market capitalization. REITS will typically (but not necessarily) account of the majority of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

Investments in emerging market countries may be made up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, including up to 10% of its net assets in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect.

The Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager will have some discretion in managing FX risk and may from time to time use financial derivative instruments, including deliverable and non-deliverable currency forwards and currency spots.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset, notably for treasury purposes, and/or in unfavorable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of its net assets.

For temporary defensive purposes, including during periods of high cash inflows, the Sub-Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in ancillary liquid assets or may hold cash if so justified by exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and having regard to the interests of the Shareholders. During such periods, the Sub-Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the Benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the Benchmark composition.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually as indicated in the Prospectus section 7.6 entitled "Dividend Policy". The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations". Potential investors are reminded that the Sub-Fund will invest in, or

otherwise have exposure to, emerging markets. In making an investment decision, potential investors should consider and weigh the expected performance of, and the risks associated with, investments in emerging markets.

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Interest risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Currency Risk
- Property Sector Risk
- Investments in REITs
- Risks relating to the Infrastructure Sector

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.5 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above. A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.50%	100	100	100
A2	0.75%	100	100	100
A3	0.50%	100	100	100
E	0.30%	100	100	100
I	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.50%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.40%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.25%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	zero	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Y	0.60%	10,000,000	500,000	50,000
Z	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available. Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with real assets investments including, but not limited to, investments and real estate equities, who have a long-term investment horizon and who are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this strategy. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA GLOBAL LISTED REAL ESTATE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 636700FDKSTZXG3MN631

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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 ___% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests in global listed real estate, primarily REITs and will promote the following environmental and social characteristics (the "**E/S Characteristics**"):

United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")

The Sub-Fund will seek to invest in issuers aligned with one or more of the SDGs. The 17 SDGs are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action

14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

The Sub-Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Investment Manager will use the sustainability indicator set out below to measure the attainment of the Sub-Fund's E/S Characteristics:

- Percentage of the issuers in the Sub-Fund's portfolio which are aligned with one or more of the SDGs.

Alignment of the issuers of the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio with the SDGs will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with any of the SDGs may be reviewed more frequently.

- ***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?***

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

- ***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?***

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.

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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,

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the issuer. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritizing which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered for this Sub-Fund will be provided in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy employs the following layers of screening and analysis to attain the E/S Characteristics that it promotes:

1. Exclusion screen

The Investment Manager applies an exclusion screen to exclude the following types of company, on the basis that they may harm E/S Characteristics:

a) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production or distribution of such weapons);
b) companies with net revenue of more than 10% from the production and/or distribution of military hardware;
c) companies with net revenue of more than 5% from the production of tobacco;
d) companies who, themselves or through entities they control, are primarily involved in extracting coal, and/or refining coal for fuel or which have net revenue of more than 30% from the production and/or distribution of coal (note that this screen does not exclude companies involved in the generation of electricity from coal); and
e) companies that are flagged for UN Global Compact violations based on data from third party data providers without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course. At the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager applies this screen by excluding companies from the investment universe where they are flagged as 'Non-Compliant' by Sustainalytics.

The exclusion screen has the effect of reducing the Sub-Fund's investible universe by approximately 1 – 5%.

Net revenue is based on reported company revenues (where available) or, where revenues are not reported, based on estimated revenues as estimated by the Investment Manager's third-party providers.

Generally, the following entities are not eligible for classification: extinct entities or those with no publicly available information that can be researched, foundations/charitable institutions, government institutions, educational institutions and public/private funds (non-REIT) that are not corporate-like issuers.

The exclusion screen is a proprietary screen. However, third-party data is used by the Investment Manager as part of assessing companies and issuers against the screen. These data providers determine company involvement or implied non-involvement with the relevant activity based on

their definition of involvement and the scope of their assessment universe. These definitions may differ to definitions commonly used or used by other data providers. If a company is not in the scope of the data provider's assessment universe, that company will not be subject to the screening and may be held in a portfolio. The data used by data providers may be out of date or incorrect or involvement by companies in certain activities may be misidentified.

Screening methodology may change from time to time. Where the methodology changes and the change is material, we will endeavour to update the screen description in a timely manner but may not be able to do so before the change takes effect.

The screen covers direct investments only. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have incidental indirect exposure to companies and issuers that fall within the above screen through investments such as exchange-traded funds, derivatives and other financial instruments. However, at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager does not expect to hold investments (such as exchange traded funds) in the portfolio that would lead to the Sub-Fund having indirect exposure to equities and bonds.

2. Qualitative assessment

The E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund are integrated into the investment process and form a part of the Investment Manager's qualitative assessment.

The first assessment is that the company aligns with one or more of the SDGs, this is not necessarily exclusionary as 25% of the portfolio may not be SDG aligned. The 17 SDGs are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Secondly, as part of its investment process, the Investment Manager provides a company with a "Q score". The Q score of a company summarises the Investment Manager's qualitative assessment of a company's fundamentals and dictates the potential active weight that the Investment Manager would apply in portfolio construction. The Q score may be calculated using over two dozen ESG factors that are constantly reviewed and may be used to calculate an ESG score, which then contributes to the Q score.

Factors included in the Q score include the securities capital structure, real estate quality, ESG, management quality and structural quality. Through the investment process, the portfolio would be skewed to higher quality securities in the portfolio.

The ESG company analysis which translates to an ESG score under the Q score involves researching the following intangible drivers:

- Environmental
- Conformation to standards & ratings
- Positive impacts on property management
- Impact on outgoings
- Impact on energy costs
- Ability to leverage remediation expertise
- Social

- Labour safety record
- Customer / tenant safety record
- Workplace / labour relations
- Alignment of interests with tenants
- Alignment of interests with staff
- Focus on social stakeholders & shareholder returns
- Governance
- Reputation / track record
- External or internal model
- Alignment vs conflict of interest
- Quality and board track record
- Relevance of board expertise
- Board independence
- Alignment of remuneration & bonus with shareholders
- Levels of disclosure & information transparency.

3. Stewardship approach

Engaging with the management and board members of the portfolio companies in which the Sub-Fund invests is a core part of the Investment Manager's stewardship practices and a key component of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The Investment Manager uses engagement as a way of improving and promoting the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund. If any red flags are identified via the Investment Manager's proprietary fundamental research process or the good governance monitoring outlined below, the Investment Manager may choose to engage with the company in question via meetings with management, site visits, company roadshows and industry conferences.

All processes described above will also be adhered to by the Sub-Investment Managers. The Investment Manager may refine and amend its investment process from time to time to take into account market and regulatory developments.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used in the investment selection process for the Sub-Fund are as follows:

- The Exclusion Screen explained in the section above, and
- At least 75% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio must be aligned with the SDGs.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment.

On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager's sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies.

This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Sub-Investment Manager and the Investment Manager's sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

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.

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which are aligned with the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

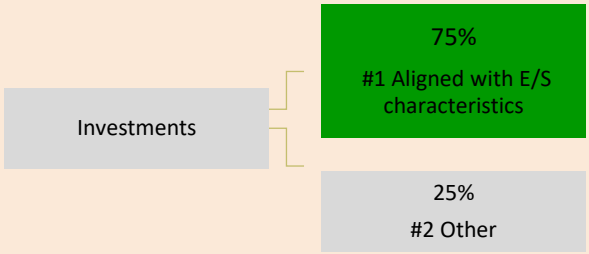
Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments ("**Other Investments**") in the graph below (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund) constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

Other Investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management (iii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable – The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-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 and 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?

Not applicable.

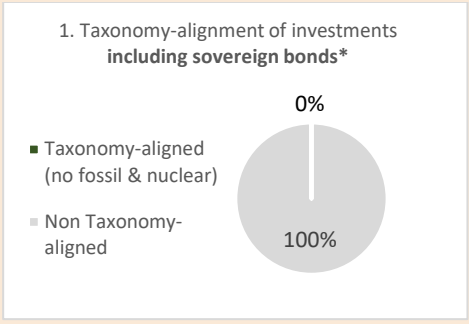
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[15]?

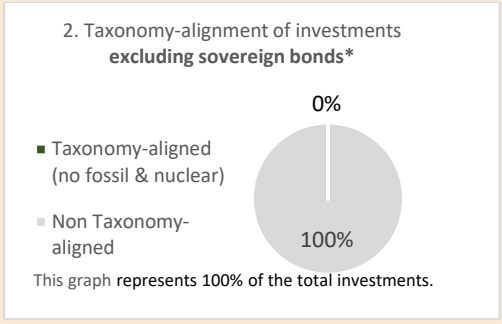
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As set out above, the proportion of Other Investments included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, (ii) derivatives for hedging

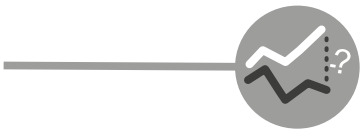
15 Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

purposes or efficient portfolio management (iii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and (iv) derivatives and/or securities with maturities of less than one year which will be included in the portfolio to align the overall portfolio risk/return characteristics with the Sub-Fund's targeted exposures.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Sub-Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

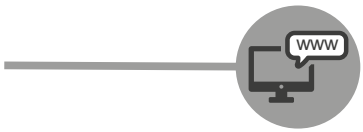
Cash and derivatives held for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



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.

