Artemis Funds (Lux)

Prospectus

a Luxembourg domiciled open-ended investment company

(A UCITS scheme)

10 October 2025

10, rue du Château d'Eau,
L-3364 Leudelange,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Tel.: (+352) 28294152
Fax: (+352) 28294459
Internet Site: www.artemisfunds.com

Important Information

Copies of this Prospectus can be obtained from and enquiries regarding the Company should be addressed to:

10, rue du Château d'Eau,
L-3364 Leudelange,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Tel: (+352) 28294152 Fax: (+352) 28294459

This prospectus (the "**Prospectus**") should be read in its entirety before making any application for Shares. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your financial or other professional adviser.

Shares are offered on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and the documents referred to herein.

No person has been authorised to issue any advertisement or to give any information, or to make any representations in connection with the offering, placing, subscription, sale, switching or redemption of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus and, if issued, given or made, such advertisement, information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Company or the Management Company. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, placement, subscription or issue of any of the Shares shall under any circumstances create any implication or constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

The Directors, whose names appear on page 8 below, have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this Prospectus is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything material to such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The distribution of this Prospectus and supplementary documentation and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain countries. Investors wishing to apply for Shares should inform themselves as to the requirements within their own country for transactions in Shares, any applicable exchange control regulations and the tax consequences of any transaction in Shares.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any country in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or authorised, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Processing of personal data – Personal data related to identified or identifiable natural persons provided to, collected or otherwise obtained by or on behalf of, the Company (the "**Controller**") will be processed by the Controller in accordance with the Privacy Notice, a current version of which is available and can be accessed or obtained online (https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/privacy-artemis-funds-lux). Investors and any person contacting, or otherwise dealing directly or indirectly with, the Controller are invited to and read and carefully consider the Privacy Notice, prior to contacting or otherwise so dealing, and in any event prior to providing or causing the provision of any Data directly or indirectly to the Controller.

The distribution of this Prospectus in certain countries may require that this Prospectus be translated into the languages specified by the regulatory authorities of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated and the English version of this Prospectus, the English version shall always prevail.

The price of Shares in the Company and the income from them may go down as well as up and an Investor may not get back the amount invested.

Table of Contents

Definitions

Accumulation Shares	shares which accumulate their income.
Administration Agent	Northern Trust Global Services SE
ADR	American depositary receipt, a negotiable security issued by a US depository bank and traded on a US exchange that represents a specified number or a fraction of underlying shares of a non-US company and affords the right to obtain the foreign stock it represents.
Articles	the articles of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time.
Base Currency	in relation to a Fund, the currency specified as such in the Fund's details in Appendix III.
Benchmark	a point of reference against which the performance of a Fund may be measured, listed for each Fund in "Appendix III – Fund Details". The degree of correlation with the Benchmark may vary from Fund to Fund, depending on factors such as the risk profile, investment objective and investment restrictions of the Fund, and the concentration of constituents in the Benchmark. Benchmarks used in the calculation of performance fees, where applicable, are stated in respect of each relevant Fund in "Appendix III – Fund Details".
Business Day	unless otherwise provided in the Fund's details in Appendix III, a Business Day is a day on which banks in Luxembourg are fully open for business.
Business Hours	9:00 to 18:00 CET
CET	Central European Time
CHF	Swiss Franc
Company	Artemis Funds (Lux)
Company Accounting Currency	EUR
CSSF	*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (Luxembourg Financial Sector Supervisory Authority)
CSSF Circular 14/592	the CSSF Circular 14/592 relating to the Guidelines on the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on ETFs and other UCITS issues.

Dealing Cut Off	the time by which applications to subscribe for or redeem Shares must be received in order to be processed on a Dealing Day. Unless otherwise specified in a Fund's details in Appendix III, 13:00 CET on a Dealing Day.
Dealing Day	unless otherwise provided in the Fund's details in Appendix III, a dealing day is a Business Day which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund. For certain Funds, the Company may exercise its discretion, in order to protect Shareholders' interests in respect of markets being closed, for example for public holidays in certain jurisdictions, as set out in further detail in the section "Share Dealing". A list of all non-Dealing Days for each Fund is available on www.artemisfunds.com/non-dealing-days and will be updated at least once a year. When the date of a public holiday is not known in advance, the list of non-dealing days will be updated as soon as possible once the date is known and before the date of such public holiday.
Depositary	Northern Trust Global Services SE
Directors or Board of Directors	the board of directors of the Company.
Distributor	a person or entity duly appointed from time to time by the Global Distributor pursuant to authority granted by the Management Company to distribute or arrange for the distribution of Shares.
Distribution Shares	shares which distribute their income.
EEA	European Economic Area
Eligible Asset	a transferable security of any kind or any other permitted asset as more fully described in Appendix I 1.A.
Eligible State	includes any member state of the European Union ("**EU**"), any member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("**OECD**"), and any other state which the Directors deem appropriate.
EU	European Union
EUR	the European currency unit (also referred to as the Euro).
Financial Index or Indices	means any index compliant with Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and CSSF Circular 14/592.

Forward Pricing	processing buy and sell orders where the price to be paid or received by the Investor or Shareholder will be the price that is calculated at the Valuation Point which follows the Dealing Cut Off.
Fund	a specific portfolio of assets and liabilities within the Company having its own Net Asset Value and represented by a separate Class or Classes of Shares, which is distinguished mainly by its specific investment policy and objective.
GBP	United Kingdom Pound Sterling
GDR	global depositary receipt, a negotiable certificate issued by a depository bank in one country and traded on the stock exchange of another country. GDRs represent ownership of an underlying number of shares of a foreign company and entitle holders to all associated dividends and capital gains and may be used to invest in companies from developing or emerging markets by investors in developed markets.
Global Distributor	Artemis Investment Management LLP
Institutional Investors	an investor that qualifies as an institutional investor within the meaning of article 174 of the Law.
Investment Fund(s)	a UCITS or other UCI in which the Funds may invest, as determined in the investment rules described in Appendix I.
Investment Funds Legislation	UCITS Directive (as defined below), the Law (as defined below) and the UCITS V Level 2 Measures (as defined below).
Investment Manager	Artemis Investment Management LLP
Investor	a subscriber for Shares.
Law	the law on undertakings for collective investment dated 17 December 2010, as amended.
Management Company	FundRock Management Company S.A., in its capacity as the Company's appointed management company within the meaning of chapter 15 of the Law, or such other entity as may subsequently be appointed to act in such capacity.
Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value per Share (as described below) multiplied by the number of Shares.
Net Asset Value per Share	the value per Share of any Share Class determined in accordance with the relevant provisions described under the heading "Calculation of Net Asset Value" as set out in Section 2.4.
OTC	over-the-counter market

Regulated Market	a market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments or another regulated market (MiFID Directive), which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public in an Eligible State. A list of regulated markets according to MiFID Directive is regularly updated and published by the European Commission.
REITs	a Real Estate Investment Trust is an entity that buys and manages shares in a real estate portfolio or direct real estate. This may include, but is not limited to, investing in residential apartments, retail shopping centres and commercial office buildings, as well as real estate development. A REIT may be closed-ended with its shares listed on a Regulated Market, which thereby qualifies it as an eligible investment for a UCITS under Luxembourg law. Other REITs may be closed-ended and not listed on a Regulated Market, thereby limiting a UCITS' investment in such entities to 10% of the net assets of a Fund.
RESA	*Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et des Associations*
Share	a share of no par value in any one Share Class in the capital of the Company.
Share Class	a separate class of Shares offered in a Fund whose assets will be commonly invested but where a specific fee structure, minimum subscription amount, currency or dividend policy may be applied. Further details of Share Classes are set out in Appendix III.
Shareholder	a holder of Shares.
UCITS	an "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" within the meaning of points a) and b) of Article 1(2) of the UCITS Directive.
UCI	an "undertaking for collective investment" within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of the Law.
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, as amended, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS.
UCITS V Level 2 Measures	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries.
USA or US	the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and any other areas subject to its jurisdiction.
USD	United States Dollar

Valuation Point	unless otherwise specified in a Fund's details in Appendix III, 16:00 CET.

All references herein to time are to CET unless otherwise indicated.
Words importing the singular shall, where the context permits, include the plural and vice versa.

Board of Directors

– **Henry KELLY**
  Chairman
  Independent Director
  4 rue J-P Lanter
  L-5943 Itzig
  Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

– **Hanna DUER**
  Independent Director
  9a, Reeds Farm Estate, Roxwell Road
  Writtle
  Chelmsford CM1 3ST
  United Kingdom

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

– **Sheenagh DOUGALL**
  Chief Operating Officer, Artemis Investment Management LLP
  Cassini House
  57 St James's Street
  London SW1A 1LD
  United Kingdom

– **Stewart BROWN**
  General Counsel, Artemis Investment Management LLP
  Cassini House
  57 St James's Street
  London SW1A 1LD
  United Kingdom

Administration

Registered Office

10, rue du Château d'Eau
L-3364 Leudelange
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Management Company

FundRock Management Company S.A.
Airport Center Building 5, Heienhaff
L-1736 Senningerberg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Investment Manager

Artemis Investment Management LLP
Cassini House
57 St James's Street
London SW1A 1LD
United Kingdom

Depositary, Administration Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent, Domiciliary Agent and Company Secretary

Northern Trust Global Services SE
10, rue du Château d'Eau
L-3364 Leudelange
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Northern Trust Global Services SE is authorised and regulated by the CSSF.

Global Distributor

Artemis Investment Management LLP
Cassini House
57 St James's Street
London SW1A 1LD
United Kingdom

Independent Auditor

Deloitte Audit
20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Adviser

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

Section 1

1. The Company

1.1. Structure

The Company is an open-ended investment company organised as a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a *Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable* ("**SICAV**"). The Company is subject to Part I of the Law, qualifies as a UCITS and is subject to the supervision of the CSSF. The Company operates separate Funds, each of which is represented by one or more Share Classes. The Funds are distinguished by their specific investment policy or any other specific features.

The Company constitutes a single legal entity, but the assets of each Fund shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the Shareholders of the corresponding Fund and the assets of a specific Fund are solely accountable for the liabilities, commitments and obligations of that Fund.

The Directors may at any time resolve to set up new Funds and/or create within each Fund one or more Share Classes and this Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The Directors may also at any time resolve to close a Fund, or one or more Share Classes within a Fund to further subscriptions.

1.2. Investment Objectives and Policies

The exclusive object of the Company is the collective investment of its assets in transferable securities, money market instruments and other permissible assets such as referred to in the Law, with the purpose of offering various investment opportunities, spreading investment risk and offering its Shareholders the benefit of the management of the Company's assets.

The specific investment objective and policy of each Fund is described in Appendix III.

The investments of each Fund shall at any time comply with the restrictions set out in Appendix I, and Investors should, prior to any investment being made, take due account of the risks of investments set out in Appendix II.

Section 2

2. Share Dealing

2.1. Subscription for Shares

How to subscribe

Investors subscribing for Shares for the first time should complete an application form and send it with applicable identification documents by post to the Administration Agent. Application forms may be accepted by facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administration Agent, provided that the original is immediately forwarded by post. If completed application forms are received by the Administration Agent for any Dealing Day before the Dealing Cut Off Shares will normally be issued at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share, as defined under "Calculation of Net Asset Value", determined on the Dealing Day. For completed applications received after the Dealing Cut Off Shares will normally be issued at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share on the immediately following Dealing Day. Investors should note that a Fund or Share Class may be closed to new subscriptions from time to time - see Section 2.3 below for further details. Investors should check the website www.artemisfunds.com for the current status of the relevant Funds or Share Classes. In cases where dealing is suspended in a Fund into which a subscription is requested, the processing of the subscription will be held over until the next Dealing Day where dealing is no longer suspended.

Each Investor will be given a personal account number. Any relevant transaction number and the personal account number should be used in all correspondence.

Different subscription procedures may apply if applications for Shares are made through Distributors.

All applications to subscribe for Shares shall be dealt with on a Forward Pricing basis.

Subsequent subscriptions for Shares do not require completion of an additional application form. However, Investors shall provide written instructions as agreed with the Administration Agent to ensure smooth processing of subsequent subscriptions. Instructions may also be made by letter, facsimile transmission, in each case duly signed, or such other means approved by the Administration Agent.

Confirmations of transactions will normally be dispatched on the Business Day following the execution of subscription instructions. Shareholders should promptly check these confirmations to ensure that they are correct in every detail. Investors are advised to refer to the terms and conditions on the application form to inform themselves fully of the terms and conditions to which they are subscribing.

How to pay

Payment should be made by electronic bank transfer net of all bank charges (i.e. at the Investor's expense). Further settlement details are available on the application form.

The subscription monies relating to an application for Shares, on a particular Dealing Day may be paid to the Administration Agent up to three Business Days following the applicable Dealing Day. Any non-Dealing Days for a Fund falling within the settlement period are excluded from the calculation of the settlement date. If, on the settlement date, banks are not open for business in the country of the currency of settlement, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks are open. Payment should arrive in the appropriate bank account, as specified in the settlement instructions on the settlement date. Payments received after this time may be considered to have settled on the next Business Day on which the bank is open. If timely settlement is not made, an application may lapse and be cancelled at the cost of the Investors or any financial intermediary acting on the Investor’s behalf. Failure to make good settlement by the settlement date may result in the Company bringing an action against the defaulting Investor or any financial intermediary acting on the Investor’s behalf or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company against any existing holding of the Investor in the Company. In all cases, any confirmation of transaction and any money returnable to the Investor will be held by the Company without payment of interest pending receipt of the remittance.

Payments in cash will not be accepted. Third party payments will only be accepted at the Director's discretion.

Different settlement procedures may apply if applications for Shares are made through Distributors.

Subscriptions in Kind

The Directors may from time to time accept subscriptions for Shares against contribution in kind from a particular Investor of securities or other assets which could be acquired by the relevant Fund pursuant to its investment policy and restrictions. Any such subscriptions in kind will be the subject of an independent auditor's report drawn up and will be at that Investor’s expense.

Should the Company not receive good title on the assets contributed this may result in the Company bringing an action against the defaulting Investor or any financial intermediary acting on the Investor’s behalf or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company against any existing holding of that Investor in the Company.