Not applicable – The Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-GLRE

XII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA US LARGE CAP CORE EQUITY FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with capital growth and appreciation by investing in common stocks of large-capitalization companies primarily listed, traded, or dealt in on a Regulated Market in the US.

2. Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund shall invest in companies that the Investment Manager believes are high-quality, have sustainable competitive advantages accompanied by financial strength and earnings stability, and have leading positions in their industries.

Large-capitalization companies typically are companies with market capitalizations of at least $10 billion at the time of acquisition. The Sub-Fund shall invest in securities that have the potential for capital appreciation, or that the Investment Manager expects to resist market decline. Although the Sub-Fund primarily invests in securities issued by large-capitalization companies, it may invest in securities issued by companies of any size. The Sub-Fund may invest in securities of companies across the valuation spectrum, including securities issued by growth and value companies.

Considering that long-term earnings potential relative to market expectations is an important component for stock performance, the Investment Manager balances a top-down (assessing the market environment) approach with a bottom-up (researching individual issuers) analysis when selecting securities for the Sub-Fund, and seeks to exploit what it believes to be catalysts for multi-year earnings growth in companies that it believes have strong or strengthening competitive advantages. Earnings catalysts are diversified across both thematic and company-specific projections.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Nomura Investment Management Advisers, a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust, a Delaware statutory trust which was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective under normal circumstances by investing primarily at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities, primarily in common stocks of large-capitalization companies.

The securities will principally be listed, traded, or dealt in on a Regulated Market in the US, although (i) up to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund may be invested in the securities of non-US issuers whose securities will be listed, traded, or dealt in on any Regulated Market in a member state of the OECD and (ii) up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in non-US companies directly, or indirectly through ADRs, GDRs, or EDRs.

Money market instruments, money market funds, bank deposits and time deposits qualifying as eligible asset may be held where this is considered appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets for not more than 20% of its net assets.

Under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and if justified in the interest of the Shareholders, the Sub-Fund may temporarily exceed the aforementioned limit for investment in ancillary liquid assets and other liquid instruments.

The Sub-Fund uses as benchmark and reference portfolio the S&P 500 Net Return Index. As the Sub-Fund is actively managed and the benchmark used as a performance reference only, the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio composed by the Investment Manager in its whole discretion may differ significantly from the benchmark composition.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations".

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Market Risk
- Concentration Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Liquidity Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is USD.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above. A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.20%	100	100	100
A2	0.55%	100	100	100
A3	0.50%	100	100	100
E	0.30%	100	100	100
I	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.45%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.35%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
IF	0.25%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	None	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available. Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with investments globally in publicly listed shares, who have a long-term investment horizon and who are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this strategy. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA US LARGE CAP CORE EQUITY FUND **Legal entity identifier:**

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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 ___% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund will promote the following environmental and social characteristics (the "E/S Characteristics"):

- **Sustainable Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") Standards** – the SASB Standards are focused on the risks and opportunities most likely to affect cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital for a given company in a given industry setting. The Sub-Fund will seek to avoid investing in companies that the Investment Manager believes are exposed to material sustainability risks and failing to address or manage these risks. SASB has identified 26 sustainability topics ('General Issues') which are organised under the following five SASB Sustainability Dimensions:

  1. Environment
  2. Social capital
  3. Human capital
  4. Business model & innovation
  5. Leadership & governance

- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")** – the Sub-Fund will seek to invest in companies aligned with one or more of the SDGs. The 17 SDGs are:

  1. No Poverty
  2. Zero Hunger
  3. Good Health and Well-Being
  4. Quality Education
  5. Gender Equality
  6. Clean Water and Sanitation
  7. Affordable and Clean Energy
  8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
  9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure
  10. Reduced Inequalities
  11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
  12. Responsible Consumption and Production
  13. Climate Action
  14. Life Below Water
  15. Life on Land
  16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
  17. Partnerships for the Goals

The Sub-Fund uses the index S&P 500 Net Return Index as a performance reference. However, this index is not used for the purpose of attaining the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

To measure the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager will use the following sustainability indicators:

- Percentage of investments with internal ESG ratings that indicate, at a minimum, that the company has taken reasonable steps to reduce its material sustainability risks or has made clear commitments to reduce these risks in the future.
- Percentage of investments that are considered to be aligned with at least one of the SDGs based on the company's products, services and/or actions.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the E/S Characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the investee company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best-efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data and identifying mitigation steps that could be taken to reduce adverse impacts. For example, the Investment Manager may use the principal adverse impact data as a basis for prioritizing which investee companies to engage with as well as determining focus areas for those engagements. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered will be provided in the SFDR periodic reports published for this Sub-Fund in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in US-domiciled large capitalisation companies and seeks to invest in companies that the Investment Manager believes are high-quality, have sustainable competitive advantages accompanied by financial strength and earnings stability, and have leading positions in their industries.

Accordingly, subject to the Sub-Fund's exclusion screening, the Sub-Fund may invest across any sector or industry classification potentially including companies exposed to material sustainability related risks. For example, these potential risks may include higher emission business activities such as electricity generation, oil & gas production, and chemical manufacturing, or activities with elevated community or workforce considerations such as e-commerce and social media platforms or large employers such as logistics or retail operations. The focus of the Investment Manager's investment process is to understand these sustainability related risks and the effectiveness of the company in managing its material sustainability risks.

The Investment Managers' fundamental analysis and SDG alignment will determine the extent to which each company contributes to the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the E/S Characteristics it promotes comprises:

Fundamental Analysis

The Investment Manager uses the SASB Standards as the basis for identification of a company's material ESG risks. The Investment Manager's assessment focuses on corporate activities that have been implemented to maintain or enhance the company's value over the long term. It includes considerations of environmental issues such as ecological impacts; energy management; greenhouse gas emissions; waste and hazardous materials management; and/or social considerations such as access and affordability; customer welfare; data security; labour practices; product quality and safety.

The Investment Manager prioritises its assessments based on the materiality of each SASB or other ESG-related topic and based on the industry setting or specific operational footprint of the individual company. The research culminates in an ESG rating being applied to articulate the Investment Manager's assessment of the current or expected future effectiveness of the company's management of its material ESG topics.

There are no significant methodological limitations to the performance of the Investment Manager's fundamental analysis on the securities in the Sub-Fund's portfolio however, in some cases, data on specific issuers may not be readily available and/or may be estimated by the Investment Manager.

SDG alignment assessment:

The Investment Manager screens the companies to be invested in by the Sub-Fund to assess their alignment with the SDGs. In order to contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, companies must be able to demonstrate alignment with the UN SDGs as determined through the utilization of its proprietary database. The database comprises both revenue-based metrics associated with a company's products and services, as well as practices-based metrics associated with a company's actions and their practices as assessed by third parties. Resources used include third-party data providers, independent assessors of company performance, public/private partnership membership lists, and lists of companies that meet selected sustainability standards.

Exclusion Screen

The Investment Manager excludes investments in certain activities, sectors and practices that are incompatible with sustainability principles:

a) companies having more than 5% of their annual turnover derived from the production of tobacco;
b) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production of such weapons);

c) companies having more than 30% of their annual turnover derived from the production and/or distribution of coal;
d) companies that are flagged for UN Global Compact violations based on data from third party data providers without indication that such company is able to resolve the violation in due course.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?***

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.
Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment.
On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager's sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies.
This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Investment Manager's sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager will invest at least 70% of the Sub-Fund's assets in investments which contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

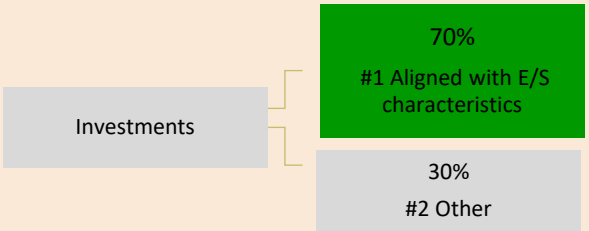
Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments (i.e. the investments which are not aligned with the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund) will constitute up to 30% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio (the "**Other Investments**").

Other Investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes and (ii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.

Cash used on ancillary basis used for liquidity management purposes is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

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.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[16]?

☐ Yes:

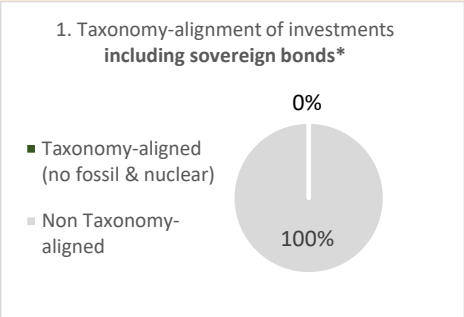
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

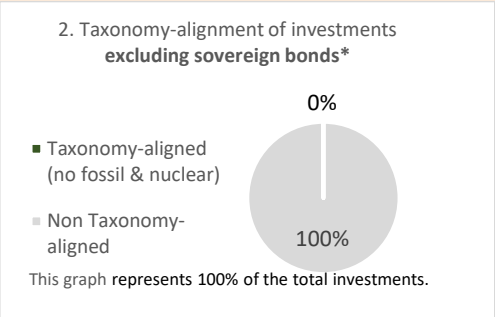
☒ No

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.