Currency Exchange Service

Payments to and from the Shareholder should normally be made in the currency of the relevant Share Class. However, where a Shareholder subscribes for Shares of the Company in a currency other than the currency in which such Shares are denominated, or a redeeming Shareholder requests payment of redemption proceeds in a currency other than that in which the Shares are held, then the Company in its sole discretion may either reject the subscription, or it may instruct the performance of a foreign exchange transaction, on such terms as the Company in its sole discretion may deem appropriate, at the cost of and risk of the Shareholder, to convert such cash proceeds into the currency of denomination of the Shares for which the Shareholder has subscribed, as detailed in the Shareholder’s subscription form or redemption request. Such transaction may take place as determined by the Company, and the net proceeds resulting from such foreign exchange conversion shall then be applied in the purchase of Shares or paid as redemption proceeds, as the case may be. Neither the Company nor the Administration Agent shall be obliged:

(i) to account to the Shareholder for any losses, charges or expenses incurred by the Shareholder as a result of the foreign exchange conversion;

(ii) for the delivery by the Shareholder to the Company of cash proceeds in a currency other than the currency of denomination of the Shares subscribed for;

(iii) for the delivery to the Shareholder of a redemption request in a currency other than that currency in which the Shares held are denominated.

Price Information

The Net Asset Value per Share of Share Classes may be published in such newspapers or other electronic services as determined from time to time by the Directors. It will be made available on www.artemisfunds.com and www.fundinfo.com, and is available from the registered office of the Company. Neither the Company nor the Distributors accept responsibility for any error in publication or for non-publication of the Net Asset Value per Share.

Types of Shares

Shares are issued only in registered and non-certificated form. Fractional entitlements to registered Shares will be rounded to two decimal places. Shares may also be held and transferred through accounts maintained with clearing systems.

General

Instructions to subscribe, once given, are irrevocable, except in the case of a suspension or deferral of dealing. The Management Company and/or the Company in their absolute discretion reserve the right to reject any application in whole or in part. If an application is rejected, any subscription money received will be refunded at the cost and risk of the Investor without interest. Prospective applicants should inform themselves as to the relevant legal, tax and exchange control regulations in force in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

The Management Company or the Global Distributor may have agreements with certain Distributors pursuant to which they agree to act as or appoint nominees for Investors subscribing for Shares through their facilities. In such capacity, the Distributor may effect subscriptions, switches and redemptions of Shares in nominee name on behalf of individual Investors and request the registration of such operations on the register of Shareholders of the Company in nominee name. The Distributor or nominee maintains its own records and provides the Investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares. Except where local law or custom proscribes the practice, Investors may invest directly in the Company and not avail themselves of a nominee service.

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

Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations (comprising, but not limited to, the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, as amended, the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 February 2010, as well as circulars and regulations of the supervising authority), obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes. As a result of such provisions, the Administration Agent must ascertain the identity of the Investor in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The Administration Agent may request any information and supporting documentation it deems necessary, including information about beneficial ownership, source of funds and origin of wealth. In any case, the Management Company and/or Administration Agent may require, at any time, additional documentation to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

In case of a subscription for an intermediary and/or nominee acting on behalf of his customer, enhanced customer due diligence measures for this intermediary and/or nominee will be applied in accordance with the amended law of 12 November 2004 and CSSF Regulation 12/02 of 14 December 2012. In this context, Investors must inform without delay the 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 Administration or intermediary and/or nominee remains accurate and up-to-date.

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

Shareholders may be requested to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to ongoing client due diligence requirements under relevant laws and regulations.

Genuine Diversity of Ownership Condition

Interests in the Company's Funds are widely available, and the Management Company undertakes that they will be marketed and made available sufficiently widely and in a manner appropriate to reach the intended categories of Investor who meet the broad requirements for investment in any given Share Class, and are not intended to be limited to particular Investors or narrowly-defined groups of Investor. Please refer to "Share Classes" in Appendix III for details of the minimum levels of investment and/or Investor categories that are specified as eligible to acquire particular Share Classes.

Provided that a person meets the broad requirements for investment in any given Share Class, they may obtain information on and acquire the relevant Shares in the Company, subject to the paragraphs immediately following.

Investment Restrictions applying to US Investors

The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"). The Shares of the Company have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "**Securities Act**") or under the securities laws of any state of the US and such Shares may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the Securities Act and such state or other securities laws. The Shares of the Company may not be offered or sold to or for the account, of any US Person. For these purposes, US Person shall mean any person defined as a US person under Regulation S of the Securities Act.

If you are in any doubt as to your status, you should consult your financial or other professional adviser.

2.2. Redemption and Switching of Shares

Redemption Procedure

Redemption instructions accepted by the Administration Agent for any Dealing Day before the Dealing Cut Off unless otherwise specified in Appendix III, or such other time at the Directors' discretion, will normally be executed at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share, as defined under "Calculation of Net Asset Value", calculated on the Dealing Day. Instructions accepted by the Administration Agent after the Dealing Cut Off will normally be executed on the following Dealing Day.

Execution of a redemption instruction can only be granted if the related registered holding level allows for it. In cases where dealing is suspended in a Fund from which a redemption has been requested, the processing of the redemption will be held over until the next Dealing Day where dealing is no longer suspended.

Instructions to redeem Shares may be given to the Administration Agent by completing the form requesting redemption of Shares or by letter, facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administration Agent where the account reference and full details of the redemption must be provided. All instructions must be signed by all registered Shareholders, except where sole signatory authority has been chosen in the case of a joint account holding or where a representative has been appointed following receipt of a completed power of attorney.

Redemption Proceeds

Different settlement procedures may apply if instructions to redeem Shares are communicated via Distributors.

Redemption proceeds are normally paid by bank transfer or electronic transfer, within three Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day unless otherwise specified in Appendix III and will be instructed to be made at no cost to the Shareholder, provided the Company is in receipt of all documents required. Any non-Dealing Days for a Fund falling within the settlement period are excluded from the calculation of the settlement date. If, on the settlement date, banks are not open for business in the country of the currency of settlement, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks are open. The Company is not responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system, nor are they responsible for delays in settlement which may occur due to the timeline for local processing of payments within some countries or by certain banks.

Redemption proceeds will normally be paid in the currency of the relevant Share Class. However, at the request of the Shareholder, a currency exchange service for redemptions is provided to the Shareholder by the Administration Agent acting on behalf of the Company. The currency exchange service is available for payments in EUR, USD, GBP and CHF only. Details of the charge applied to foreign exchange transactions, which is retained by the Administration Agent, are available upon request from the Administration Agent acting on behalf of the Company. The cost of currency conversion and other related expenses will be borne by the relevant Investor. This currency exchange service may not be available for certain Funds, if so indicated in Appendix III. For such Funds, redemption proceeds shall be paid in the currency of the relevant Share Class.

If, in exceptional circumstances and for whatever reason, redemption proceeds cannot be paid within three Business Days (or otherwise specified in Appendix III) from the relevant Dealing Day, for example when the liquidity of the relevant Fund does not permit, then payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the relevant Dealing Day.

Redemptions in Kind

The Directors may at the request of a Shareholder, agree to make, in whole or in part, a distribution in kind of securities of the Fund to that Shareholder in lieu of paying to that Shareholder redemption proceeds in cash, to the extent that this redemption request represents at least 5% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or any other amount which may be decided by the Directors from time to time.

The Directors will agree to do so if they determine that such a transaction would not be detrimental to the best interests of the remaining Shareholders of the relevant Fund. The assets to be transferred to such Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors, with regard to the practicality of transferring the assets and to the interests of the Fund and continuing participants therein and to the Shareholder. The selection, valuation and transfer of assets shall be subject to the review and approval of the Directors and shall be processed within the conditions set forth by applicable laws and regulations, and where applicable subject to the review of an independent auditor. The costs for such redemptions in kind, in particular the costs of the special audit report, will be borne by the Shareholder requesting the redemption in kind or by a third party, but will not be borne by the Company unless the Directors consider that the redemption in kind is in the interest of the Company or made to protect the interests of the Company.

Switching Procedure

A switch transaction is a transaction by which the holding of a Shareholder into a Share Class (the "**Original Class**") is transferred into another Share Class (the "**New Class**") either within the same Fund or in different Funds within the Company.

Acceptance by the Administration Agent of switching instructions will be subject to the availability of the New Class and to the compliance with any eligibility requirements and/or other specific conditions attached to the New Class (such as minimum subscription and holding amounts). The switching procedure is processed as a redemption from the Original Class followed by a subscription into the New Class, except where the switching transaction is between two Share Classes within the same Fund in which case the transaction is referred to as a "conversion". A conversion is processed by applying a conversion factor derived from the Net Asset Value per Share of the Original Class and the New Class.

If the Original and New Classes involved in a switch transaction have the same Dealing Cut Off and the same Dealing Days, switching instructions accepted by the Administration Agent before the Dealing Cut Off, or such other time at the Directors' discretion, will normally be executed on the same Dealing Day and will normally be executed based on the relevant Net Asset Values per Share of both Share Classes calculated for that Dealing Day.

In cases where dealing is suspended in a Fund from or to which a switch has been requested, the processing of the switch will be held over until the next Dealing Day where dealings are no longer suspended. The switching procedures described above will continue to apply.

Instructions to switch Shares may be given to the Administration Agent by completing the switch form or by letter, facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administration Agent where the account reference and the number of Shares to be switched between named Share Classes and Funds must be provided. All instructions must be signed by the registered Shareholders, except where sole signatory authority has been chosen in the case of a joint account holding or where a representative has been appointed following receipt of a completed power of attorney.

Instructions to switch Shares between Share Classes denominated in different currencies will be accepted. Where the switch is between different Funds, a currency exchange service for such switches is provided by the Administration Agent acting on behalf of the Company. The currency exchange service is available for payments in EUR, USD, GBP and CHF only. Details of the charge applied to foreign exchange transactions, which is retained by the Administration Agent, are available upon request from the Administration Agent acting on behalf of the Company. The cost of currency conversion and other related expenses will be borne by the relevant Investor. This currency exchange service may not be available for certain Funds, if so indicated in Appendix III.

Shareholders should seek advice from their local tax advisers to be informed on the local tax consequences of switching and conversion transactions.

General

Different redemption and switching procedures may apply if instructions to redeem or switch Shares are communicated via Distributors.

All instructions to redeem or switch Shares shall be dealt with on a Forward Pricing basis.

Instructions to make payments to third parties will only be accepted at the Administration Agent's discretion.

The value of Shares held by any Shareholder in any one Share Class after any switch or redemption should exceed the minimum investment set forth under "Share Classes" in Appendix III for each Share Class.

Unless waived by the Directors, if, as a result of any switch or redemption request, the amount invested by any Shareholder in a Share Class in any one Fund falls below the minimum holding for that Share Class, it will be treated as an instruction to redeem or switch, as appropriate, the Shareholder's total holding in the relevant Share Class.

Confirmations of transactions will normally be dispatched on the Business Day following the execution of the redemption or switch instruction. Shareholders should promptly check these confirmations to ensure that they are correct in every detail.

Switching or redemption requests will be considered binding and irrevocable by the Company.

2.3. Restrictions on Subscriptions and Switches into Certain Funds or Share Classes

A Fund or Share Class may be closed to new subscriptions or switches in (but not to redemptions or switches out) if, in the opinion of the Directors, the closure is necessary to protect the interests of existing Shareholders or to enable the efficient management of the Fund or Share Class. Without limiting the circumstances where the closure may be appropriate, the circumstances could be where the Fund or a Share Class has reached a size such that the capacity of the market has been reached or that it becomes difficult to manage in an optimal manner, and/or where to permit further inflows would be detrimental to the performance of the Fund or the Share Class. Any Fund or Share Class may be closed to new subscriptions or switches in without notice to Shareholders. Once closed, a Fund, or Share Class, will not be re-opened until, in the opinion of the Directors, the circumstances which required closure no longer prevail. A Fund or Share Class may be re-opened to new subscriptions or switches in without notice to Shareholders.

Investors should contact the Management Company or check the website www.artemisfunds.com for the current status of the relevant Funds or Share Classes.

2.4. Calculation of Net Asset Value

Calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share

(A) The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class will be calculated on each Dealing Day in the currency of the relevant Share Class. It will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value attributable to each Share Class, being the proportionate value of its assets less its liabilities, by the number of Shares of such Share Class then in issue. The resulting sum shall be rounded to the nearest four decimal places.

(B) The Directors reserve the right to allow the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class to be calculated more frequently than once daily or to otherwise alter dealing arrangements on a permanent or a temporary basis, for example, where the Directors consider that a material change to the market value of the investments in one or more Funds so demands. The Prospectus will be amended, following any such permanent alteration, and Shareholders will be informed accordingly.

(C) In calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the following rules will apply:

(1) The value of any cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.

(2) The value of securities and any financial assets listed on any official stock exchange or on a Regulated Market are generally valued at their latest available price in the relevant market at the time of closure of the market, or any other price deemed appropriate by the Directors. Fixed income securities not traded on such markets are generally valued at the last available price in the relevant market.

(3) If a security is not listed on any official stock exchange or any other recognised market, or in the case of securities so traded or admitted the last available price of which does not reflect their fair value, the Directors are required to proceed on the basis of their estimated fair value, which shall be determined with prudence and in good faith.

(4) Any derivatives which are not listed on any official stock exchange or traded on any other recognised market 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 Company's initiative. The reference to fair value shall be understood as a reference to the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability be settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The reference to reliable and verifiable valuation shall be understood as a reference to a valuation, which does not rely only on market quotations of the counterparty and which fulfils the following criteria:

(I) The basis of the valuation is either a reliable up-to-market value of the instrument, or, if such value is not available, pricing model using an adequately-recognised methodology.

(II) Verification of the valuation is carried out by one of the following:

(a) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the OTC derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the Company is able to check it;

(b) a unit within the Company which is independent from the department in charge of managing the assets and which is adequately equipped for such purpose.

(5) Units or shares in UCIs shall be valued on the basis of their last available Net Asset Value as reported by such undertakings.

(6) Money market instruments (or other instruments in line with market convention in the jurisdiction in which the instrument is held) with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less will be valued by the amortised cost method, which approximates market value. Under this valuation method, the relevant investments are valued at their acquisition cost or the last market value prior to the 90 day period commencing (where an instrument at purchase date originally had more than 90 days to maturity) and adjusted for amortisation of premium or accretion of discount rather than at market value.

(7) If any of the aforesaid valuation principles do not reflect the valuation method commonly used in specific markets or if any such valuation principles do not seem accurate for the purpose of determining the value of the Company's assets, the Directors may fix different valuation principles in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation principles and procedures.

(8) If such prices are not representative of their value at the point of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, such securities are stated at market value or otherwise at the fair value at which it is expected they may be resold, as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Directors.

(9) Any assets or liabilities in currencies other than the Base Currency (as defined in Appendix III) will be converted using the relevant spot rate.

The Directors are authorised to apply other appropriate valuation principles for the assets of the Funds and/or the assets of a given Share Class if the aforesaid valuation methods appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary circumstances or events.

Dilution

The Funds are single priced and may suffer a reduction in value as a result of the transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of their underlying investments and the spread between the buying and selling prices of such investments caused by subscriptions, redemptions and/or switches in and out of the Fund. This is known as "dilution". In order to counter this and to protect Shareholders' interests, the Company will apply "swing pricing" as part of its daily valuation policy. This will mean that in certain circumstances the Company will make adjustments in the calculations of the Net Asset Values per Share, to counter the impact of dealing and other costs on occasions when these are deemed to be significant.

Dilution Adjustment

In the usual course of business the application of a dilution adjustment will be applied systematically and on a consistent basis when the predetermined net capital activity threshold is exceeded (i.e. partial swing pricing can be applied). The Board of Directors may also make a discretionary dilution adjustment if, in its opinion, it is in the interest of existing Shareholders to do so.

Swing pricing aims to protect existing Shareholders from the performance dilution effects they may suffer as a result of transactions by other investors in a Fund. The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend upon the net value of subscriptions, switches and redemptions received by a Fund for each Dealing Day. The Board of Directors therefore reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment where a Fund experiences a net cash movement which exceeds a threshold set by the Directors from time to time of the previous Dealing Day's total Net Asset Value.

Where a dilution adjustment is made, it will increase the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net inflows into the Fund and decrease the Net Asset Value per Share when there are net outflows. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class in the Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class identically.

As dilution is related to the inflows and outflows of money from the Fund it is not possible to accurately predict whether dilution will occur at any future point in time. Consequently, it is also not possible to accurately predict how frequently the Board of Directors will need to make such dilution adjustments.

Because the dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including both the estimated fiscal charges and dealing costs that may be incurred by the Fund and the estimated bid/offer spreads of the assets in which the Fund invests, which can vary with market conditions, this means that the amount of the dilution adjustment can vary over time but will not exceed 2% of the relevant Net Asset Value. However, under unusual or exceptional market conditions (such as high market volatility, disruption of markets or slowdown of the economy caused by terrorist attack or war (or other hostilities) serious pandemic, or a natural disaster (such as a hurricane or a super typhoon), the Board of Directors may decide, on a temporary basis, to adjust the Net Asset Value of a Fund beyond 2% when such decision is justified by the best interest of the Shareholders. Such decision will be published on the following website www.artemisfunds.com.

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

Unless otherwise specified in Appendix III, swing pricing may be applied to all the Funds in the Company.

2.5. Suspensions or Deferrals

(A) The Company reserves the right not to accept instructions to redeem or switch on any one Dealing Day more than 10% of the total value of Shares in issue of any Fund. In these circumstances, the Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or switch has been requested will be deferred until the next Dealing Day and will be valued at the Net Asset Value per Share prevailing on that Dealing Day. On such Dealing Day, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests and in the order that requests were initially received by the Administration Agent.

(B) The Company reserves the right to extend the period of payment of redemption proceeds to such period as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the markets in which a substantial part of the assets of a Fund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where the liquidity of a Fund is not sufficient to meet the redemption requests.

(C) The Company may suspend or defer the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Share Class in any Fund and the issue and redemption of any Shares in such Fund, as well as the right to switch Shares of any Share Class in any Fund into Shares of the same Share Class of the same Fund or any other Fund:

(1) during any period, other than ordinary holidays, when any market or stock exchange, which is the principal market or stock exchange on which a material part of the investments of the relevant Fund for the time being are quoted, is closed, or during which dealings are substantially restricted or suspended;

(2) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal or valuation of investments of the relevant Fund by the Company is not possible;

(3) during any period when the publication of an index, underlying of a financial derivative instrument representing a material part of the assets of the relevant Fund is suspended;

(4) during any period when the determination of the net asset value per share of the underlying funds or the dealing of their shares/units in which a Fund is a materially invested is suspended or restricted;

(5) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the relevant Fund's investments or the current prices on any market or stock exchange;

(6) during any period when remittance of monies which will or may be involved in the realisation of, or in the repayment for any of the relevant Fund's investments is not possible;

(7) from the date on which the Directors decide to liquidate or merge one or more Fund(s) or Class or in the event of the publication of the convening notice to a general meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to wind up or merge the Company or one or more Fund(s) or Class is to be proposed; or

(8) during any period when in the opinion of the Directors there exist circumstances outside the control of the Company where it would be impracticable or unfair towards the Shareholders to continue dealing in Shares of any Fund of the Company.

(D) The suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Fund or Share Class shall not affect the valuation of other Funds or Share Classes, unless these Funds or Share Classes are also affected.

(E) During a period of suspension or deferral, a Shareholder may withdraw a redemption, switching or conversion request in respect of any Shares not redeemed, switched or converted, by notice in writing received by the Administration Agent before the end of such period.

Shareholders will be informed of any suspension or deferral as appropriate.

2.6. Market Timing and Frequent Trading Policy

The Company takes appropriate measures to ensure that subscription, redemption and switching/conversion requests will not be accepted after the time limit set for such requests in this Prospectus.

The Company does not knowingly allow investments which are associated with market timing, short term trading or similar practices, as such practices may adversely affect the interests of all Shareholders. The Company reserves the right to reject subscription, redemption and switching/conversion orders from an Investor who the Company suspects of using such practices and to take, if appropriate, other necessary measures to protect the other Investors of the Company.

As set out in the CSSF Circular 04/146, market timing is to be understood as an arbitrage method through which an Investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts shares of the same Fund within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value per Share.

Section 3

3. General Information

3.1. Administration Details, Charges and Expenses

Directors

Each of the Directors is entitled to remuneration at a rate determined by the Company in the general meeting from time to time. In addition, each Director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, including but not limited to attending meetings of the Directors or general meetings of the Company.

Management Company

FundRock Management Company S.A. has been designated by the Directors of the Company as the management company (herein referred to as the "**Management Company**") to provide investment management, administration and marketing functions to the Fund with the possibility to delegate part of such functions to third parties pursuant to a fund management company agreement, as amended from time to time, between the Company and the Management Company.

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

- Karl Fuehrer, Executive Director – Luxembourg;
- Carmel McGovern, Independent Non-Executive Director, Luxembourg;
- Frank de Boer, Executive Director, Luxembourg;
- Michael Marcel Vareika (Chairman), Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman, Luxembourg;
- Frederic Bilas, Independent Non-Executive Director, Luxembourg;
- Dr Dirk Franz, Independent Non-Executive Director, Luxembourg.

The following persons have been appointed conducting officers (*dirigeants*) of the Management Company within the meaning of Article 102 of the Law and CSSF Circular 18/698:

- Frank de Boer, Conducting Officer in charge of Accounting, Portfolio Management, Administration of UCIs, Branches functions;
- Michael Durand, Conducting Officer in charge of Compliance, AML/CFT functions;
- Karl Fuehrer, Cloud and Outsourcing Officer, Conducting Officer in charge of IT, Marketing and Valuation functions;
- Hugues Sebenne, Conducting Officer in charge of Risk Management.

The Management Company was incorporated as a "*société anonyme*" under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 10 November 2004 under the name RBS (Luxembourg) S.A. and its deed of incorporation was published in the *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* (the "**Mémorial**") on 6 December 2004. With effect from 1 January 2016, it changed its name to FundRock Management Company S.A. The Management Company is approved as a management company regulated by chapter 15 of the Law and has also been authorised as alternative investment fund manager under the amended Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers. The Management Company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 104 196. The Management Company has a subscribed and paid-up capital in excess of EUR 10,000,000.

The Management Company shall also ensure compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions and oversee the implementation of the Company's strategies and investment policy.

The Management Company shall also send reports to the Directors on a quarterly basis and inform each board member without delay of any non-compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions.

The Management Company will receive periodic reports from the Investment Manager detailing the Company's performance and analysing its investment portfolio. The Management Company will receive similar reports from the Company's other service providers in relation to the services which they provide.

The Management Company will monitor on a continuing basis the activities of the third parties to which it has delegated functions. The agreements entered into between the Management Company and the relevant third parties provide that the Management Company can give at any time further instruction to such third parties and that it can withdraw their mandate with immediate effect if this is in the interest of the Shareholders. The Management Company's liability towards the Company is not affected by the fact that it has delegated certain functions to third parties.

The Management Company acts also as management company for other investment funds, the names of which will be kept up to date and be published in the annual and semi-annual financial reports of the Management Company and may be obtained on request from the Management Company.

The Management Company has implemented a conflict of interest policy in accordance with the Law and the relevant CSSF regulations and circulars.

The Management Company has established and applies a remuneration policy in accordance with principles laid out under the UCITS Directive and any related legal and regulatory provisions applicable in Luxembourg.

The remuneration policy is aligned 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 which includes, inter alia, measures to avoid conflicts of interest; and it is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the UCITS that the Management Company manages.

As an independent management company relying on a full-delegation model (i.e. delegation of the collective portfolio management function), the Management Company ensures that its remuneration policy adequately reflects the predominance of its oversight activity within its core activities. As such, it should be noted that the Management Company's employees who are identified as risk-takers under UCITS Directive are not remunerated based on the performance of the UCITS under management.

An up-to-date version of the remuneration policy (including, but not limited to, the description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, as well as the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits and the composition of the remuneration committee) is available at: https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/remuneration-policy/. A paper version of this remuneration policy is made available free of charge at the Management Company's registered office.

The Management Company's remuneration policy, in a multi-year framework, ensures a balanced regime where remuneration both drives and rewards the performance of its employees in a measured, fair and well-thought-out fashion which relies on the following principles*:

- identification of the persons responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits (under the supervision of the remuneration committee and subject to the control of an independent internal audit committee);
- identification of the functions performed within the Management Company which may impact the performance of the entities under management;
- calculation of remuneration and benefits based on the combination of individual and company's performance assessment;
- determination of a balanced remuneration (fixed and variable);
- implementation of an appropriate retention policy with regards to financial instruments used as variable remuneration;
- deferral of variable remuneration over 3-year periods;
- implementation of control procedures/adequate contractual arrangements on the remuneration guidelines set up by the Management Company's respective portfolio management delegates.

*It should be noted that, upon issuance of final guidelines, this remuneration policy may be subject to certain amendments and/or adjustments.

Global Distributor

Upon the recommendation of and with the consent of the Company, the Management Company has delegated its distribution functions to Artemis Investment Management LLP, with registered office at Cassini House, 57 St James's Street, London SW1A 1LD, United Kingdom (the "**Global Distributor**"). Artemis Investment Management LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Global Distributor is, inter alia, responsible for assisting Investors and/or financial intermediaries to make applications for Shares and for observing all applicable laws and regulatory requirements relating to the promotion, distribution, sale and purchase of Shares in the relevant countries of distribution of Shares.

Investment Manager

Upon the recommendation of and with the consent of the Company, the Management Company has appointed Artemis Investment Management LLP as the Investment Manager to manage the Funds' investments in accordance with their Investment Objectives and Policies.

Artemis Investment Management LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England on 13 April 2010. It is authorised by and registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (under reference number 523180).

Performance Fees

The Investment Manager may be entitled to a performance fee. Details of such performance fee (if applicable) are set out in the relevant Fund description in Appendix III.

Central Administration Agent

Northern Trust Global Services SE has been appointed as the Central Administration Agent pursuant to the central administration agreement entered into for an unlimited period of time from the date of its signature (the "**Administration Agreement**"). The Central Administration Agent will act as central administration agent for the Company and in such capacity will carry out all administrative functions required by Luxembourg laws and regulations including (i) the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in each Fund and the accounting of the Company, (ii) the registrar and transfer agent function and (iii) the client communication function.

Northern Trust Global Services SE is a credit institution authorised in Luxembourg under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, subject to the supervision by the European Central Bank and the CSSF.

The Central Administration Agent's ultimate holding company is Northern Trust Corporation, a company which is incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America, with its headquarters at 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Central Administration Agent acts as the Company's administrator, registrar, transfer agent and company secretary. Subject to the Administration Agreement, it is responsible for handling the processing of subscriptions for Shares, dealing with requests for repurchase and conversion and accepting transfers of funds, for the keeping of the register of Shareholders and providing and supervising the mailing of statements, reports, notices and other documents to the Shareholders. It will also be responsible for the general administrative functions as agreed pursuant to the Administration Agreement, such as the periodic calculation of the Net Asset Value in accordance with the Articles, the Prospectus and proper instructions and the maintenance of accounting records for the Company and its Funds.

The Central Administration Agent has also been appointed as domiciliary agent pursuant to the Administration Agreement.

Depositary

The Company has appointed Northern Trust Global Services SE as its Depositary within the meaning of the Law pursuant to a depositary agreement (the "**Depositary Agreement**") for (i) the safekeeping of the assets of the Company, (ii) the cash monitoring, (iii) the oversight functions and (iv) such other services as are agreed in the Depositary Agreement.

Northern Trust Global Services SE's, registered office is located at 10, rue du Château d'Eau, L-3364 Leudelange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Northern Trust Global Services SE is registered with the CSSF as a credit institution, authorised in Luxembourg according to the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector as amended from time to time. The rights and duties of the Depositary are governed by the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is entrusted with the safekeeping of the Company's assets. All financial instruments that can be held in custody are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts, opened in the name of the Company, in respect of each Fund, as the case may be. For other assets than financial instruments and cash, the Depositary will verify the ownership of such assets by the Company in respect of each Fund, as the case may be. Furthermore, the Depositary shall ensure that the Company's cash flows are properly monitored. The Depositary's other responsibilities under the Law are to:

- ensure that the sale, issue, redemption, conversion and cancellation of Shares of each Fund effected by the Company or by the Management Company or by the Administration Agent are carried out in accordance with the Law and the Articles;

- ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Law and the Articles;
- carry out the instructions of the Management Company, unless they conflict with the Company or the Articles;
- ensure that in transactions involving the assets comprising the Company, the consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits provided in the Articles; and ensure that the gross income and gross income payments of the Company are applied in accordance with the Articles.