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

16 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 investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of Other Investments included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes and (ii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund but nonetheless fall within the investment objective.

Other Investments will not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which consist of securities which do not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities. Please see the section in the prospectus titled "Sustainability" for further details on how the Investment Manager takes into account sustainability risks as part of its investment decision making process.

Cash used on ancillary basis used for liquidity management purposes is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.

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.

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-USLCC

XIII. NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS – NOMURA GLOBAL EQUITY COMPOUNDERS FUND

(the "Sub-Fund")

1. Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to provide Shareholders with a long-term capital appreciation by investing broadly and globally in publicly listed shares.

2. Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager's stock selection for the Sub-Fund is based on a bottom-up, research-driven process, aiming to select the best possible combination of quality and valuation offered in our global universe. This approach leads to a concentrated portfolio.

Exposures to countries, sectors and industries are a result of the bottom-up stock selection process.

The Investment Manager seeks to help to construct a widely diversified portfolio of small, medium and large capitalization shares from a variety of industries and a variety of countries included in the MSCI Developed Markets list.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to create a portfolio with a healthy balance of quality and valuation characteristics with the aim to maximize the risk adjusted return potential. Stocks are determined by the Investment Manager on the basis of fundamental criteria and are selected regardless of their market capitalization (small, mid, large caps), sector or geographical location.

The Sub-Fund's assets are invested worldwide in publicly listed companies.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, as set out in detail at the end of this Sub-Fund Appendix.

3. Dealing Information

Dealing Cut-Off Time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	Means 12.00 pm (Luxembourg Time) on the relevant Dealing Day
Dealing Day	Means any Business Day
Valuation Day	Means each Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Subscriptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day
Settlement Date for Redemptions	Normally the 3rd Business Day following the Dealing Day

4. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund is Nomura Investment Management Europe S.A., a company incorporated in the form of a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is an investment firm subject to the supervision of the CSSF. The Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

The registered office of the Investment Manager is at:

10A, Boulevard Joseph II, L-1840 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Investment Manager has delegated certain aspects of the management of the assets of the Sub-Fund to Nomura Investment Management Advisers ("NIMA" or the "Sub-Investment Manager"), a series of Nomura Investment Management Business Trust.

NIMA was established on 16 September 1996 and which is registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The registered office of NIMA is at:

100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, United States of America.

The Sub-Investment Manager is part of the Nomura Group.

5. Description of the Sub-Fund's Portfolio

The Sub-Fund will aim to meet the investment objective by primarily investing in publicly listed shares from what the Investment Manager considers as quality companies and at attractive valuations. The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets for not more than 10% of its total assets.

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager has all discretion with respect to the composition of the Sub-Fund's underlying portfolio without any constraints by any benchmark.

All of the above investments will be made in accordance with the limits set out in section 6 of the Prospectus.

6. Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors may propose to the annual general meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend for distributing shares if it considers it is in the interest of the Shareholders; in this case, subject to approval of the Shareholders, a cash dividend may be distributed out of the available net investment income and the net capital gains of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will usually be declared annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly (depending on the distribution frequency applicable to the relevant Class according to Annex B). The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends.

7. Risk Considerations for the Sub-Fund

Potential investors are reminded to consider the risk factors in the Prospectus section entitled "Risk Considerations".

Potential investors should especially consider the following risk factors which are specific to this Sub-Fund before investing in the Sub-Fund. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to investment in the Sub-Fund.

- Performance Risk
- Country Risk
- Political Risk
- Small- and Mid-Cap Companies Risk
- Currency Risk
- Volatility Risk
- Liquidity Risk

8. Method for Measuring Global Exposure of the Sub-Fund (Section 6.4 of the Prospectus)

The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is measured using the Commitment Approach on a daily basis.

9. Reference Currency

The reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is EUR.

10. Classes of Shares

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide to create within the Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund according to the characteristics mentioned above. A complete list of all available Classes of Shares and expense caps (if applicable) is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Class	Maximum Management Fee (Management Company and Investment Manager, when combined)	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount*	Minimum Holding Amount*	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount*
A	1.50%	100	100	100
A2	0.75%	100	100	100
A3	0.60%	100	100	100
D**	0.75%	100	100	100
E	0.37%	100	100	100
I	0.75%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
I2	0.60%	1,000,000	500,000	50,000
SI	0.50%	35,000,000	500,000	50,000
X	None	1,000,000	500,000	50,000

* Minimum amounts are in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated (except for SEK and JPY), where available. Investors should refer to section "1. Shares to be offered" of Annex B for more detailed information on the features of the different Share Classes issued by the Sub-Fund.

** D Class of shares are subject to an additional distribution fee of maximum 1%.

11. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who have experience with investments globally in publicly listed shares, who have a long-term investment horizon and who are familiar with the opportunities and risks specific to this strategy. Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of investments, which may temporarily even lead to very substantial loss of value. The Sub-Fund is suitable for use as a supplementary investment within a diversified portfolio.

12. 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

Product name: NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS - NOMURA GLOBAL EQUITY COMPOUNDERS FUND **Legal entity identifier:**

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 ___% 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 Sub-Fund will promote the following environmental and social characteristics (the "E/S Characteristics"):

- United Nations Global Compact ("UNGC") – the Sub-Fund will seek to invest in companies aligned with the ten principles of the UNGC, which is an initiative calling for companies to align their strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption and to take actions that advance societal goals. The ten principles of the UNGC are:

  Human rights

  1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
  2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
5. the effective abolition of child labour; and
6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-corruption

10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

- Decarbonisation – the Investment Manager will manage the Sub-Fund in line with global net zero emissions by 2050.

The Sub-Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Further information on the Sub-Fund's strategy can be found below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Additional sustainability indicators may be used as appropriate depending on the activities or sector of any given investment.

Social characteristics

- Human rights policy, or equivalent
- No conduct detected which the Investment Manager considers to be a violation of the Human Rights principles of the UNGC or the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Freedom of association policy, or equivalent
- No conduct detected which the Investment Manager considers to be a severe breach of the International Labour organization's fundamental set of labour standards
- Company actively works to eliminate forced labour and child labour

  Depending on the industry, this could include supply-chain audit, training, etc. As part of the company analysis and ongoing monitoring performed by the Investment Manager, how the investee company actively works to eliminate forced- and child labour is determined on a case-by-case basis as part of the qualitative research performed by the Investment Manager;
- Bribery and anti-corruption, or equivalent, policy in place
- No conduct detected that the Investment Manager considers to be serious corruption or bribery.

Environmental characteristics

- Company sets targets to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions
- Company has initiatives in place that show environmental responsibility

  Depending on the industry, this could include water consumption reduction initiatives and targets, toxic emission and waste reduction initiatives and targets, etc. As part of the company analysis and ongoing monitoring performed by the Investment Manager, how the investee company shows environmental responsibility is determined on a case-by-case basis as part of the qualitative research performed by the Investment Manager.

The list of indicators may change over time to reflect data availability and appropriateness. Additional sustainability indicators may be used as new relevant data sources become available.

The sustainability indicators will be measured and evaluated on an annual basis at a portfolio level, using in-house and third-party data. The alignment of a particular security with the environmental and social characteristics may be reviewed more frequently.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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?

Not applicable, as the Sub-Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments.

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.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account in its ongoing management of the Sub-Fund the relevant indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS, having regard to their materiality, in the context of the activities of the investee company and the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Investment Manager collects data, where available and on a best-efforts basis, on investments with respect to each relevant indicator and has a process for reviewing the data. This process is carried out annually.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered will be provided in the SFDR periodic reports published for this Sub-Fund in the Company's annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy to attain the E/S Characteristics it promotes is to apply (i) exclusion screens of certain activities, sectors, and practices that are incompatible with sustainability principles, and (ii) environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") integration using fundamental analysis.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

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?

Exclusion Screen

The Investment Manager will first identify companies that do not meet the Sub-Fund's criteria and will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Sub-Fund does not invest in the following types of company:

a) tobacco companies (being any company that derives any revenue from the production of tobacco products) and companies which themselves or through entities they control derive 5% or more of their revenue from the distribution of tobacco and tobacco products;
b) companies involved in the production and/or distribution of controversial weapons, including anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons (being any company where publicly available information clearly demonstrates that such company is actively and knowingly involved in the production of such weapons);
c) companies who, themselves or through entities they control, derive more than 5% of revenue from extracting thermal coal, natural gas, crude oil, uranium, and/or refines thermal coal, natural gas, crude oil, or uranium for fuel or with revenue of more than 30% from the distribution of coal;
d) energy companies who, themselves or through entities they control, generate power (more than 5%) from fossil fuels such as natural gas, fossil oil and/or uranium;
e) companies who themselves or through entities they control derive 5% or more of their revenue from the production or sale of conventional weapons (including small arms and light weapons as well as bombs, shells, rockets, missiles, warships, military aircraft and tanks); and
f) companies involved in serious violation of human rights, severe environmental damage, gross corruption, serious violation of individuals' rights in situations of war or conflict, as well as other particularly serious violations of fundamental ethical norms, as determined by the Investment Manager.

Companies will continuously be reviewed against the foregoing exclusion categories and the Investment Manager will seek to divest from any company that is found to fall within the above categories.