Delegation

Under the terms of the article 34bis of the Law and of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary, in order to effectively conduct its duties, may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that:

(i) the delegation was not made with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Directive and of the Law, as amended;

(ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation;

(iii) it has exercised all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate parts of its duties so as to ensure that each third-party delegate has and maintains the required expertise and competence;

(iv) it keeps exercising all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party delegate of its duties and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it to ensure that the obligations of the third-party delegates continue to be competently discharged.

The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation. The Depositary has delegated to sub-custodians the responsibility for the safekeeping of the Company's financial instruments and cash. The identities of such appointed sub-custodians are set forth on:

www.atlasmarketinteractive.com/GlobalMarketsandSubcustodiansListing.

Subject to Article 34bis(3) of the Law, the Depositary and the Company will ensure that, where (i) the law of a third country requires that certain financial instruments of the Company be held in custody by a local entity and there is no local entities in that third country subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements) and supervision and (ii) the Company instructs the Depositary to delegate the safekeeping of these financial instruments to such a local entity, the investors of the Company shall be duly informed, prior to their investment, of the fact that such delegation is required due to the legal constraints of the law of the third country, of the circumstances justifying the delegation and of the risks involved in such a delegation.

Any liability that the Depositary may incur with respect to any damage caused to the Company, the Shareholders or third parties as a result of the defective performance of its duties will be determined under the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary will continue unless and until terminated by the Company or the Depositary giving to the other parties not less than 6 months' written notice although in certain circumstances the Depositary Agreement may be terminated immediately by the Company or the Depositary.

The Depositary Agreement contains provisions indemnifying the Depositary and limiting the liability of the Depositary in certain circumstances.

Conflicts of interests

The Depositary and its affiliate companies provide a variety of services to their clients including those clients for whom the Depositary acts as depositary.

The Management Company has delegated certain administrative functions to Northern Trust Global Services SE, including registrar, fund accounting, calculation, transfer agency and domiciliation services. Northern Trust Global Services SE has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary functions from its administration tasks delegated to it by the Management Company.

It is possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-custodians may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Fund and/or other funds managed by the Management Company or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary or custodian. The Depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and applicable laws in Luxembourg and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

The Depositary has delegated safekeeping services to either an affiliate company or third-party sub-custodians in certain eligible markets in which the Company may invest, listed on www.atlasmarketinteractive.com/GlobalMarketsandSubcustodiansListing.

Notwithstanding whether an affiliate company or a third-party sub-custodian has been appointed, the Depositary has undertaken and shall undertake regular due diligence reviews on such sub-custodians.

The Depositary has relevant conflict of interest procedures in place covering any delegation of its duties to any sub-custodians listed on www.atlasmarketinteractive.com/GlobalMarketsandSubcustodiansListing.

Fund Management Fee

The Company pays a fee from the assets of each Fund (the "**Fund Management Fee**"). The Fund Management Fee is a fixed percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Share Class as set out in Appendix III "Fund Details" (the "**Base Fund Management Fee**"), less a discount which will be calculated and applied as described below.

The Fund Management Fee is accrued on a daily basis at each Valuation Point and paid on a monthly basis in arrears. It includes (but is not limited to) the following:

- Directors' remuneration (including insurance coverage and out of pocket expenses);
- Fees and expenses of the Management Company;
- Fees and expenses of the Investment Manager, inclusive of the costs of investment research provided by third party brokers and research firms;
- Fees and expenses of the Global Distributor;
- Fees and expenses of the Administration Agent including fund accounting, transfer agency, company secretarial and fiduciary fees;
- Fees and expenses of the auditor;
- Fees and expenses of the Depositary, including custody fees and custody related transaction costs;
- Shareholder registration fees and charges, including those related to anti-money laundering checks and controls and any activities carried out pursuant to FATCA and/or CRS;
- Fees and expenses incurred in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with any governmental agencies, regulatory or tax authority, whether in Luxembourg or any other country;
- Dividend / income distribution fees and charges;
- Costs incurred in connection with any listing of the Shares on a stock exchange;
- Set up costs incurred in connection with the launch of the Company, a new Fund or any new Share Class;
- Fees and expenses of any paying agent, authorised representative or other agents performing a similar function;
- Costs incurred in preparing, translating, producing, distributing and modifying the Articles, the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Documents, financial statements, long form reports, Shareholder statements, contract notes or any other documentation required under the Law or by a regulatory authority in any country or territory outside Luxembourg in which Shares are or may lawfully be marketed;
- Costs incurred in convening any general meeting of Shareholders;
- Costs incurred in publishing the price of Shares and any other Fund information in any form of media;
- Fees and expenses of legal, tax and other professional advisers;
- Fees relating to the management and processing of collateral; and
- Any VAT or other sales tax included on any of the fees and charges listed above.

In order to pass on economies of scales achieved by those Funds reaching certain levels of assets, a discount will be applied to the Base Fund Management Fee depending on the total Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund (the "**Discount**"), as follows:

Fund's Net Asset Value(EUR)*:	**Discount to be applied to the Base Fund Management Fee to arrive at the Fund Management Fee (per annum):**	
	General Share Classes	**F Share Classes**
Below 1,000,000,000	0.00%	Nil
1,000,000,000	0.01%	Nil
2,000,000,000	0.02%	Nil
3,000,000,000	0.03%	Nil
4,000,000,000	0.04%	Nil
5,000,000,000	0.05%	Nil
6,000,000,000	0.06%	Nil

* To calculate the Discount for a Fund with a Base Currency other than EUR, the Fund's Net Asset Value will be converted into EUR at the prevailing market exchange rate.

Where a Fund's Net Asset Value is greater than a threshold set out above, then the corresponding Discount will be applied, on a daily basis, to the Base Fund Management Fee applicable to all Share Classes of that Fund.

The Fund Management Fee will not include the following fees and expenses which will be paid by the Company separately:

- *taxe d'abonnement*;
- other taxes (except VAT or other sales tax referred to above);
- dilution adjustment;
- performance fees, where these apply;
- interest on any amounts borrowed by the Company;
- transaction costs, including but not limited to: (i) the costs of buying and selling securities or other instruments (including market costs and broker commissions), and any related transaction taxes; (ii) fees, costs and charges levied by any financial institution or organisation in relation to derivative instruments; and (iii) fees, costs and charges incurred in connection with foreign exchange transactions and forward currency contracts (including but not limited to those entered into for the purposes of the currency and hedging policy described in Appendix III); and
- extraordinary expenses incurred in protecting the interests of Shareholders, including, without limitation, any litigation expenses, administrative expenses or any tax, levy, duty or similar charge of a fiscal nature imposed on the Company or its assets by virtue of a change of laws or regulations.

The Fund Management Fee attributable to Share Class A is generally higher than the Fund Management Fee attributable to other Share Classes, reflecting the expense of distribution, intermediary, administrative and other services rendered to Shareholders of such Share Classes.

The Directors will review the Base Fund Management Fee, the Discount, and the items which are included in and/or excluded from the Fund Management Fee, at least annually.

Following the review, the Directors may decide to change: (i) the level of the Base Fund Management Fee applicable to each Share Class; (ii) the thresholds at which a particular level of Discount will apply, and/or the level of Discount applicable at a particular threshold; and/or (iii) the items which are included in and/or excluded from the Fund Management Fee. Shareholders will be notified as required by the Law prior to any such change taking effect.

3.2. Company Information

(A) The Company is an umbrella structured open-ended investment company with limited liability, organised as a *société anonyme* and qualifies as a SICAV under Part I of the Law. The Company was incorporated on

12 March 2018 and its Articles were published in the RESA on 3 April 2018 and last amended on 6 March 2023.

The Company is registered under Number B 223116 with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*, where the Articles have been filed and are available for inspection. The Company exists for an indefinite period.

(B) The minimum capital of the Company required by Luxembourg law is EUR 1,250,000. The Company Accounting Currency is EUR. The share capital of the Company is represented by fully paid Shares of no par value and is at any time equal to its Net Asset Value. The initial share capital of the Company amounts to 30.000 EUR. Should the share capital of the Company fall below two-thirds of the minimum share capital, an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders must be convened to consider the dissolution of the Company. Any decision to liquidate the Company must be taken by the simple majority of the votes of the Shareholders present or represented at the meeting. Where the share capital falls below one quarter of the minimum capital, the Directors must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders to decide upon the liquidation of the Company. At that meeting, the decision to liquidate the Company may be taken by Shareholders holding together one quarter of the votes cast of the Shares present or represented.

(C) The following material contracts have been entered into:

(1) Fund Management Company Agreement between the Company and FundRock Management Company S.A.;

(2) Depositary Agreement between the Company, the Management Company and Northern Trust Global Services SE;

(3) Investment Management Agreement between the Company, FundRock Management Company S.A. and Artemis Investment Management LLP;

(4) Global Distribution Agreement between the Company, FundRock Management Company S.A. and Artemis Investment Management LLP; and

(5) Administration Agreement between the Company, the Management Company and Northern Trust Global Services SE.

Documents of the Company

Copies of the Articles, Prospectus, Key Investor Information Documents and financial reports may be obtained free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company. The material contracts referred to above are available for inspection during Business Hours, at the registered office of the Company.

Historical Performance of the Funds

Past performance information for each Share Class in operation for more than one financial year of the Company is carried in that Share Class's Key Investor Information Document, which is available from the registered office of the Company and on the Internet at www.artemisfunds.com. Past performance information is also available in the Fund fact sheets found on the Internet at www.artemisfunds.com and upon request from the registered office of the Company.

Shareholder Notifications

Relevant notifications or other communications to Shareholders concerning their investment in the Company may be posted on the website www.artemisfunds.com. In addition, and where required by Luxembourg law or the CSSF, Shareholders will also be notified in writing or in such other manner as prescribed under Luxembourg law.

Queries and Complaints

Any person who would like to receive further information regarding the Company or who wishes to make a complaint about the operation of the Company should contact Artemis Investment Management LLP, Cassini House, 57 St James's Street London SW1A 1LD, +44(0)800 092 2051 or at investorsupport@artemisfunds.com.

Pursuant to CSSF Regulation n°16-07 relating to out-of-court complaints resolution, the Management Company has a complaints management policy that is defined, endorsed and implemented by the board of directors of the Management Company. This procedure aims at facilitating the resolution of complaints against professionals without judicial proceedings. In this respect, the CSSF acts as an out-of-court complaint resolution body. The details of the Management Company's complaints resolution procedure will be made available, free of charge, to each Shareholder via a web portal, email or at the registered office of the Management Company.

3.3. Dividends

Annual dividends may be declared separately in respect of each Share Class of each Fund by a resolution of the Shareholders of the Fund concerned, at an annual general meeting of Shareholders. Interim dividends may be paid at any time of the year as deemed appropriate upon a decision of the Directors in relation to any of the Share Classes of each Fund. Distributions may be made only if the net assets of the Company do not fall below EUR 1,250,000.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends may be declared and paid in accordance with the policies set out below for accumulation and distribution Share Classes if provided for and within the conditions set forth in the Fund's details in Appendix III.

A calendar including details on the dividend policy and dividend frequency for all available Share Classes can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

Accumulation Share Classes

For holders of Accumulation Shares of each of the Funds, gross income and net realised and unrealised capital gains will not be distributed but will instead be accumulated, thereby increasing the capital value of the Fund.

Distribution Share Classes

For holders of Distribution Shares, Funds may distribute investment income, net realised and unrealised capital gains, subject to the minimum capital requirement imposed by Luxembourg law.

Distribution Share Classes may differ in terms of the basis of the dividend calculation and dividend frequency. Not all types of Distribution Share Classes are available for every Fund.

Unless otherwise described in Appendix III, the dividend policy is to distribute substantially all of the investment income for the relevant period after any irrecoverable withholding taxes but before the deduction of fees, charges and expenses. This may result in capital erosion and a reduction in the potential for long-term capital growth. Investors should note that dividends of this nature may be treated (and taxable) as income, depending on local tax legislation. Investors should seek professional tax advice in this respect.

In the event dividends are declared for a particular Share Class of a Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's details in Appendix III, dividends will be paid in accordance with the Shareholder's instructions given in the application form, however where no instructions are given, the dividends will be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of the application form.

In the event that cash dividends are payable, they will be paid to holders of Shares by wire transfer. The right to a dividend shall be barred after five (5) years have elapsed from the dividend payment date. Dividends and allocations not claimed after such period shall revert to the relevant Fund. Dividends will be paid two months after the ex-dividend date. If on the dividend payment date banks are not open for business in the country of the currency of payment, payment will be made on the next Business Day on which those banks are open.

All dividends to the value of less than EUR50 (or the equivalent in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund), will be automatically reinvested for the account of the Shareholder. In addition, Investors may instruct the Company in writing that dividends above the value of EUR50 (or the equivalent in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund) should be reinvested. In the event that the dividends are reinvested on the instructions of the Shareholder Shares will be issued in registered form on the date on which the relevant dividend is paid at a price which will be calculated in the same way as for other issues of Shares in that Fund on that Dealing Day.

3.4. Taxation

The following information is based on the laws, regulations, decisions and practice currently in force in Luxembourg and is subject to changes therein, possibly with retrospective effect. 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 Investor. Prospective Investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of buying, holding or disposing of Shares and to the provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are subject to tax. This summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or other taxing jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

Luxembourg Taxation

Taxation of the Company

The Company is not subject to taxation in Luxembourg on its income, profits or gains.

The Company is not subject to net wealth tax in Luxembourg.

No stamp duty, capital duty or other tax will be payable in Luxembourg upon the issue of the shares of the Company. The Funds are, nevertheless, subject to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) levied at the rate of 0.05% *per annum* based on 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* is however applicable to any Fund whose exclusive object is the collective investment in money market instruments, the placing of deposits with credit institutions, or both. A reduced subscription tax rate of 0.01% *per annum* is also applicable to any Fund or Share Class provided that their shares are only held by Institutional Investors.

A subscription tax exemption applies to:

- the portion of any Fund's assets (pro rata) invested in a Luxembourg investment fund or any of its fund to the extent it is subject to the subscription tax;
- any Fund (i) whose securities are only held by Institutional Investor(s), and (ii) that is authorised as short-term money market funds in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1131, and (iii) that has obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. If several Share Classes are in issue in the relevant Fund meeting (ii) to (iii) above, only those Share Classes meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption;
- any Fund, whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions;
- any Fund, (i) whose securities are listed or traded on a stock exchange 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 Fund meeting (ii) above, only those Share Classes meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption; and
- any Fund whose securities are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement pension or similar investment vehicles, set-up on initiative of one or more employers 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).