Fundamental Analysis

Following the exclusion screen, the Investment Manager will apply further ESG analysis, including consideration of compliance with the UNGC principles and various other sustainability risk factors, into the overall evaluation of all remaining companies in the investment universe using the sustainability indicators, as detailed above.

While the Investment Manager makes use of third party research, the ESG analysis of companies otherwise meeting the Sub-Fund's criteria is performed in-house and the E/S Characteristics promoted by any potential investment is analysed by the Investment Manager, who will continuously monitor the portfolio companies to ensure ongoing compliance with the Sub-Fund's environmental and social criteria.

Net Zero Commitment

The Investment Manager takes the following actions with respect to the Sub-Fund to ensure alignment with its net zero commitment:

a) The Investment Manager uses internal and external ESG analytical tools to gain insights into the carbon footprints of individual investments and portfolios to enable targeted engagement and proxy voting efforts.
b) The Investment Manager engages with portfolio companies to encourage them to set decarbonisation targets for their businesses.
c) The Investment Manager exercises proxy voting rights on behalf of the Sub-Fund in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Stewardship Approach

Engaging with the management of the investee companies in which the Sub-Fund invests is a core part of the Investment Manager's stewardship practices and a key component of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The Investment Manager uses engagement as a way of improving and promoting the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund.

If any company practices indicate non-adherence to the UNGC, misalignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if any practices indicate a serious violation of human rights, severe environmental damage, gross corruption, a serious violation of individuals' rights in situations of war or conflict, as well as any other particularly serious violation of fundamental ethical norms, the Investment Manager may choose to engage with the company in question.

A key element of the effective stewardship of public companies is the investor's right to vote on company and shareholder resolutions (often through a proxy). The Investment Manager exercises proxy voting rights in accordance with its proxy voting policy and procedures, which ensure that proxy votes are exercised in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and with the goal of maximising the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. Where possible, the Investment Manager will exercise proxy votes in alignment with the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The Investment Manager has a policy for assessing the governance practices of potential and actual investee companies, including whether they have sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Due diligence is performed as part of the pre-investment fundamental analysis, to ensure investments meet the good governance requirements at the time of investment.

On a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager's sustainability team, reviews the governance practices of investee companies.

This is achieved by pulling reports on governance data from third party vendors which are then reviewed and assessed by the Sub-Investment Manager and the Investment Manager's sustainability team, with any remediation or escalation actions agreed.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

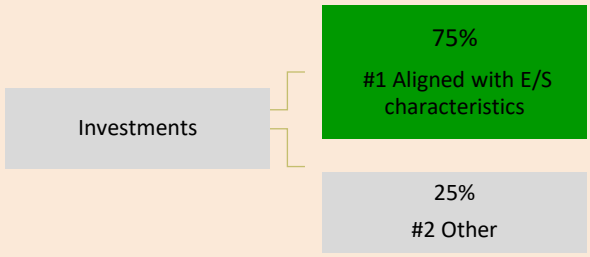
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The Investment Manager will invest at least 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments in investments which contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characterisctics. This percentage is calculated according to the market value of the investments.

Accordingly, the proportion of "#2 Other" investments (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the E/S Characteristics of the Sub-Fund) will constitute up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

Other investments will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes and (ii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Other Investments which are securities that do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities.
Cash is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards due to the nature of the investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable – the Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to attain the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[17]?

17 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

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.

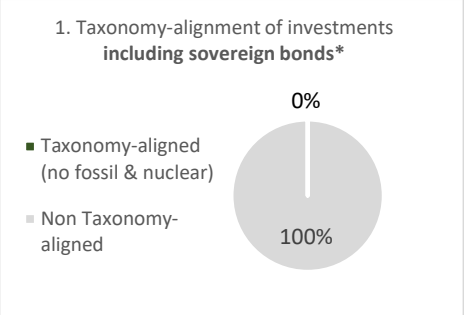
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

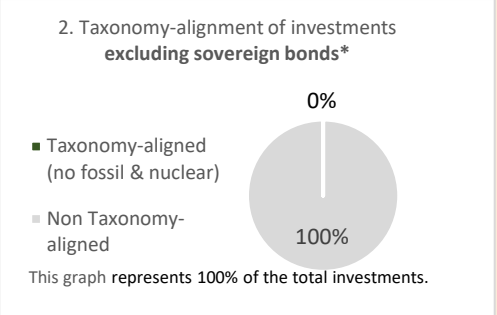
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

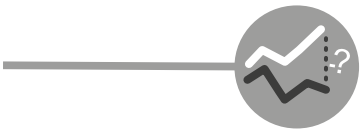
left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The proportion of "Other Investments" (i.e., the investments which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund) included under "#2 Other" will include (i) cash used on an ancillary basis for liquidity management purposes, and (ii) securities which do not exhibit the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund but nonetheless fall within the investment objective.

"Other Investments" will not contribute to the attainment of the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

"Other Investments" which consist of securities which do not have the E/S Characteristics will still be subject to environmental and social safeguards implemented via the Investment Manager's investment process, which considers ESG risks and opportunities. Please see the section in the prospectus titled "Sustainability" for further details on how the Investment Manager takes into account sustainability risks as part of its investment decision making process.

Cash is not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



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.

Not applicable – The Sub-Fund does not use a reference benchmark for these purposes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://mim.fgsfulfillment.com/download.aspx?sku=SFDR-GEC

PROSPECTUS – ANNEX B

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS

1. SHARES TO BE OFFERED

2. CURRENCY HEDGING

3. CHARGES TO INVESTORS – GENERAL

This document is an Annex to the prospectus of Nomura Fund Solutions dated March 2026 (the "**Prospectus**") and should be read in conjunction with such Prospectus and with the Annex A thereto.

If you do not have a copy of the Prospectus, please contact the registered office of Nomura Fund Solutions to receive a copy of the Prospectus.

Unless indicated to the contrary, words defined in the Prospectus, shall have the meaning ascribed therein for the purpose of this Annex.

1. Shares to be offered

General features

In order to meet the specific needs of Investors, the Directors may decide, at their absolute discretion, to create within each Sub-Fund different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund, but which may have any combination of the following features:

- Each Sub-Fund may contain Class A Shares, Class AU Shares, Class A2 Shares, Class A3 Shares, Class A4 Shares, Class B Shares, Class E Shares, Class I Shares, Class I2 Shares, Class I3 Shares, Class SI Shares, Class F Shares and Class IF Shares, which may differ in the sale or redemption charge structure, fee structure, minimum subscription amount, minimum holding amount, eligibility requirements, currency of denomination, dividend policy and dividend distribution frequency or other specific features applicable to them as listed in each Sub-Fund annex.
- Each Class of Shares, where available, may be offered in the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, or may be denominated in any currency, and such currency denomination will be represented as a suffix to the Class of Shares name.
- Each Class of Shares may be:
  - unhedged; or
  - currency hedged (see "2. Currency Hedging" below) in which case a reference to "H" is contained in its name.
- Each Class of Shares, where available, may also have different dividend policies and may be accumulating or distributing as further described under section "Dividend Policy" of the general part of this Prospectus and sub-section "Dividend Policy" of the annex of the relevant Sub-Fund.

  Distributing Classes of Shares may have different features as follows:

  - *Distribution type*:

    Distribution may consist of net income or gross income.

    Distributions will, in principle, be paid out of the net income available for distribution. The Class of Shares' name will contain a prefix "Dist" for the net income distributing Class of Shares.

    Gross income distributing Class of Shares will include all income generated by the relevant Class of Shares. The costs, fees and expenses of such gross income distributing Class of Shares is allocated to the capital of such Class of Shares resulting in:

    1. an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends and
    2. a decrease of the net asset value of such gross income distributing Class of Shares. Gross income distributing Class of Shares may carry a risk of capital erosion since the distribution out of the capital represents a withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment.

       The Class of Shares' name will contain a prefix "G" (for gross income distributing Class of Shares) to read "GDist" to clarify the distribution type.

  - *Distribution frequency*:

    Distribution may take place on an annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly basis. The Class of Shares' name will contain a prefix A, S, Q or M (for annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly, as applicable) to clarify the distribution frequency.

Accumulating Classes of Shares will have no specific reference to that effect in their name.

To ascertain which Classes of Shares are available for subscription please contact the Central Administration Agent or the relevant Distributor.

A complete list of all available Classes of Shares is available on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions, including the currencies, the distribution policy and distribution frequency of share classes offered and whether or not share class hedging is available. This list may be obtained from free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Specific features

Class A Shares

Class A Shares are available to all investors.

Class AU Shares

Class AU Shares are available to all investors which are investing through intermediaries, which are subject to a prior agreement, through contractual arrangements, by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor, which are allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Class A2 Shares

Class A2 Shares are available to all investors subscribing through financial intermediaries which, under the relevant contractual, legal and/or regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties and which have been approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor.

Class A3 Shares

Class A3 Shares are available to all investors which are investing through intermediaries, as agreed upon by and approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor through contractual arrangements currently in place which, under contractual, legal and regulatory requirements are not allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Class A4 Shares

Class A4 Shares are available to all investors which are investing through intermediaries, which are subject to a prior agreement, through contractual arrangements, by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor which, under contractual, legal and regulatory requirements are not allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Class D Shares

D shares are offered to all investors who are permitted to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Class B Shares

Class B Shares are available only to (i) distributors, platforms or other intermediaries, who have separate fee arrangements with their clients for providing such services to them and (ii) the staff of companies that are part of the Nomura Group of companies. All other investors are not allowed to acquire Class B Shares save at the Company's discretion.