Withholding tax

Interest and dividend income received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in the 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.

Taxation of the Shareholders

Luxembourg-resident individuals

Capital gains realised on the sale of the Shares by Luxembourg-resident individual Investors who hold the Shares in their personal portfolios (and not as business assets) are generally not subject to Luxembourg income tax except if:

(i) the Shares are sold within 6 months from their subscription or purchase; or

(ii) the Shares held in the private portfolio constitute a substantial shareholding. A shareholding is considered as substantial when the seller holds or has held, alone or with his/her spouse and underage children, either directly or indirectly at any time during the five years preceding the date of the disposal, more than 10% of the share capital of the Company.

Distributions received from the Company will be subject to Luxembourg personal income tax.

Luxembourg personal income tax is levied following a progressive income tax scale, and increased by the solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*).

Luxembourg-resident corporate

Luxembourg resident corporate Investors will be subject to corporate taxation on capital gains realised upon disposal of the Shares and on the distributions received from the Company.

Luxembourg corporate resident Investors who benefit from a special tax regime, such as, for example, (i) an undertaking for collective investment subject to the Law, (ii) specialized investment funds subject to the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, (iii) reserved alternative investment funds subject to the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds (to the extent they have not opted to be subject to general corporation taxes) or (iv) family wealth management companies subject to the amended law of 11 May 2007 related to family wealth management companies, are exempt from income tax in Luxembourg, but instead subject to an annual subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) and thus income derived from the Shares, as well as gains realized thereon, are not subject to Luxembourg income taxes.

The Shares shall be part of the taxable net wealth of the Luxembourg resident corporate Investors except if the holder of the Shares is (i) a UCI subject to the Law, (ii) a vehicle governed by the law of 22 March 2004 on securitization, (iii) an investment company in risk capital subject to the amended law of 15 June 2004 on the investment company in risk capital, (iv) a specialized investment fund subject to the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds or (v) a reserved alternative investment fund subject to the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds, (vi) a family wealth management company subject to the amended law of 11 May 2007 related to family wealth management companies. The taxable net wealth is subject to tax on a yearly basis at the rate of 0.5%.

A reduced tax rate of 0.05% is due for the portion of the net wealth exceeding EUR 500 million.

Non-Luxembourg residents

Non-resident individuals or collective entities who do not have a permanent establishment in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, are not subject to Luxembourg taxation on capital gains realised upon disposal of the Shares nor on the distribution received from the Company and the Shares will not be subject to net wealth tax.

United Kingdom Taxation

The following information is a summary of anticipated tax treatment in the United Kingdom ("**UK**"), and is based on the law enacted in the UK on the date of the Prospectus. This may be subject to change and is not exhaustive. The summary applies only to persons who hold their Shares beneficially as an investment and who are resident in the UK for UK tax purposes.

If you are in any doubt about your position, or if you may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK, you should consult your professional adviser.

The Company

It is intended that the Company's affairs will be conducted in such a manner that it will not become resident in the UK. On the basis that the company is not resident in the UK for tax purposes it should not be subject to UK corporation tax on its income and capital gains.

United Kingdom Investors

(a) Gains (Offshore funds rules)

The Company will fall within the offshore fund rules contained in Part 8 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ("**TIOPA**") and the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009. Under this legislation, any gain arising on the sale, disposal or redemption of a share in an offshore fund, or on conversion from one Fund to another, held by persons who are resident or ordinarily resident in the UK for tax purposes, will be taxed at the time of such sale, disposal, redemption or conversion as an offshore income gain subject to income tax for individual Shareholders or corporation tax for corporate Shareholders and will not be taxed under normal UK taxation of chargeable gains principles.

This does not apply, however, for any Share Class which has been accepted by HM Revenue and Customs ("**HMRC**") as a "reporting fund" (or previously a Share Class with distributor status) through the period during which the shares have been held.

In order to qualify for "reporting fund" status, a Share Class must meet certain annual reporting obligations including in particular the requirement to report 100% of its income. UK investors will be charged to tax on the higher of their share of the "reported income" of the Share Class and any cash distributions received from that Share Class.

A list of those Share Classes that have been certified as having reporting fund status, will be made available on the following website: www.artemisfunds.com.

Where a Share Class has obtained reporting fund status, Shareholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in the UK will be liable to capital gains tax for individual Shareholders or corporation tax on capital gains for corporate Shareholders in respect of any gain realised on disposal or redemption of the Shares or on conversion from one Fund to another. Any such gain may however be reduced by any available exemption or relief. Details of exemptions and reliefs are available from HM Revenue and Custom's website at www.hmrc.gov.uk.

Holders of Shares who are bodies corporate resident in the UK for taxation purposes will benefit from an indexation allowance which, in general terms, increases the capital gains tax base cost of an asset in accordance with the rise in the retail prices index.

(b) Income

Individual Shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes will be liable to UK income tax in respect of dividend or other income distributions of the Company. Dividend or other income distributions received by corporate Shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes are exempt from the charge to tax.

Where a Share Class has obtained reporting fund status, Shareholders will be subject to tax on the higher of their share of the "reported income" of the Share Class and any cash distributions received from that Share Class.

The Corporate Debt Regime

Chapter 3 of Part 6 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 ("**CTA 2009**") provides that, if at any time in an accounting period a corporate Shareholder within the charge to UK corporation tax holds an interest in an offshore fund within the meaning of the relevant provision of TIOPA, and there is a time in that period when that fund fails to satisfy the "non-qualifying investments test", the interest held by such a corporate Shareholder will be treated for the accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the rules relating to the taxation of corporate debt contained in Part 5 of CTA 2009 (the "**Corporate Debt Regime**"). A Fund will fail the "non-qualifying investments" test where at any time during an accounting period the Fund's investments constitute more than 60% (by market value) of qualifying investments. Qualifying investments are broadly those which yield a return directly or indirectly in the form of interest. This will include cash deposits, which may be significant in certain Funds due to the use of derivatives as part of the investment strategy.

Any Funds that do not meet the qualifying investments test will therefore be treated for corporation tax purposes as falling within the Corporate Debt Regime. This means that all returns on the Shares in respect of each UK corporate investor's accounting period (including gains, profits and deficits) will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a "mark to market" basis of accounting or on a "fair value" basis of accounting. Accordingly, a corporate Shareholder 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 Shares).

Automatic Exchange of Information

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. On 9 December 2014, 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 adopted in order to implement the CRS among the Member States. For Austria, the Euro-CRS Directive will apply for the first time by 30 September 2018 for the calendar year 2017, i.e. the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments of 3 June 2003, as amended (the "**Savings Directive**"), will apply for one year longer.

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 asset holders and establish if they are fiscally resident in countries with which Luxembourg has a tax information sharing agreement.

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 country or countries of tax residence, taxpayer identification number(s) in each country of tax residence, and, for account holders which are not individuals, their CRS classifications status. Responding to CRS-related questions is mandatory. The personal data obtained will be used for the purpose of the CRS Law or such other purposes indicated in compliance with Luxembourg data protection law. Information regarding an Investor and that Investor's account will be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*), which will thereafter automatically transfer this information to the competent foreign tax authorities on a yearly basis, if such an account is deemed a CRS reportable account under the CRS Law.

The Company is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the CRS Law. The Investors have a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) which can be exercised by contacting the Company at its registered office.

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

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("**Multilateral Agreement**") to exchange information automatically under the CRS. The Multilateral Agreement aims to implement the CRS among non-Member States; it requires agreements on a country-by-country basis.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other consequences with respect to the implementation of the CRS.

FATCA

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**"), a portion of the 2010 Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, became law in the United States in 2010. It 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 is imposed on certain US source income paid to 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 ("**IGA**") with the United States of America and a memorandum of understanding in respect thereof. The Company would hence have to comply with this 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, passive NFFEs with Controlling US Persons, or any other account holder treated as a US reportable account holder under the Luxembourg IGA and FATCA law ("**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 U.S. 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 FATCA, 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 an Investors FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain that Shareholder's FATCA status;

b) report information concerning an Investor and that Investor's account holding in the Company to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such an account is deemed a FATCA reportable account under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA;

c) report information to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) concerning payments to Investors with FATCA status of a non-participating foreign financial institution where required under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA;

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

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

3.5. Equity Funds in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG 2018)

The Investment Manager aims to manage the Funds listed below in accordance with the so-called partial exemption regime for equity funds under Sec. 20 of the German Investment Tax Act.
Accordingly, as of the date of this Prospectus and notwithstanding any other provisions in this Prospectus, each of the following Funds invests more than 50% of its Net Asset Value on a continuous basis directly into equities of corporations which are admitted for trading at a recognised stock exchange or are listed on an organised market:

Artemis Funds (Lux) - SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity
Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Select
Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Smaller Companies
Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Extended Alpha
Artemis Funds (Lux) – UK Select
Artemis Funds (Lux) - SmartGARP Pan-European Equity

3.6. Benchmark Regulation

The S&P 500 Total Return index (Bloomberg Ticker SPXT index) is used by the Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Extended Alpha for the purpose of the performance fee calculation. The S&P 500 Total Return Index is provided by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, the benchmark administrator of this benchmark, which is currently included in the register of administrators maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") endorsed under Article 33 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**Benchmark Regulation**") by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets.

The Management Company will make available a contingency written plan setting out the actions that will be taken in the event of the benchmarks materially changing or ceasing to be provided, on request and free of charges at its registered office in Luxembourg.

3.7. Meetings and Reports

Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the convening notice at any date and time decided by the Board of Directors but no later than within six months from the end of the Company's financial year. Notices of general meetings shall be given in accordance with Luxembourg law. Notices of general meetings will be sent to the holders of Shares in compliance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended). Such notices will include the agenda and specify the place of the meeting. The legal requirements as to notice, quorum and voting at all general and Fund or Share Class meetings are included in the Articles. Meetings of Shareholders of any given Fund or Share Class shall decide upon matters relating to that Fund or Share Class only.

The notice of any general meeting of Shareholders may provide that the quorum and the majority at this general meeting shall be determined according to the Shares issued and outstanding at a certain date and time preceding the general meeting (the "**Record Date**"). The right of a Shareholder to participate at a general meeting of Shareholders and to exercise voting rights attached to the Shareholder’s Shares shall be determined by reference to the Shares held by this Shareholder as at the Record Date.

Financial Reports

The financial year of the Company ends on 31 October each year. Copies of the annual and semi-annual financial reports may be obtained from www.artemisfunds.com, and are available free of charge from the registered office of the Company. The first annual report was dated as of 31 October 2018.

3.8. Details of Shares

Shareholder rights

The Shares issued by the Company are freely transferable and entitled to participate equally in the profits, and in case of Distribution Shares, dividends of the Share Classes to which they relate, and in the net assets of such Share Class upon liquidation. The Shares carry no preferential and pre-emptive rights.

Voting

At general meetings, each Shareholder has the right to one vote for each whole Share held.

A Shareholder of any particular Fund or Share Class will be entitled to one vote for each whole Share of that Fund or Share Class held at any separate meeting of the Shareholders of that Fund or Share Class.

In the case of a joint holding, only the first named Shareholder may vote.

Compulsory redemption

The Directors may impose or relax restrictions on any Shares and, if necessary, require redemption of Shares to ensure that Shares are neither acquired nor held by or on behalf of any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or government or regulatory authority or which might have adverse taxation or other pecuniary consequences for the Company including a requirement to register under the laws and regulations of any country or authority. The Directors may in this connection require a Shareholder to provide such information as they may consider necessary to establish whether the Shareholder is the beneficial owner of the Shares which they hold.

If it shall come to the attention of the Directors at any time that Shares are beneficially owned by a US Person, or a specified person for the purposes of FATCA, the Company will have the right compulsorily to redeem such Shares.

Transfers

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

Rights on a winding-up

The Company has been established for an unlimited period. However, the Company may be liquidated at any time by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders, at which meeting one or several liquidators will be named and their powers defined. Liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each Fund shall be distributed by the liquidators to the Shareholders of the relevant Fund in proportion to the value of their holding of Shares.

If and when the net assets of a Share Class fall below the amount of EUR 1,000,000, or all Share Classes in a Fund fall below EUR 50,000,000 or its equivalent in another currency, or such other amounts as may be determined by the Directors from time to time to be the minimum level for assets of such Share Class or Fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner or if any economic or political situation would constitute a compelling reason therefore, or if required in the interest of the Shareholders of the relevant Share Class or Fund, the Directors may decide to redeem all the Shares of that Share Class or Fund. In any such event Shareholders will be notified by redemption notice published (or notified as the case may be) by the Company in accordance with applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations prior to compulsory redemption, and will be paid the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Share Class held as at the redemption date.

Under the same circumstances as described above, the Directors may also decide upon the reorganisation of any Fund by means of a division into two or more separate Funds. Such decision will be published or notified in the same manner as described above and, in addition, the publication or notification will contain information in relation to the two or more separate Funds resulting from the reorganisation. Such publication or notification will be made at least one month before the date on which the reorganisation becomes effective in order to enable Shareholders to request redemption or switch of their Shares before the reorganisation becomes effective.

Any merger of a Fund with another Fund of the Company or with another UCITS (whether subject to Luxembourg law or not) shall be decided by the Directors unless the Directors decide to submit the decision for the merger to the general meeting of Shareholders of the Fund concerned. In the latter case, no quorum is required for this general meeting and the decision for the merger is taken by a simple majority of the votes cast. In case of a merger of one or more Fund(s) where, as a result, the Company ceases to exist, the merger shall be decided by a meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum is required and that may decide with a simple majority of votes cast. Such a merger will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Any liquidation proceeds not claimed by the Shareholders at the close of the liquidation of a Fund will be deposited in escrow at the "*Caisse de Consignation*". Amounts not claimed from escrow within the period fixed by law may be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Appendix I

Investment Restrictions

The Directors have adopted the following restrictions relating to the investment of the Company's assets and its activities. These restrictions and policies may be amended from time to time by the Directors if and as they shall deem it to be in the best interests of the Company in which case this Prospectus will be updated.

The investment restrictions imposed by Luxembourg law must be complied with by each Fund. Those restrictions in section 1(D) below are applicable to the Company as a whole.