Class E Shares

Class E Shares are available only to (i) the staff employed by the companies of the Nomura Group at the time of their investment, (ii) the Directors of the Company at the time of their investment or (iii) other investors that have been approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor. All other investors are not allowed to acquire Class E Shares. The investors are allowed to invest through financial intermediaries which, under the relevant

contractual, legal and/or regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties and which have been approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor.

Class I Shares

Class I Shares are available to Institutional Investors. Prior to the date of this Prospectus, Class I Shares for the Sub-Funds were known as Class C.

Class I2 Shares

Class I2 Shares are available to (i) Institutional Investors investing (a) on their own behalf or (b) in their own name but on behalf of any of their clients on the basis of a discretionary management mandate and to (ii) financial intermediaries which, under the relevant legal and/or regulatory requirements, are prohibited from accepting and retaining inducements from third parties, and which (a) invest in their own name but on behalf of any of their Institutional Investors or (b) invest on behalf of Institutional Investors and which have been approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor.

Class I3 Shares

Class I3 Shares are available to certain Institutional Investors which are investing through the intermediary of / are part of certain institutional investors or their affiliates, which are subject to prior agreement, through contractual arrangements, by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor which, under contractual, legal and regulatory requirements are not allowed to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Super Institutional – Class SI Shares

Class SI Shares are available to (i) Institutional Investors investing (a) on their own behalf or (b) in their own name but on behalf of any of their clients on the basis of a discretionary management mandate and to (ii) financial intermediaries which, under the relevant legal and/or regulatory requirements, are prohibited from accepting and retaining inducements from third parties, and which (a) invest in their own name but on behalf of any of their Institutional Investors or (b) invest on behalf of Institutional Investors and which have been approved by the Management Company and/or the relevant distributor. Class SI Shares generally require minimum initial investment of USD 35 million (or currency equivalent).

Class F Shares

Class F Shares are available to all investors.

Founders' Class – Class IF Shares

Class IF Shares are available to Institutional Investors who invested in the early life of a Sub-Fund. Class IF will be available to new Institutional Investors until a Sub-Fund's assets reach USD 200 Million (or currency equivalent) at which time, Class IF will no longer permit new investors into the Share Class. Existing investors in Class IF may continue to make subsequent purchases for the life of the account. Class IF shares generally have a similar initial investment minimum as Class I shares.

Class X Shares

X shares are available only to certain Institutional Investors and are subject to a prior agreement, between the Institutional Investor and the Management Company and/or and the relevant Distributor and/or the Investment Manager.

Class Y Shares

Y Shares are available to Institutional Investors who are permitted to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

Class Z Shares

Z Shares are available only to collective investment vehicle managed by the relevant

Investment Manager and its affiliates.

2. Currency Hedging

Classes of Shares denominated in a currency which is not the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund will only be currency hedged if a reference to "H" is contained in their name. For Classes of Shares which are specified as being currency hedged, the Company will engage in currency hedging transactions to hedge the currency exposure of the relevant Class back to the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The currency hedging transactions will involve the use of financial derivative instruments, primarily being currency forward and will be periodically rebalanced to reflect the changing value of the assets attributable to the relevant Class of Shares, as well as subscriptions and redemptions. The profit or loss on these trades would be solely for the relevant Class of Shares and therefore performance of each Class of Shares will differ according to the net result of movements of the Reference Currency of the relevant Class and proceeds from the currency hedging transactions.

3. Charges to Investors – General

Initial Charge
The Distributors may, at their discretion, levy an Initial Charge not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out below with respect to a specific Class. The Initial Charge may not apply in the case of one or more Sub-Funds. The Distributors may pay all or part of the Initial Charge to sub-distributors, recognised intermediaries or such other persons as the Distributors may determine, at their absolute discretion.

Class A: up to 5% p.a.

Conversion Fee

The Distributors may, at their discretion, levy a Conversion Fee not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out below with respect to a specific Class. The Conversion Fee may not apply in the case of one or more Sub-Funds. In the case of investors who initially invested in a Sub-Fund where no Conversion Fee is payable and subsequently switch into a Sub-Fund where a Conversion Fee is payable, such conversion will be subject to the Conversion Fee then applicable to a Sub-Fund into which such investment is converted and is payable to the relevant Distributor. The Distributors may pay all or part of the Conversion Fee to sub-distributors, recognised intermediaries or such other persons as the Distributors may determine, at their absolute discretion.

Class A: up to 1% p.a.

Redemption Fee

The Distributors may, at their discretion, levy a Redemption Fee not exceeding the fixed percentage amount set out below with respect to a specific Class. The Redemption Fee may not apply in the case of one or more Sub-Funds. The Distributors may pay all or part of the Redemption Fee to sub-distributors, recognised intermediaries or such other persons as the Distributors may determine, at their absolute discretion. The Distributors will normally exercise their discretion to reduce the Redemption Fee by 50% if the Shareholder's holding period of Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund exceeds six months and by 100% if the Shareholder's holding period of Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund exceeds twelve months.

Class A: up to 2.5% p.a.

Management Fees, Distribution Fee and Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee

The Management Fees, the Distribution Fee and the Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee are expressed as a percentage per annum of Net Asset Value of the relevant Class.

The Distribution Fee and the Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee accrue on a daily basis and are payable monthly in arrears.

For the following Sub-Funds, the Management Fees accrue on a daily basis and are payable monthly in arrears:

- Nomura Euro Government Bond Fund;
- Nomura Global Convertible Fund;
- Nomura Global Listed Real Assets Fund;
- Nomura Supranational Emerging Markets LC Bond Fund; and
- Nomura Global Equity Compounders Fund.

For all other Sub-Funds, the Management Fees accrue on a daily basis and the Management Company fees are payable monthly in arrears, while the applicable Investment Manager fees are payable quarterly in arrears.

A Distribution Fee of up to 1% p.a. may be applied to Class D of the following Sub-Fund:

- Nomura Global Equity Compounders Fund.

The Management Fees applicable to each Sub-Fund and its Classes of Shares are set out in Annex A.

For details on the Depositary and Central Administration Agent Fee see section 9.3 of the Prospectus.

COUNTRY SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

NOMURA FUND SOLUTIONS

MARCH 2026

Additional information for Austrian investors
(Page 264)

Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany
(Page 265)

Additional information for investors in Switzerland
(Page 267)

Additional information for investors in the Principality of Liechtenstein
(Page 269)

Additional information for investors in the United Kingdom
(Page 270)

Additional information for investors for investors in Ireland
(Page 275)

This document should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Nomura Fund Solutions dated March 2026 (the "**Prospectus**") and should be read in conjunction with such Prospectus and with the annexes thereto.

If you do not have a copy of the Prospectus, please contact the registered office of Nomura Fund Solutions to receive a copy of the Prospectus.

Unless indicated to the contrary, words defined in the Prospectus shall have the meaning ascribed therein for the purpose of this country specific additional information for investors.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR AUSTRIAN INVESTORS

The following information is intended for potential investors in the Shares domiciled in the Republic of Austria. It supplements the Prospectus in relation to the distribution of Shares in Austria.

The intention to distribute Shares in the Company has been notified to the Austrian Financial Market Authority (Finanzmarktaufsicht, "FMA") pursuant to Sec. 140 InvFG 2011.

The Company has the right to market Shares in the following Sub-Funds in Austria:

- Nomura Global Listed Infrastructure Fund
- Macquarie Dynamic Global Bond Fund
- Nomura Euro Government Bond Fund
- Nomura Global Convertible Fund
- Nomura Emerging Markets Fund
- Nomura US Large Cap Value Fund
- Nomura Supranational Emerging Markets LC Bond Fund
- Nomura Global Listed Real Assets Fund
- Nomura Emerging Markets Debt Select Opportunities Fund
- Nomura Global Listed Real Estate Fund
- Nomura US Large Cap Core Equity Fund

Facilities in Austria

Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG ("Facilities Agent")
Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna, Austria
Email: ForeignFunds0696@erstegroup.com

The Facilities Agent:

- provides information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;
- facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints);
- provides the Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices.

The Prospectus, the KIDs, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports are available at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions and may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Facilities Agent.

Tax Representative in Austria

Local tax representative within the meaning of Sec. 186 (2) No. 2 InvFG 2011 in connection with Sec. 188 InvFG 2011 : Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna, Austria, Email: AustrianTax0696@erstegroup.com

Publication

In Austria, the subscription and redemption prices are published on www.morningstar.at[18]. Other information for investors, if any, will be published on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions

[18] Electronic publications must either be made at the website of the management company or I the websites if any intermediaries placing the shares, including the paying agent (§136 (4) icw § 141 (1) InvFG 2011) – a publication on Morningstar does not appear to meet this requirement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Company has notified the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, "BaFin") of its intention to market Shares in Germany and, since completion of the notification process, the Company has the right to market Shares in Germany.

Applications for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares may be sent directly to the Administrator.

Facilities in Germany

Carne Global Financial Services Limited ("Facilities Agent")
3rd Floor, 55 Charlemont Place, Dublin 2, Ireland
Email: europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

The Facilities Agent:

- Provides information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;
- Facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints);
- Provides the Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices.

The Prospectus, the KIDs, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports are available at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions and may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Facilities Agent.

Publication

In Germany, the subscription and redemption prices are published on www.morningstar.de and the German daily tax figures are published on www.fundinfo.com. Other information for investors, if any, will be published on https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions. In those cases enumerated in § 298 (2) KAGB, investors in Germany will also be notified in accordance with § 167 KAGB by means of a durable medium.

The Shareholders will be informed by means of a durable medium in accordance with sec. 167 of the German Capital Investment Code and in the Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) of:

a) the suspension of the redemption of the Shares in the investment fund;

b) the termination of the management of an investment asset pool or its liquidation;

c) any amendments to the fund rules which are inconsistent with the previous investment principles, which affect material investor rights or which relate to remuneration and reimbursements of expenses that may be paid out of the investment asset pool, including the backgrounds of such amendments, and to the rights of the investors in a manner that is understandable; such information must specify where and how to obtain additional information;

d) the merger of investment asset pools in the form of merger information to be prepared in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended; and

e) the conversion of an investment asset pool into a feeder fund or the change of a master fund in the form of information to be prepared in accordance with Article 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended.

CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE GERMAN INVESTMENT TAX REFORM ACT DATED 19 JULY 2016

A classification of each fund's tax status as an "Equity Fund" (Aktienfonds) or as "Mixed Fund" (Mischfonds) within the meaning of sec. 2, para. 6 of the German Investment Tax Act 2018 (InvStG) for the purposes of partial exemption under the German Investment Tax Act can be found in the below table.

Sub-Fund	Classification for purposes of tax exemption
Nomura Global Listed Infrastructure Fund	Equity fund
Nomura Emerging Markets Fund	Equity fund
Nomura US Large Cap Value Fund	Equity fund
Nomura US Large Cap Core Equity Fund	Equity fund

GERMAN TAXATION

GENERAL

The receipt of dividends (if any) by a Shareholder, the redemption or transfer of Shares and any distribution on a winding-up of the Company may result in a tax liability for a Shareholder according to the tax regime applicable in their various countries of residence, citizenship or domicile. Shareholders resident in or citizens of certain countries which have anti-offshore fund legislation may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and gains of the Company. The Directors, the Company and each of the SICAV's agents shall have no liability in respect of the individual tax affairs of Shareholders.

TAXATION RISK

Changes in tax laws or their interpretation could adversely affect the tax treatment of a Sub-Fund, its assets and its Shareholders. If a Sub-Fund uses participation instruments to access certain markets, such instruments may have tax withheld on the investment returns, including notional dividends, passed through to the Sub-Fund by the counterparty to such instruments.

TAXATION OF GERMAN RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS

The attention of German resident or ordinarily resident Shareholders is also drawn generally to the "TAXATION" section in the Prospectus. In addition, such Shareholders should consult with their own professional advisors in respect of consequences of the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) in Luxembourg.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND

The following information is intended for potential investors domiciled in Switzerland. The Company has the right to market Shares of the following Sub-Funds in Switzerland:

- Nomura Global Listed Infrastructure Fund
- Macquarie Dynamic Global Bond Fund
- Nomura Euro Government Bond Fund
- Nomura Global Convertible Fund
- Nomura Emerging Markets Fund
- Nomura US Large Cap Value Fund
- Nomura Supranational Emerging Markets LC Bond Fund
- Nomura Global Listed Real Assets Fund
- Nomura Emerging Markets Debt Select Opportunities Fund

Representative

REYL & Cie Ltd
Rue du Rhône 4, CH-1204 Geneva.
Email: frs-clients@reyl.com

Paying Agent

Banque Cantonale de Genève

17, quai de l'Ile, CH-1204 Geneva.

Place where the relevant documents may be obtained

The prospectus, the key information documents, the articles of incorporation as well as the annual and the semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

Publications

Publications in respect of the Company will occur in Switzerland on the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com. In particular, such publications include essential information for investors such as substantial amendments to the Prospectus as well as the liquidation of the Company or one or more of the Sub-Funds.

The issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value together with a footnote stating „excluding commissions" of all share classes are published daily on the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

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

Payment of retrocessions and rebates

The Company or its agents may pay retrocessions in connection with distribution activity in respect of the Shares in Switzerland. Retrocessions are deemed to be payments and other soft commissions paid by the Company and its affiliates to eligible third parties for distribution activities in respect of fund shares in Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

The offering and advertising of the Shares, including any kind of activity that is intended to distribute the Shares, including but not limited to the organization of roadshows, the participation in fairs and events, the production of marketing materials, the training of distributors and sales partners.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if it is ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the underlying investors.

Information on the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA).

As a result, recipients of retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure. They must inform the investors in advance, i.e. before the financial service is provided or before the contract is concluded, expressly, without being asked and free of charge, about the type and scope of the compensation that they receive for the distribution, so that the investors can declare that they will waive the compensation. If the amount cannot be determined in advance, the compensation recipient will inform the investors about the calculation parameters and the ranges. Upon request, the recipients must disclose the amounts that they actually receive for the distribution of the collective investment schemes held by the investor concerned.

In the case of distribution activity in Switzerland, the Company or its agents may upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the commissions, fees and/or costs incurred by the investors in question. Rebates are permitted provided that:

- they are paid from fees received by the Company or its agents and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.
- The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Company or its agents are as follows:
- the volume subscribed by the investor in the Shares or the total volume the investor holds in the Shares or, where applicable, in the product range of the promoter;
- the amount of the fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behaviour shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor’s willingness to provide support in the launch phase of the Company or of one or more of the Sub-Funds.

At the request of the investor, the Company or its agents must disclose the amount of such rebates free of charge.

The law of the domicile of the Company does not provide for additional rules which are stricter than the Swiss rules concerning rebates.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

Facilities in Liechtenstein

Carne Global Financial Services Limited ("Facilities Agent")

3rd Floor, 55 Charlemont Place, Dublin 2, Ireland

Email: europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

The Facilities Agent:

- Provides information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;
- Facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints);
- Provides the Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices.

The Prospectus, the KIDs, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports are available at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions and may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Facilities Agent.

Publications

Any notices to investors in the Principality of Liechtenstein are published on the website https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions.

The net asset value as well as the issue and redemption prices of the shares of the Sub-Funds are published daily on the website www.morningstar.ch.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This addendum should be read in conjunction with the Company's Prospectus, of which it forms part. Unless otherwise defined, defined terms in this addendum shall have the same meaning as provided in the Prospectus.

Overseas Fund Regime

The Company is recognised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) of the United Kingdom under the Overseas Fund Regime ("OFR") on 19 September 2025 but is not a UK-authorised fund, therefore not subject to the UK's sustainable disclosure regime. The Company's product reference number is PRN: 516841.

Nomura Asset Management UK Limited is authorised and regulated by the FCA (FRN: 122703) and is responsible for issuing financial promotions in the United Kingdom in accordance with Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 as amended ("Act") for the following Sub-Funds.

Sub-Fund	FCA PRN
Nomura Global Listed Infrastructure Fund	637168
Nomura Emerging Markets Fund	829981
Nomura US Large Cap Value Fund	933700
Nomura Supranational Emerging Markets LC Bond Fund	829985
Nomura Global Listed Real Assets Fund	933699
Nomura Emerging Markets Debt Select Opportunities Fund	933700
Nomura Global Listed Real Estate Fund	1016319
Nomura US Large Cap Core Equity Fund	1035710

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited is authorised and regulated by the FCA (FRN: 733534) and is responsible for issuing financial promotions in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Act for the following Sub-Fund.

Sub-Fund	FCA PRN
Macquarie Dynamic Global Bond Fund	725630

Past performance information is available in the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) on the Company's website: https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions

UK Facilities

Kroll Advisory Limited (the "Facilities Agent")

The News Building, Level 6, 3 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SG, United Kingdom

By email: DL.UKFacilitiesAgent.KP@kroll.com

The Prospectus, the KIIDs, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports are available at the Company's website and may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Facilities Agent.

The Facilities Agent will provide information on how to subscribe for and/or redeem shares in the Company and obtain payment and will maintain facilities in the United Kingdom to enable Shareholders to redeem or arrange for redemption of Shares and obtain payment.

Shareholders may obtain the subscription and redemption prices of the Shares at the principal place of business of the Facilities Agent.

Any Shareholder wishing to make complaint about the operations of the Company can submit a complaint to the Facilities Agent at the address set out above for transmission to the Company.

Consumer Redress

The Company is domiciled in Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and is authorised by the Luxembourg regulator *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (CSSF).

UK investors should be aware that if they invest in the Company, they will not be able to refer a complaint against its Management Company or its Depositary to the UK's Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS). Any claims for losses relating to the Management Company or the Depositary will not be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS), in the event that either person should become unable to meet its liabilities to investors.

A UK investor will be able to make a complaint to the Company and its Management Company, and UK investors will have a right to access the alternative dispute resolution scheme in Luxembourg. A UK investor will not have a right to access a compensation scheme in Luxembourg in the event that either the Management Company or the Depositary should become unable to meet its liabilities to investors.