1. Investment in Transferable Securities and Liquid Assets

(A) The Company will invest in:

(1) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market; and/or

(2) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State of the EU which is regulated, operated regularly and is recognised and open to the public; and/or

(3) transferable securities and money market instruments added to official listing on a stock exchange in Europe, Asia, Oceania (including Australia), the American continents and Africa or dealt in on another market in the countries referred to above, which is regulated, operated regularly and is recognised and open to the public; and/or

(4) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:

(I) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or on another Regulated Market which operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public, and

(II) such admission is secured within one year of the issue; and/or

(5) units of UCITS and/or of other UCI, whether situated in an EU member state or not, provided that:

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

(II) the level of protection for Shareholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for Shareholders 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 the UCITS Directive,

(III) 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,

(IV) 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; and/or

(6) deposits with credit institutions 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 a country which is 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; and/or

(7) derivatives, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt on a Regulated Market, and/or derivatives dealt over-the-counter, provided that:

(I) the underlying consists of securities covered by this section 1(A), Financial Indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Funds may invest according to their investment objective,

(II) the counterparties to OTC derivatives transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF,

(III) 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 Company's initiative; and/or

(8) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments are themselves regulated for the purpose of protecting Investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

(I) 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

(II) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets, or

(III) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined in EU Law, or

(IV) issued by other bodies belonging to 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 10,000,000 and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Directive 2013/34/EU, 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.

(9) In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to under A(1) to A(4) and A(8) above.

(10) Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by the Luxembourg laws and regulations (i) create any Fund qualifying either as a feeder UCITS (a "**Feeder UCITS**") or as a master UCITS (a "**Master UCITS**"), (ii) convert any existing Fund into a Feeder UCITS, or (iii) change the Master UCITS of any of its Feeder UCITS.

A Feeder UCITS shall invest at least 85% of its assets in the units of another Master UCITS. A Feeder UCITS may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

– ancillary liquid assets;

– derivatives, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

For the purposes of compliance with section 3 below, the Feeder UCITS shall calculate its global exposure related to derivatives by combining its own direct exposure under the above paragraph, (b) with either:

– the Master UCITS actual exposure to derivatives in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS; or

– the Master UCITS potential maximum global exposure to derivatives provided for in the Master UCITS management regulations or instruments of incorporation in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS.

(B) Each Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in currency accounts) up to 20% of its net assets for ancillary liquidity purposes in normal market conditions. Under exceptional market conditions and on a temporary basis, this limit may be increased up to 100% of its net assets. Liquid assets used to back-up derivatives exposure are not considered as ancillary liquid assets.

(C)

(1) Each Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body (and in the case of structured financial instruments embedding derivatives, both the issuer of the structured financial instruments and the issuer of the underlying securities). Each Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Fund in an OTC derivatives transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in paragraph 1(A)(6) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(2) Furthermore, where any Fund holds investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of any issuing body which individually exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund, the total value of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund.

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

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (C)(1), a Fund may not combine:

– investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by,

– deposits made with, and/or

– exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with

a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

(3) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(1) above shall be 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, its local authorities or by an Eligible State or by public international bodies of which one or more EU member states are members.

(4) The limit of 10% laid down in paragraph (C)(1) above shall be 25% in case of 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 (hereafter "Directive (EU) 2019/2162"), and in respect of debt securities which are issued by highly rated credit institutions having their registered office in an EU member state, issued before 8 July 2022 and which are subject by law to a special public supervision for the purpose of protecting the holders of such debt securities, provided that the amount resulting from the issue of such debt securities are invested, pursuant to applicable provisions of the law, in assets which are sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from such debt securities during the whole period of validity thereof and which are assigned to the preferential repayment of capital and accrued interest in the case of a default by such issuer.

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

(5) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs (C)(3) and (C)(4) are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph (C)(2).

The limits set out in paragraphs (C)(1), (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(4) above may not be aggregated and, accordingly, the value of investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivatives made with this body, effected in accordance with paragraphs (C)(1), (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(4) may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of each Fund's Net Asset Value.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this paragraph (C).

A Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

(6) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph (D), the limits laid down in this paragraph (C) shall be 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of a Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF, provided

– the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,

– the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,

– it is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit laid down in the sub-paragraph above is raised to 35% where it proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant provided that investment up to 35% is only permitted for a single issuer.

(7) Where any Fund has invested in accordance with the principle of risk spreading in transferable securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, by its local authorities or by member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Singapore or any member state of the G20 or by public international bodies of which one or more EU member states are members, the Company may invest 100% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund in such securities provided that such Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues and the value of securities from any one issue must not account for more than 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Subject to having due regard to the principle of risk spreading, a Fund need not comply with the limits set out in this paragraph (C) for a period of 6 months following the date of its launch.

(D)

(1) The Company may not normally acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.

(2) Each Fund may acquire no more than (a) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body, (b) 10% of the value of debt securities of any single issuing body, (c) 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuing body. However, the limits laid down in (b) and (c) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments or the net amount of securities in issue cannot be calculated.

The limits set out in paragraph (D)(1) and (2) above shall not apply to:

(3) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or its local authorities;

(4) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any other Eligible State;

(5) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU member states are members; or

(6) shares held 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 holding represents the only way in which such Fund's assets may invest in the securities of the issuing bodies of that state, provided, however, that such company in its investment policy complies with the limits laid down in Articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the Law.

(E) No Fund may invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs, unless otherwise specified in Appendix III, and funds identified as Feeder UCITS as provided for in the investment objective and policy in Appendix III. In addition, except for funds identified as Feeder UCITS, the following limits shall apply:

(1) If a Fund is allowed to invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or UCIs, this Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in units of a single UCITS or other UCI. Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the net assets of a Fund.

(2) When a Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs linked to the Company by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or the voting rights, or managed by a management company linked to the Investment Manager, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on account of its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs. In respect of a Fund's investments in UCITS and other UCIs linked to the Company as described in the preceding paragraph, there shall be no management fee charged to that portion of the assets of the relevant Fund. The Company will indicate in its annual report the total management fees charged both to the relevant Fund and to the UCITS and other UCIs in which such Fund has invested during the relevant period.

(3) A Fund may acquire no more than 25% of the units or shares of the same UCITS and/or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the units or shares in issue cannot be calculated. In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple sub-funds, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units or shares issued by the UCITS/UCI concerned, all sub-funds combined.

(4) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Funds invest do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment restrictions set forth under section 1(C) above.

(F) A Fund (the "**Investing Fund**") may subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Funds (each, a "**Target Fund**") without the Company being subject to the requirements of the 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:

(1) the Target Fund(s) do(es) not, in turn, invest in the Investing Fund invested in this (these) Target Fund(s); and

(2) no more than 10% of the assets that the Target Fund(s) whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in units of other Target Funds; and

(3) voting rights, if any, attaching to the Shares of the Target Fund(s) are suspended for as long as they are held by the Investing Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and

(4) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Investing 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.

2. Investment in Other Assets

(A) The Company will not make investments in precious metals or commodities, nor certificates representing these. In addition, the Company will not enter into derivatives on precious metals or commodities. This does not prevent the Company from gaining exposure to precious metals or commodities by investing into financial instruments backed by precious metals or commodities, or financial instruments whose performance is linked to precious metals or commodities.

(B) The Company will not purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided the Company may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.

(C) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in sections 1(A)(5), (7) and (8).

(D) The Company may not borrow for the account of any Fund, other than amounts which do not in aggregate exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, and then only as a temporary measure. For the purpose of this restriction back to back loans are not considered to be borrowings.

(E) The Company will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber as security for indebtedness any securities held for the account of any Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings mentioned in paragraph (D) above, and then such mortgaging, pledging, or hypothecating may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. In connection with swap transactions, option and forward exchange or futures transactions the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account shall not be considered a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation for this purpose.

(F) The Company may acquire securities in which it is permitted to invest in pursuit of its investment objective and policy through underwriting or sub-underwriting.

(G) The Company will on a Fund by Fund basis comply with such further restrictions as may be required by the regulatory authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed.

3. Derivatives

As specified in section 1(A)(7) above, the Company may in respect of each Fund invest in derivatives.

The Company shall ensure that the global exposure of each Fund relating to derivatives does not exceed the total net assets of that Fund. The Fund's overall risk exposure shall consequently not exceed 200% of its total net assets. In addition, this overall risk exposure may not be increased by more than 10% by means of temporary borrowings (as referred to in section 2(D) above) so that it may not exceed 210% of any Fund's total net assets under any circumstances.

The global exposure relating to derivatives 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 sub-paragraphs.

Each Fund may invest, as a part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 1(A)(7) and section 1(C)(5), in derivatives provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in sections 1(C)(1) to (7).

When a Fund invests in index-based derivatives compliant with the provisions of sections 1(C)(1) to (7), these investments do not have to be combined with the limits laid down in section 1(C). The frequency of the review and rebalancing of the composition of the underlying index of such derivatives varies per index and could be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually. The rebalancing frequency will have no impact in terms of costs in the context of the performance of the investment objective of the relevant Fund.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of these restrictions. Transferable securities or money market instruments backed by other assets are not deemed to embed a derivative.

The Funds may use derivatives for investment purposes and for hedging purposes, within the limits of the Regulations. Under no circumstances shall the use of these instruments and techniques cause a Fund to diverge from its investment policy or objective. The risks against which the Funds could be hedged may be, for instance, market risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rates risk, credit risk, volatility or inflation risks.

Agreements on OTC derivatives

A Fund may enter into agreements on OTC derivatives. The counterparties to any OTC derivatives transactions, such as total return swaps, contracts for difference or other derivatives with similar characteristics, entered into by a Fund, are selected from a list of counterparties approved by the Management Company. The counterparties will be institutions which are either credit institutions with a registered office in an EU Member State or investment firm, which are authorised under the MiFID directive or an equivalent set of rules or are recognised financial institutions and subject to prudential supervision. The list of approved counterparties may be amended by the Management Company. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company.

Since the counterparties with which the Funds enter into total return swaps do not assume any discretion over the Fund's investments (including the reference assets, if any), no approval of the counterparties is required for any transactions relating to the investments of the Funds.

Global exposure

The global exposure relating to derivatives will be calculated using either a commitment approach or a Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach, as set out in Appendix III.

Commitment Approach

Under the commitment approach, derivatives positions are converted into equivalent positions in the underlying asset, using market price or future price/notional value when more conservative.

VaR approach

VaR reports will be produced and monitored on a daily basis based on the following criteria:

- 1 month holding period;
- 99% unilateral confidence interval;
- at least a one year effective historical observation period (250 days) unless market conditions require a shorter observation period; and
- parameters used in the model are updated at least quarterly.

Stress testing will also be applied at a minimum of once per month.

VaR limits are set using an absolute or relative approach.

Absolute VaR approach

The absolute VaR approach is generally appropriate in the absence of an identifiable reference portfolio or benchmark, for example with absolute return funds. Under the absolute VaR approach a limit is set as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The absolute VaR limit of a Fund has to be set at or below 20% of its Net Asset Value. This limit is based upon a 1 month holding period and a 99% unilateral confidence interval.

Relative VaR approach

The relative VaR approach is used for Funds where a VaR benchmark reflecting the investment strategy which the Fund is pursuing is defined. Under the relative VaR approach a limit is set as a multiple of the VaR of a benchmark or reference portfolio. The relative VaR limit of a fund has to be set at or below twice the VaR of the Fund's VaR benchmark. Information on the specific VaR benchmark used is disclosed in Appendix III hereunder.

4. Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments

Techniques and instruments (including, but not limited to, securities lending or repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements) relating to transferable securities and money market instruments may be used by each Fund for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and where this is in the best interest of the Fund and in line with its investment objective and Investor profile.

To the extent permitted by and within the limits prescribed by the Regulations, each Fund may for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing its costs or risks, enter as purchaser or seller into optional or non-optional repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions and engage in securities lending transactions.

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Funds SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity, US Extended Alpha, UK Select and Artemis Funds (Lux) - SmartGARP Pan-European Equity may enter into contracts for difference ("**CFD**") presenting the same characteristics as total return swaps ("**TRS**") within the meaning of Regulation (EU/2015/2365) on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse (the "**SFT Regulation**").
The Funds may use CFDs in accordance with the relevant Fund Appendix in order to generate capital or additional income, for efficient portfolio management or to reduce costs or risks. The extent of the use of CFD by the Funds will be dependent on market conditions. CFD includes gains or losses from market movement, credit losses and income from interest and fees. Depending on market conditions, a CFD may be the most appropriate way for the relevant Fund to gain economic exposure to its investment strategy. The maximum and expected proportions of each Fund’s Net Asset Value that will be subject to CFD are set out in the below table.

In this context, the counterparty to the transaction will be a counterparty approved and monitored by the Management Company (which has delegated this power to the Investment Manager). New counterparties are approved after a review that covers the legal status of the proposed counterparty, an assessment of the operational risk and credit risk associated with that counterparty and any other material considerations. Trading may only occur in approved derivative instruments and the arrangements must be governed by appropriate legal documentation. The counterparties will be highly rated financial institutions specialising in these types of transactions and approved by the Management Company (which has delegated this power to the Investment Manager). Counterparties will normally carry a minimum BBB+ rating from at least one of Fitch, Moody’s and S&P. The counterparties will be entities with legal personality, typically located in an OECD member state and generally limited to the major financial institutions in leading economies. They will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority and be financially sound.

A counterparty may be an associate of the Investment Manager and/or the Management Company which may give rise to a conflict of interest. The Investment Manager and the Management Company have appropriate policies in place in order to deal with such potential conflict of interests (where relevant).

The following types of assets can be used as underlying assets to CFD: single-name equities.

The maximum and expected proportions of each Fund's Net Asset Value that will be subject to CFD are set out below:

	Maximum Exposure	**Expected Proportion**
SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity	20%	0-5%
US Extended Alpha	100%	50%
UK Select	10%	0-5%
SmartGARP Pan-European Equity	20%	0-5%

The expected proportion is not a limit, as the actual percentages may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions.

The risk of counterparty default and the effect on investors' returns are described in Appendix II "Risks of Investment".

Each Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with CFD upon entering into CFD and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable.

Information on costs and fees incurred by each Fund in this respect may be available in the annual report of the Company. All revenues arising from CFD, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the relevant Fund.

The Company is currently not using securities financing transactions as defined by the SFT Regulation. If a Fund was to use such securities financing transactions in the future, the present prospectus will be updated prior to the use of any such techniques and instruments.