UK investors may contact the Facilities Agent who will provide details on request of how to make a complaint, and what rights if any are available to them under an alternative dispute resolution scheme or a compensation scheme.

Complaints

Written complaints about any aspect of the service including the operations of the Company, or requests to obtain a copy of the Complaint Policy shall be addressed to the Management Company as follows.

FundSight S.A.

106 Route d'Arlon, L-8210 Mamer, Luxembourg

By email: complaintshandling@fundsight.com

In the event we are unable to provide a solution deemed as satisfactory by you, it is within your rights to escalate the issue to the CSSF. The CSSF Regulation 16-07 (out-of-court resolution of customer complaints) enables customers of Luxembourg financial institutions, at no cost, to involve the CSSF as a business mediator.

More information can be found on the dedicated CSSF website:

https://www.cssf.lu/en/customer-complaints/

TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following paragraphs, which are intended as a general guide only and do not constitute tax advice, are based on current United Kingdom tax legislation and what is understood to be the current practice of the United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs as at the date of this Addendum. They summarise certain limited aspects of the United Kingdom tax treatment of Shareholders and relate only to the position of Shareholders who are the absolute beneficial owners of their Shares, who hold their Shares as an investment (as opposed to securities to be realised in the course of a trade) and (except insofar as express reference is made to the treatment of non-United Kingdom residents or non-United Kingdom domiciliaries) who are resident and, if an individual, domiciled in, and only in, the United Kingdom for taxation purposes. They do not apply to certain classes of Shareholders, such as dealers in securities, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and Shareholders who have, or are deemed to have, acquired their Shares by reason of, or in connection with, an office or employment. If you are in any doubt as to your taxation position or if you are subject to tax in any jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, you should consult an appropriate professional adviser immediately.

Shareholders

Subject to their personal circumstances, Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax in respect of dividends or other distributions of an income nature made by the Company, whether or not such dividends or distributions are reinvested, together with their share of income retained by a reporting fund (as to which see below). The nature of the charge to tax will depend on a number of factors which may include the composition of the relevant assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and the extent of a Shareholder's interest in the Company.

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (the "Offshore Funds Regulations") set out the regime for the taxation of investments in offshore funds (as defined in the United Kingdom Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ("TIOPA 2010")) which operates by reference to whether a fund opts into a reporting regime ("reporting funds") or not ("non-reporting funds"). If an investor who is resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund that does not have reporting fund status throughout the period during which the investor holds that interest, any gain accruing to the investor upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income ("offshore income gains") and not as a capital gain. Investors in reporting funds are subject to tax on the share of the reporting fund's annual reportable income attributable to their holding in the fund, whether or not distributed, and any gains on disposal of their holding would be taxed as capital gains. Investors in non-reporting funds would not be subject to tax on income retained by the non-reporting fund.

The Shares will constitute interests in an offshore fund. The Directors have obtained from the United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") recognition of certain classes of Shares as a reporting fund and may apply for such recognition in respect of further classes of Shares in the future. The up-to-date list of reporting funds may be viewed on the HMRC website at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds. The effect of obtaining and maintaining such status throughout a Shareholder's relevant period of ownership would be that any gains on disposal of such Shares would be taxed as capital gains. However, there can be no guarantee that reporting fund status will be obtained and maintained in relation to any class of Share for which such recognition is sought. Were such application to be unsuccessful or such status subsequently to be withdrawn, any gains arising to Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of such Shares (including a deemed disposal on death) would be taxed as offshore income gains rather than capital gains.

The conversion of Shares in one Sub-Fund for Shares in another Sub-Fund (see under the heading “Conversions” in the Prospectus) may amount to a disposal of the original Shares for tax purposes and accordingly a chargeable gain (or offshore income gain where recognition of the original Shares as a reporting fund has not been obtained and maintained) or of an allowable capital loss may be realised. The conversion of Shares of one class for Shares of another class in the same Sub-Fund may amount to a disposal if the original Shares are not at the relevant time of a class which is a reporting fund and the new Shares are of a class so recognised and may otherwise amount to a disposal depending on the circumstances.

Persons within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax should note that the regime for the taxation of most corporate debt contained in the United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2009 (the “loan relationships regime”) provides that, if at any time in an accounting period of such a person, that person holds an interest in an offshore fund within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Offshore Funds Regulations and TIOPA 2010, and there is a time in that period when that fund fails to satisfy the “qualifying investments” test, the interest held by such a person will be treated for that accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the loan relationships regime. An offshore fund fails to satisfy the qualifying investments test at any time when more than 60 per cent. of its assets by market value (excluding cash awaiting investment) comprise “qualifying investments”. Qualifying investments include government and corporate debt securities, cash on deposit, certain derivative contracts and holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the accounting period of the person holding the interest in the offshore fund do not themselves satisfy the qualifying investments test. The Shares will constitute such interests in an offshore fund and on the basis of the investment policies of certain Sub-Funds, certain Sub-Funds could fail to satisfy the qualifying investments test. In that eventuality, the Shares in that Sub-Fund will be treated for corporation tax purposes as within the loan relationships regime with the result that all returns on the Shares in that Sub-Fund in respect of such a person’s accounting period (including gains, profits and losses) will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a “fair value accounting” basis. Accordingly, such a person who acquires Shares in the Company may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holding of Shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of those Shares). In 2013, the United Kingdom Government announced a consultation on the future of the loan relationships regime, which included proposals potentially to reform this aspect of the regime.

Anti-avoidance

Individuals resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note that Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 contains anti-avoidance provisions dealing with the transfer of assets to overseas persons that may in certain circumstances render such individuals liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income profits of the Company.

Persons resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note the provisions of section 3 (formerly section 13) of the United Kingdom Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“section 3”). Section 3 could be material to any such person who has an interest in the Company as a “participator” for United Kingdom taxation purposes (which term includes a shareholder) at a time when any gain accrues to the Company (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain if, at the same time, the Company is itself controlled in such a manner and by a sufficiently small number of persons as to render the Company a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, be a “close” company for those purposes. The provisions of section 3 would result in any such person who is a Shareholder being treated for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation as if a part of any chargeable gain or offshore income gain accruing to the Company had accrued to that person directly, that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that person’s proportionate interest in the Company. No liability under section 3 could be incurred by such a person,

however, in respect of a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain accruing to the Company if the aggregate proportion of that gain that could be attributed under section 3 both to that person and to any persons connected with him for United Kingdom taxation purposes does not exceed one quarter of the gain. In addition, section 3 does not apply where the asset giving rise to the gain was neither disposed of nor acquired or held as part of a scheme or arrangements having a tax avoidance main purpose. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the United Kingdom, section 3 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

Companies resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note the "controlled foreign companies" legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 (the "CFC rules"). The CFC rules could in particular be material to any company that has (either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for United Kingdom taxation purposes) an interest in 25 per cent or more of the "chargeable profits" of the Company if the Company is controlled (as "control" is defined in section 371RA of TIOPA 2010) by persons (whether companies, individuals or others) who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes or is controlled by two persons taken together, one of whom is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and has at least 40 per cent of the interests, rights and powers by which those persons control the Company, and the other of whom has at least 40 per cent and not more than 55 per cent of such interests, rights and powers. The effect of the CFC rules could be to render such companies liable to United Kingdom corporation tax by reference to their proportionate interest in the chargeable profits of the Company. The chargeable profits of the Company do not include any capital gains.

Transfer/Other taxes

Transfers of Shares will not be liable to United Kingdom stamp duty unless the instrument of transfer is executed within the United Kingdom when the transfer will be liable to United Kingdom ad valorem stamp duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the consideration paid rounded up to the nearest £5. No United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax is payable on transfers of Shares, or agreements to transfer Shares.

Shares are assets situated outside the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom inheritance tax. A liability to United Kingdom inheritance tax may arise in respect of gifts by, or on the death of, individuals domiciled, or deemed to be domiciled, in the United Kingdom.

The preceding paragraphs, which are intended as a general guide only and do not constitute tax advice, are based on current United Kingdom tax legislation and what is understood to be the current practice of the United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs as at the date of this Addendum. If a Shareholder is in any doubt as to their taxation position or if a Shareholder is subject to tax in any jurisdiction in addition to or other than the United Kingdom, they should consult an appropriate professional adviser immediately. It should be noted that the levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation can change.

FATCA and other reporting regimes

Investors are referred to section 11.4 of the Company's Prospectus in relation to FATCA and section 11.3 of the Company's Prospectus in relation to Automatic Exchange of Information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN IRELAND

Facilities in Ireland

Carne Global Financial Services Limited ("Facilities Agent")
3rd Floor, 55 Charlemont Place, Dublin 2, Ireland
Email: europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

The Facilities Agent:

- Provides information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;
- Facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints);
- Provides the Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices.

The Prospectus, the KIDs, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports are available at https://nomuraassetmanagement.com/nomura-fund-solutions and may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Facilities Agent.

Taxation

The following summary is only intended as a brief and general guide to the main aspects of current Irish tax law and practice of the Revenue Commissioners in Ireland applicable to the holding and disposal of Shares in the Company where the Shareholder is regarded as holding a material interest in an offshore fund and is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland or carrying on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency in Ireland. Shareholders should note this summary reflects the law and practice in force at the date of this document and may change in the future.