Collateral

Where a Fund enters into OTC derivative transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management techniques, cash collateral will be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure and shall comply with the following criteria at all times:

(i) Cash collateral shall only be:

  a. placed on deposit with entities as prescribed in paragraph (1) (a) (v) of the section headed "Investment Restrictions" above;

  b. invested in high-quality government bonds;

  c. used for the purpose of reverse repurchase transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;

  d. invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the "ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds".

(ii) Re-invested cash collateral shall be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral.

5. Management of Collateral

The risk exposures to a counterparty arising from OTC derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques shall be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits provided for in section 1(C) above.

Collateral policy

Collateral received by the Fund shall be limited to cash.

Haircut policy

The following haircuts for collateral in OTC transactions are applied by the Management Company (the Management Company reserves the right to vary this policy at any time in which case this Prospectus will be updated accordingly):

Eligible Collateral	Remaining Maturity	Valuation Percentage
Cash	N/A	100%

6. Risk Management Process

The Company will employ a risk management process which enables it with the Investment Manager to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques, the management of collateral and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each Fund. The Company or the Investment Manager will employ, if applicable, a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC derivatives.

Upon request of an Investor, the Management Company will provide supplementary information relating to the quantitative limits that apply in the risk management of each Fund, to the methods chosen to this end and to the recent evolution of the risks and yields of the main categories of instruments. This supplementary information includes the VaR levels set for the Funds using such risk measure.

The risk management framework is available upon request from the Company's registered office.

7. Investment restrictions applying to cluster munitions

On 1 August 2010, the Oslo Convention of the United Nations on Cluster Munitions dated 30 May 2008, which was implemented into Luxembourg regulation by a law dated 4 June 2009, entered into force. The Company has implemented a policy which seeks to restrict investments in securities issued by companies that have been identified as being involved in the manufacture, production or supply of cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition and armour and/or anti-personnel mines. Further details on that policy are available from the Company on request.

8. Miscellaneous

(A) The Company may not make loans to other persons or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties provided that for the purpose of this restriction the making of bank deposits and the acquisition of such securities referred to in paragraphs 1(A)(1), (2), (3) and (4) or of ancillary liquid assets shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan and that the Company shall not be prevented from acquiring such securities above which are not fully paid.

(B) The Company need not comply with the investment limit percentages when exercising subscription rights attached to securities which form part of its assets.

(C) The Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Distributors, Depositary and any authorised agents or their associates may have dealings in the assets of the Company provided that any such transactions are effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and provided that each such transaction complies with any of the following:

(1) a certified valuation of such transaction is provided by a person approved by the Directors as independent and competent;

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

(3) where neither (1) or (2) is practical;

(4) where the Directors are satisfied that the transaction has been executed on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

Appendix II

Risks of Investment

Section A: General Risks

1. Past Performance

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and Shares, other than Shares of Liquidity Funds, should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them may go down as well as up and Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

2. Investment Objective Risk

Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macroeconomic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for a Fund.

3. Regulatory Risk

The Company is domiciled in Luxembourg and Investors should note that all the regulatory protections provided by their local regulatory authorities may not apply. Additionally the Funds will be registered in non-EU jurisdictions. As a result of such registrations the Funds may be subject, without any notice to the Shareholders in the Funds concerned, to more restrictive regulatory regimes. In such cases the Funds will abide by these more restrictive requirements. This may prevent the Funds from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits.

4. Business, Legal and Tax Risks

In some jurisdictions the interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations and the enforcement of Shareholders' rights under such laws and regulations may involve significant uncertainties. Furthermore, there may be differences between accounting and auditing standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements and those generally accepted internationally. Some of the Funds may be subject to withholding and other taxes. Tax law and regulations of any jurisdiction are frequently reviewed and may be changed at any time, in certain cases with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of tax law and regulations by tax authorities in some jurisdictions are not consistent and transparent and may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and/or region to region. Any change in taxation legislation could affect the value of the investments held by and the performance of the Fund.

5. Risk Factors Relating to Industry Sectors / Geographic Areas

Funds that focus on a particular industry or geographic area are subject to the risk factors and market factors which affect this particular industry or geographic area, including legislative changes, changes in general economic conditions and increased competitive forces. This may result in a greater volatility of the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Fund. Additional risks may include greater social and political uncertainty and instability; and natural disasters.

6. Risk of Suspension of Share Dealings

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or switch Shares may be suspended (see Section 2.5 "Suspensions or Deferrals").

7. Interest Rate Risk

The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the value of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities. Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, a Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

8. Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation will decline substantially during the period when a Fund owns securities of that issuer, or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities.

If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised statistical rating organisation the Fund's Investment Manager may consider the highest rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security held by it if its rating falls below investment grade, although the Fund's Investment Manager will consider whether the security continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. A Fund's Investment Manager considers whether a security is investment grade only at the time of purchase. Some of the Funds will invest in securities which will not be rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation, but the credit quality will be determined by the Investment Manager.

Credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Although investment grade investments generally have lower credit risk than investments rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.

9. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. A Fund's investment in illiquid securities (for example securities linked to the real estate industry) may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may be highly volatile and difficult to value.

10. Operational Risk

The Company's operations (including management) are carried out by the service providers described in the Section "Administration". 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.

11. Inflation/Deflation Risk

Inflation is the risk that a Fund's assets or income from a Fund's investments may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of a Fund's portfolio could decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio.

12. Custody Risk

Assets of the Company are safe kept by the Depositary and Investors are exposed to the risk of the Depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute in a short time frame all of the assets of the Company in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary. The assets of the Company will be identified in the Depositary's books as belonging to the Company. Securities held by the Depositary will be segregated from other assets of the Depositary which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. The Depositary does not keep all the assets of the Company itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not part of the same group of companies as the Depositary. Investors are exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in the same manner as they are to the risk of bankruptcy of the Depositary.

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

13. Underwriting or Sub-Underwriting

A Fund may acquire securities in which it is permitted to invest in pursuit of its investment objective and policy through underwriting or sub-underwriting. There is a risk for the Fund to incur a loss if the market price of the stocks of the sub-underwriting participation falls below the price fixed in advance at which the Fund committed to buy them.

14. Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Investment Manager may effect transactions in which the Investment Manager has, directly or indirectly, an interest which may involve a potential conflict with the Investment Manager’s duty to the Company. The Investment Manager shall not be liable to account to the Company for any profit, commission or remuneration made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions nor will the Investment Manager's fees, unless otherwise provided, be abated.

The Investment Manager will ensure that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Company than if the potential conflict had not existed.

Such potential conflicting interests or duties may arise because the Investment Manager may have invested directly or indirectly in the Company.

The prospect of the performance fee may lead the Investment Manager to make investments that are riskier than would otherwise be the case.

In carrying out its functions, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Company and the Investors of the Company. The Depositary shall not carry out activities with regard to the Company that may create conflicts of interest between the Company, the Investors in the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary unless the Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to Investors of the Company.

15. Exchange Rates

The Base Currency of each Fund is not necessarily the currency in which investments of the Fund may be made. Investments are made that, in the view of the Investment Manager, best benefit the performance of the Funds. Shareholders should be aware that exchange rate fluctuations could cause the value of their investment to diminish or increase.

16. Tax efficiency for Shareholders

Post-tax returns to Shareholders are dependent on the local tax rules in the Shareholders' place of tax residence. Please see Section 3.4 "Taxation" for comments on taxation generally.

17. Sovereign Risk

There is a risk that governments or their agencies may default or not completely fulfil their obligations. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding for sovereign debt securities on which money to pay the obligations of sovereign debt securities may be collected in whole or in part. As a consequence of this, holders of sovereign debt securities may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of sovereign debt securities and to extend further loans to the issuers of sovereign debt securities.

18. No Guarantee of Positive Effect

For a Fund that uses derivatives to meet its specific investment objective, there is no guarantee that the performance of the derivatives will result in a positive effect for the Fund and its Shareholders.

19. Initial Public Offerings Risk

A Fund may invest in initial public offerings, which frequently are smaller companies. Such securities have no trading history, and information about these companies may only be available for limited periods. The prices of securities involved in initial public offerings may be subject to greater price volatility than more established securities.

20. Market Directionality Risk

There is no guarantee that Funds which are able to take both long and short positions will be successfully positioned to benefit from the general direction of equity markets. Investors should be aware that a Fund taking a net long position may experience a loss if equity market prices generally fall, while a Fund taking a net short position may experience a loss if they generally rise.

21. Emerging and Less Developed Markets Securities Risk

Investing in emerging markets and less developed markets securities poses risks different from, and/or greater than, risks of investing in the securities of developed countries. These risks include; smaller market-capitalisation of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign Investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalisation or the creation of government monopolies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging and less developed countries.

Although many of the emerging and less developed market securities in which a Fund may invest are traded on securities exchanges, they may trade in limited volume and may encounter settlement systems that are less well organised than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards that are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the relevant Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems or because of defects in the administrative operations of counterparties. Such counterparties may lack the substance or financial resources of similar counterparties in a developed market. There may also be a danger that competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund and compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events.

Additional risks of emerging market securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organised and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition taxation of interest and capital gains received by non-residents varies among emerging and less developed markets and, in some cases may be comparatively high. There may also be less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting investment activities or valuing assets.

For specific risks related to holding Chinese shares, please refer to "Risks Relating to Investments in the China Market" later in this section.

22. Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Investment Risk

ESG investments are selected or excluded on both financial and non-financial criteria. A Fund may underperform the broader equity market or other funds that do not utilize ESG criteria when selecting investments. A Fund may sell a stock for reasons related to ESG, rather than solely on financial considerations. ESG investing is to a degree subjective and there is no assurance that all investments made by a Fund will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. Investments in securities deemed to be ‘sustainable’ may or may not carry additional or lesser risks.

23. Specialist investment objective risk

Certain Funds (as further detailed in the relevant fund description) may only invest in companies which have a positive environmental and/or social impact. The investment policy of such a Fund may prevent it from investing in companies which conduct certain types of activities. The universe of potential investments available to a Fund with this risk will therefore be smaller than if no such restrictions were applied. If a company in which the Fund invests no longer meets the criteria for investment and/or is not making sufficient progress on improving its operational performance, the Investment Manager will seek to sell the investment. The price which may be obtained for selling an investment in these circumstances might be lower than that which could have been obtained had the sale not been required.

24. Screening and reliance on third-party data and research providers

A Fund may use a screening process to exclude companies which are determined by the Investment Manager to conduct certain types of business activities. Such exclusions will apply to a Fund holding the company directly or gaining exposure indirectly via single name derivatives. The Investment Manager receives data on companies' exposures to the specific business activities from third party data and research providers. Third party data and research providers may refer to the most recently available data issued by the investee company or make an estimation based on their proprietary research and analysis. Data issued by the investee company may be lagged, if it has been taken from the latest period statement published by the investee company. Where business involvement data is not available from a primary third party data source the Investment Manager will make an assessment, on a best efforts basis, on a company's involvement using alternative data sources or available research.

25. Sector and concentration risk

Where a Fund restricts itself to invest in a certain sector, such as premium consumer brands or healthcare, it may be sensitive to factors affecting these specific sectors and to greater risk and market fluctuation than investment in a broader range of portfolio securities covering different economic sectors.

Section B: Derivatives Risks

26. Credit Default Swap Risk

A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows a Fund to effectively buy insurance on a reference obligation it holds (hedging the investment), or buy protection on a reference obligation it does not physically own in the expectation that the credit will decline in quality. One party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of the protection, and a payment is due to the buyer if there is a credit event (a decline in credit quality, which will be predefined in the agreement between the parties). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid. In addition, if there is a credit event and the Fund does not hold the underlying reference obligation, there may be a market risk as the Fund may need time to obtain the reference obligation and deliver it to the counterparty. Furthermore, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund may not recover the full amount due to it from the counterparty. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than the bond markets. The Company will mitigate this risk by monitoring in an appropriate manner the use of this type of transaction.

27. Futures, Options and Forward Transactions Risk

A Fund may use options, futures and forward contracts on currencies, securities, indices, volatility, inflation and interest rates for hedging and investment purposes.

Transactions in futures may carry a high degree of risk. The amount of the initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are "leveraged" or "geared". A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the Fund. The placing of certain orders which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders.

Transactions in options may also carry a high degree of risk. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the Fund is fixed, the Fund may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The Fund will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the Fund will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the Fund holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Forward transactions and purchasing options, in particular those traded over-the-counter and not cleared through a central counterparty, have an increased counterparty risk. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may not get the expected payment or delivery of assets. This may result in the loss of the unrealised profit.

28. General Risk associated with OTC Transactions

Instruments traded in OTC markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile than instruments principally traded on exchanges. Such instruments may be less liquid than more widely traded instruments. In addition, the prices of such instruments may include an undisclosed dealer mark-up which a Fund may pay as part of the purchase price.

EU Regulation No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or "**EMIR**"), which came into force on 16 August 2012, introduces uniform requirements in respect of OTC derivatives transactions by requiring certain "eligible" OTC derivatives transactions to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and by mandating the reporting of certain details of derivatives transactions to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty credit risk in respect of OTC derivatives contracts which are not subject to mandatory clearing. These requirements include the exchange of margin and, where initial margin is exchanged, its segregation by the parties, including by the Company.

While many of the obligations under EMIR have come into force, as at the date of this Prospectus the requirement to submit certain OTC derivatives transactions to central clearing counterparties ("**CCPs**") and the margin requirements for non-cleared OTC derivatives transactions are subject to a staggered implementation timeline. It is not yet fully clear how the OTC derivatives market will adapt to the new regulatory regime. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of EMIR on the Company, which may include an increase in the overall costs of entering into and maintaining OTC derivatives contracts. Prospective Investors and Shareholders should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from EMIR and other similar regulations such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act may in due course adversely affect a Fund's ability to adhere to its investment policy and achieve its investment objective.

29. Counterparty Risk

The Company conducts transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, market counterparties and other agents. The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any such counterparty to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes.

A Fund may invest in instruments such as notes, bonds or warrants the performance of which is linked to a market or investment to which the Fund seeks to be exposed. Such instruments are issued by a range of counterparties and through its investment the Fund will be subject to the counterparty risk of the issuer, in addition to the investment exposure it seeks.