It is not intended to provide specific advice and no action should be taken or omitted to be taken in reliance upon it. It is addressed to shareholders who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares held as investments and not to special classes of shareholder such as financial institutions. Accordingly, its applicability will depend upon the particular circumstances of individual shareholders. The summary is not exhaustive and does not generally consider tax reliefs or exemptions. Any prospective shareholder who is in any doubt about his/her Irish tax position in relation to the Company should consult his/her Irish professional adviser.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, transferring, switching or selling any of their Shares under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence and domicile.

Taxation of the Company in Ireland

The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it does not become resident in Ireland for taxation purposes. Accordingly, provided the Company does not exercise or carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency, the Company will not be subject to Irish tax on its income and gains other than on certain Irish source income and gains.

Taxation of Shareholders

Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain Irish tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares in the Company. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the Irish tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase,

own or dispose of the Shares. The summary relates only to the position of Irish resident persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of the Shares.

The summary is based on Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners as in effect on the date of this Addendum (which are subject to prospective or retroactive change). Shareholders and prospective Shareholders should consult with their own advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of the Shares in the light of their particular circumstances.

Any references to “Ireland” mean the Republic of Ireland.

The attention of Irish resident or ordinarily resident Shareholders is also drawn generally to the “TAXATION” section in the Prospectus, and to the “European Tax Considerations” section therein. In addition, such Shareholders should consult with their own professional advisors in respect of consequences of the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) in Luxembourg.

Offshore Fund

The Company is intended to be managed and controlled so that it is not treated as resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes. Accordingly, provided the Company does not carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency, the Company will not be subject to Irish tax on its income and gains other than on certain Irish source income and gains.

Shares in the Company should constitute a “material interest in an offshore fund” for Irish tax purposes under Section 743, Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (“TCA 1997”). An interest in an offshore fund will be a material interest if, at the time the person acquired it, it would be reasonable to consider that at some time during the next 7 years that person would be able to realise the value of the interest, either by way of transfer, surrender or in any other manner. On the basis that the Company is authorised by the Luxembourg supervisory authority as a UCITS, the taxation treatment of Irish resident Shareholders is determined by the rules outlined in Chapter 4, Part 27, TCA 1997.

Any Irish resident or ordinarily resident individual who acquires Shares in the Company will be obliged to deliver a tax return to the Irish Revenue Commissioners which must include:

(a) the name and address of the Company;

(b) a description of Shares acquired (including the cost of the Shares to the Shareholder); and

(c) the name and address of the person through whom the Shares were acquired.

Where Shares in an offshore fund, such as the Company, are acquired through an Irish resident intermediary, that intermediary must also make an annual return to the Irish Revenue Commissioners providing details of the Irish resident Shareholders and payments made by them. Where an Irish Shareholder fails to provide the relevant details or provides incorrect details to the intermediary in order to enable them to complete the return they may be liable to a penalty.

Shareholders are required to account directly to the Irish Revenue Commissioners for any taxes which may become due, as outlined below, on a self-assessment basis.

Dividends and other Distributions

Shareholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes may, depending on their circumstances, be liable to Irish tax on dividends and distributions paid by the Company under the rules as outlined in Chapter 4, Part 27, TCA 1997.

Where the Shareholder is not a company, the rate of Irish income tax on such dividends or other distributions will be 41%. Universal Social Charge and Pay Related Social Insurance do not apply to any payment, dividend or other distribution paid by the Company.

Where the Shareholder is a company and the dividends or other distributions are not trading receipts of the company, the rate of Irish corporation tax on such dividends or other distributions will be 25%. Where the dividends or other distributions are trading receipts of a company, the rate of Irish corporation tax on such dividends or other distributions will be 12.5%.

If a payment, dividend or other distribution is paid by the Company on the disposal by a Shareholder of their Shares, then such payment will be taxed in the manner described below under the heading 'Redemptions and Disposals'.

Shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes should be aware that under Chapter 1, Part 33, TCA 1997 they may be liable to Irish income tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Company. Briefly, these anti-avoidance provisions are aimed at transactions where income becomes payable to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled outside of Ireland in order to avoid Irish income tax.

Redemptions and Disposals

Any gain arising to an Irish resident or ordinarily resident Shareholder (whether individual or corporate Shareholder) on a redemption or other disposal of Shares will be charged to Irish income tax or corporation tax, and not to Irish capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains.

Where the Shareholder is not a company, the rate of Irish income tax on such gain will be 41%. Universal Social Charge and Pay Related Social Insurance do not apply to any gain arising on redemption or other disposal of Shares in the Company.

Where the Shareholder is a company and the gain is not a trading receipt of the company, the rate of Irish corporation tax on such gain will be 25%. Where the gain is a trading receipt of a company, the rate of Irish corporation tax will be 12.5%.

If Shares are not denominated in Euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains taxation, currently at the rate of 33%, on any currency gain arising on the redemption or other disposal of the Shares.

Shareholders resident, or ordinarily resident, and domiciled in Ireland should be aware that the provisions of Section 590, TCA 1997 may be relevant where the Shareholder holds 5% or more of the Shares in the Company and the Company is controlled in such a way as to be regarded as a 'close' company for Irish taxation purposes. Briefly, these provisions may result in chargeable gains accruing to the Company being attributed directly to such Irish Shareholders.

Where any computation on redemption or other disposal (including an eighth year deemed disposal as outlined below) would produce a loss, the gain shall be treated as nil and no loss shall be treated as occurring on such disposal.

Deemed Disposals

If an Irish resident or ordinarily resident Shareholder holds Shares for a period in excess of eight years, the Shareholder will be deemed to dispose of those Shares on the eighth anniversary of their acquisition. The Shareholder will also be deemed to have immediately reacquired their Shares at market value. If the deemed disposal results in a gain, the Shareholder will be subject to Irish tax on that gain in the manner described above under the heading 'Redemptions and Disposals'. If the Shareholder continues to hold the Shares, a deemed disposal and reacquisition at market value will reoccur after each subsequent eight year period.

When the Shares are ultimately redeemed or otherwise disposed of by the Shareholder, the Shareholder may be entitled to a repayment of tax from the Irish Revenue Commissioners if (and to the extent that) the total Irish tax paid by the Shareholder on deemed disposals is greater than the Irish tax (if any) that would be due by the Shareholder on the actual redemption or disposal of the Shares had such deemed disposals not previously been imposed.

A Shareholder will also be deemed to have disposed of and immediately reacquired their Shares before the death of that Shareholder.

Non-Irish Domiciled Shareholders

Irish resident individuals holding Shares who are not domiciled in Ireland may be able to claim the remittance basis of taxation in respect of income and gains arising in respect of the Shares.

Exempt Irish Shareholders

Certain Irish resident Shareholders may, depending on their circumstances, be exempt from Irish income or corporation tax in respect of income or gains derived from their Shares including pension schemes, approved retirement funds, approved charities and investment undertakings. Such tax exempt Irish Shareholders should consult their own professional advisors of the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares in the Company

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertakings

Shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes, but not being a company, should be aware that special tax rules apply to Shareholders who hold Shares in offshore funds which are regarded as a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking ("PPIU") within the meaning of Section 739BA, TCA 1997. Briefly, an offshore fund may be regarded as a PPIU for a specific Shareholder where the Shareholder has either direct or indirect influence over the selection of assets held by the offshore fund. Specific exemptions apply to funds which are widely marketed to the public and the intended asset investments have been outlined in the fund's promotional and marketing material.

Where the Company is regarded as a PPIU for a Shareholder the applicable tax rate on income and gains is currently 60%. However, if the income or gains are not correctly included in the appropriate Irish tax return of the Shareholder, the rate of Irish income tax will be 80%.

Irish encashment tax

Shareholders in the Company should note that any distributions made by a paying agent in Ireland on behalf of the Company or which are presented to, collected by, received by or otherwise realised by a bank or other person acting on behalf of the shareholder in Ireland may be subject to encashment tax at the standard rate of income tax which is currently 20%. Encashment tax is creditable against the shareholder's final income tax liability.

Stamp duty

No stamp duty will be payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the Company provided the consideration is not related 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, TCA 1997 or a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110, TCA 1997) which is registered in Ireland.

Irish Taxation Definitions

"Residence — Individual" means that an individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland 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. An individual is treated as present in Ireland for a day if that individual is personally present in Ireland at any time during that day.

"Ordinary Residence — Individual" means "ordinary resident" as distinct from "resident" in relation to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year. For example, an individual who is resident in Ireland for the tax years:

- 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020;
- 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021; and
- 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;

will become ordinarily resident with effect from 1 January 2023.

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 s/he is not resident. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2020 and departs from Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

"Residence — Company" means that a company which has its central management and control in Ireland is resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company incorporated prior to 1 January 2015 which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where:

- the company or a related company carries on a trade in Ireland, and either the company is ultimately controlled by persons resident in EU Member States or countries with which Ireland has a double taxation treaty, or the principal class of shares of the company or a related company are substantially and regularly traded on one or more than one recognised Stock Exchange in the EU or in a tax treaty country, or
- the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

A company which was incorporated after 1 January 2015, or after 31 December 2020 a company incorporated at any time, which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is automatically regarded as resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

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 TCA 1997.