30. OTC Derivative Clearing Risk

A Fund's OTC derivatives transactions may be cleared prior to the date on which the mandatory clearing obligation takes effect under EMIR in order to take advantage of pricing and other potential benefits. OTC derivatives transactions may be cleared under the "agency" model or the "principal-to-principal" model. Under the principal-to-principal model there is usually one transaction between the Fund and its clearing broker and another back-to-back transaction between the clearing broker and the central clearing counterparty ("**CCP**") whereas under the agency model there is one transaction between the Fund and the CCP. It is expected that many of a Fund's OTC derivatives transactions which are cleared will be under the "principal-to-principal" model. However, the following risks are relevant to both models unless otherwise specified.

The CCP will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Fund. The Fund's assets posted as margin will be held in an account maintained by the clearing broker with the CCP. Such account may contain assets of other clients of the clearing broker (an "omnibus account") and if so, in the event of a shortfall, the assets of the Fund transferred as margin may be used to cover losses relating to such other clients of the clearing broker upon a clearing broker or CCP default.

The margin provided to the clearing broker by the Fund may exceed the margin that the clearing broker is required to provide to the CCP, particularly where an omnibus account is used. The Fund will be exposed to the clearing broker in respect of any margin which has been posted to the clearing broker but not posted to and recorded in an account with the CCP. In the event of the insolvency or failure of the clearing broker, the Fund's assets posted as margin may not be as well protected as if they had been recorded in an account with the CCP.

The Fund will be exposed to the risk that margin is not identified to the particular Fund while it is in transit from the Fund's account to the clearing broker's account and onwards from the clearing broker's account to the CCP. Such margin could, prior to its settlement, be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default.

A CCP's ability to identify assets attributable to a particular client in an omnibus account is reliant on the correct reporting of such client's positions and margin by the relevant clearing broker to that CCP. The Fund is therefore subject to the operational risk that the clearing broker does not correctly report such positions and margin to the CCP. In such event, margin transferred by the Fund in an omnibus account could be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in that omnibus account in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default.

In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Fund may be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker. Porting will not always be achievable. In particular, under the principal-to-principal model, where the Fund's positions are within an omnibus account, the ability of the Fund to port its positions is dependent on the timely agreement of all other parties whose positions are in that omnibus account and so porting may not be achieved. Where porting is not achieved, the Fund's positions may be liquidated and the value given to such positions by the CCP may be lower than the full value attributed to them by the Fund. Additionally, there may be a considerable delay in the return of any net sum due to the Fund while insolvency proceedings in respect of the clearing broker are ongoing.

If a CCP becomes insolvent, subject to administration or an equivalent proceeding or otherwise fails to perform, the Fund is unlikely to have a direct claim against the CCP and any claim will be made by the clearing broker. The rights of a clearing broker against the CCP will depend on the law of the country in which the CCP is established and other optional protections the CCP may offer, such as the use of a third party custodian to hold the Fund's margin. On the failure of a CCP, it is likely to be difficult or impossible for positions to be ported to another CCP and so transactions will likely be terminated. In such circumstances, it is likely that the clearing broker will only recover a percentage of the value of such transactions and consequently the amount the Fund will recover from the clearing broker will be similarly limited. The steps, timing, level of control and risks relating to that process will depend on the CCP, its rules and the relevant insolvency law. However, it is likely that there will be material delay and uncertainty around when and how much assets or cash, if any, the clearing broker will receive back from the CCP and consequently the amount the Fund will receive from the clearing broker.

31. Collateral Risk

Although collateral may be taken to mitigate the risk of a counterparty default, there is a risk that the collateral taken, 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, failures in valuing the collateral on a regular basis, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded.

Where a Fund is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral the Fund places with the counterparty is higher than the cash or investments received by the 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 Funds may encounter difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.

As a 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 Fund would be required to cover the shortfall. In case of cash collateral reinvestment, all risks associated with a normal investment will apply.

As collateral will take the form of cash or certain financial instruments, the market risk is relevant. Collateral received by a 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 a custodian or sub-custodian.

32. Reinvestment of Cash

When a Fund reinvests cash collateral it receives, the assets in which the cash collateral is reinvested are subject to the same risks (market risks, interest rates risks, etc…) as if they were directly held in the portfolio. As a consequence, 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 counter-party. In this circumstance, the Fund would be required to cover the shortfall.

33. Synthetic Short Selling Risk

A Fund may use financial derivative instruments to implement synthetic short positions. If the price of the instrument or market which the Fund has taken a short position on increases, then the Fund will incur a loss in relation to the increase in price from the time that the short position was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to a counterparty. Therefore, taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment.

34. Total Return Swaps

Total return swaps expose the Funds to counterparty risk. In addition, the use of total return swaps exposes the 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 Fund has gained long or short exposure to the reference asset through the total return swap.

Section C: Instrument Risks

35. Smaller Companies Risk

A Fund which invests in smaller companies may fluctuate in value more than other Funds. Smaller companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but may also involve certain special risks. They are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may, especially during periods where markets are falling, become less liquid and experience short-term price volatility and wide spreads between dealing prices. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Consequently investments in smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those in larger companies and the Fund may have more difficulty establishing or closing out its securities positions in smaller companies at prevailing market prices. Also, there may be less publicly available information about smaller companies or less market interest in the securities, and it may take longer for the prices of the securities to reflect the full value of the issuers' earning potential or assets.

36. Lower Rated, Higher Yielding Debt Securities Risk

A Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities (including high yield bonds), which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate Investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

37. Credit Rating Downgrading Risk

The credit rating assigned to a security or an issuer may be re-evaluated and updated based on recent market events or specific developments. As a result, securities may be subject to the risk of being downgraded. Similarly, an issuer having a certain rating may be downgraded, for example, as a result of deterioration of its financial condition. In the event of downgrading in the credit ratings of a security or an issuer relating to a security, a Fund's investment value in such security may be adversely affected.

Where a security held in a Fund's portfolio is downgraded, this will trigger a review of the reasons for the downgrade, which may be independent of the economic fundamentals of the instrument. Holdings are assessed on a case-by-case basis at the point of downgrade and a decision made on whether the downgrade represents a reason to discontinue holding the security. All holdings are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Investment Manager of the relevant Fund may or may not be able to dispose of the securities that are being downgraded, subject to the investment objectives of the relevant Fund. In the event that the downgrade of a security triggers the breach of an investment limit disclosed in the investment policy of a Fund, the Investment Manager will seek to remedy that situation by selling securities taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

38. Distressed Securities Risks

To the extent expressly mentioned in the Funds' Details, certain Funds may invest in securities of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or issuers that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganisation proceedings. Investments of this type involve substantial financial business risks that can result in substantial or total losses. Among the problems involved in investments in troubled issuers is the fact that information as to the conditions of such issuers may be limited, thereby reducing the Investment Manager's ability to monitor the performance and to evaluate the advisability of continued investments in specific situations. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value.

The Investment Manager considers distressed securities to be companies which are currently subject to reorganisation or bankruptcy proceedings or severe financial distress (the latter may be defined as bonds that are trading flat of accrued interest).

39. Defaulted Securities Risks

To the extent expressly mentioned in the Funds' Details, certain Funds may invest in debt securities on which the issuer is not currently making interest payments (defaulted debt securities). These 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 Fund's portfolio defaults, the Fund may have unrealised losses on the security, which may lower the Fund's Net Asset Value per share. Defaulted securities tend to lose much of their value before they default. Thus, the Fund's Net Asset Value per share may be adversely affected before an issuer defaults. In addition, the 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 the Company 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.

40. Mortgage Related and Other Asset Backed Securities Risks

Mortgage-backed securities, including collateralised mortgage obligations and certain stripped mortgage-backed securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicles instalment sales or instalment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements.

Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on mortgage-backed and many asset-backed investments typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. A Fund may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. As a result, these securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. As the prepayment rate generally declines as interest rates rise, an increase in interest rates will likely increase the duration, and thus the volatility, of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. In addition to interest rate risk (as described above), investments in mortgage-backed securities composed of sub-prime mortgages may be subject to a higher degree of credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk (as described above). Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of the security's price to changes in interest rates. Unlike the maturity of a fixed income security, which measures only the time until final payment is due, duration takes into account the time until all payments of interest and principal on a security are expected to be made, including how these payments are affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates.

The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited. Some mortgage-backed and asset backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying assets. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying assets. Interest portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates decline and rates of repayment (including prepayment) on the underlying mortgages or assets increase; it is possible that a Fund may lose the entire amount of its investment in an interest portion due to a decrease in interest rates. Conversely, principal portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and rates of repayment decrease. Moreover, the market for interest portions and principal portions may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult for a Fund to buy or sell.

A Fund may gain investment exposure to mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments by entering into agreements with financial institutions to buy the investments at a fixed price at a future date. A Fund may or may not take delivery of the investments at the termination date of such an agreement, but will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement.

41. Risk Associated with Debt Securities Issued Pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933

SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbour exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. The advantage for Investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular rule 144A security.

42. Fixed Income Securities

The value of fixed income securities held by Funds generally will vary upon changes in interest rates and such variation may affect Share prices of Funds investing in fixed income securities.

43. Equity Securities

Where a Fund invests in equity or equity-related investments, the values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse Investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

44. Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities are typically bonds or preferred stocks that may be converted into a specific number of shares of the issuing company's stock at a specified conversion price.

Convertible securities combine investment characteristics and risks of equities and bonds. Depending on the value of the underlying stock, the convertible security will behave more like a stock or like a bond.

When the price of the underlying stock exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security generally behaves more like a stock and will be more sensitive to changes in equity securities. When the price of the underlying stock is lower than the conversion price, the convertible security generally behaves more like a bond and will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and in credit spreads.

Given the benefit provided by the potential conversion, convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

They also can be of lower credit quality and tend to be less liquid than traditional non-convertible securities. Lower credit quality debt securities are generally subject to greater market, credit and default risk compared to more highly rated securities.

45. Contingent Convertible Securities Risk

Contingent convertible securities are typically debt instruments which may be converted into the issuer's equity or be partly or wholly written off if a predefined trigger event occurs. The terms of the bond will set out specific trigger events and conversion rates. Trigger events may be outside of the issuer’s control. A common trigger event is the decrease in the issuer’s capital ratio below a given threshold. Conversion may cause the value of the investment to fall significantly and irreversibly, and in some cases even to zero.

Coupon payments on certain contingent convertible securities may be entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

Contrary to typical capital hierarchy, contingent convertible securities Investors may suffer a loss of capital before equity holders.

Most contingent convertible securities are issued as perpetual instruments which are callable at pre-determined dates. Perpetual contingent convertible securities may not be called on the pre-defined call date and Investors may not receive return of principal on the call date or at any date.

There are no widely accepted standards for valuing contingent convertible securities. The price at which bonds are sold may therefore be higher or lower than the price at which they were valued immediately before their sale.

In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for contingent convertible securities may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

46. Hedging Risk

A Fund may (directly or indirectly) employ hedging by taking long and short positions in related instruments. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of such portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. Hedging transactions may limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a position in a hedging instrument and the portfolio position that it is intended to protect, the desired protection may not be obtained, and a Fund may be exposed to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs.

47. Hedged Share Classes Risk

Whilst holding hedged Share Classes may substantially protect Shareholders against losses due to unfavourable movements in exchange rates, holding hedged Share Classes may also substantially limit the benefits to the Shareholder in case of favourable movements in exchange rates.

Shareholders should be aware that Share Class hedging will seek to operate within the target hedge ratio tolerance limit and the Net Asset Value of a hedged Share Class may not be fully hedged against currency fluctuations. There is no guarantee that the hedging will be totally successful. Changes in the assets of the Fund portfolio, movements in exchange rates or the volume of subscriptions and redemptions into a hedged Share Class may lead to the hedge ratio being temporarily outside the target hedge ratio. The target hedge ratio of each Share Class is reviewed daily and in such cases, the hedge ratio will be adjusted at the next review point.

The costs and benefits of currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the Shareholders in the relevant hedged Share Class. This includes the costs of hedging and the allocation of any gains and losses resulting from the hedging transactions. The Net Asset Value per Share of hedged Share Classes will not perform in the same way as that of the Share Classes of the Fund that are not hedged.

Investors should be aware that there is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes within a Fund. Hence, there is a risk that under certain circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Share Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes of the same Fund. In such case assets of other Share Classes of such Fund may be used to cover the liabilities incurred by the hedged Share Class. As a result of currency hedging transactions, a Fund may be required to transfer collateral to counterparties. Consequently, the Currency Hedged Share Classes may be allocated a greater proportion of cash (or other liquid assets) that the other Share Classes and therefore may have less market exposure, which could have a positive or negative impact on performance.

48. Real Estate Risk

Investing in the securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry will entail risks normally associated with owning real estate directly. These risks include, but are not limited to: the cyclical nature of real estate values; risks related to general and local economic conditions; overbuilding; low tenancy occupation rates and increased competition; the level of property taxes and operating expenses, demographic trends; changes in zoning laws; casualty or condemnation losses; environmental risks; related party risks; increases in interest rates, the predominantly illiquid nature of real estate investments. An increase in interest rates will generally lead to an increase in the costs of financing, which could directly and indirectly reduce the value of a Fund’s investments.

Section D: Risks relating to Instruments in the China Market

In this Section D, the following words have the following meanings:

China A-Shares	equity securities of Chinese companies listed and traded in RMB on Chinese stock exchanges such as Shenzhen or Shanghai Stock Exchanges

RMB	Renminbi, the official currency of the People's Republic of China; is used to denote the Chinese currency traded in the onshore and the offshore markets (primarily in Hong Kong).

49. General Risks relating to the China Market

Investors may also be subject to risks specific to the China market. Any significant change in mainland China's political, social or economic policies may have a negative impact on investments in the China market. The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets in mainland China may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate significantly from international accounting standards. The settlement and clearing systems of the Chinese securities markets may not be well tested and may be subject to increased risks of error or inefficiency. Investors should also be aware that changes in mainland China's taxation legislation could affect the amount of income which may be derived, and the amount of capital returned, from the investments in the Fund.

In particular, the taxation position of foreign investors holding Chinese shares has historically been uncertain. Transfers of A and B shares of People's Republic of China (PRC) resident companies by foreign corporate shareholders are subject to a 10% capital gains withholding tax, although the tax has not been collected in the past, and uncertainties remain over the timing, any retrospective impact, and the calculation method. Subsequently, the PRC tax authorities announced in November 2014 that gains on the transfer of shares and other equity investments in China by foreign investors would be subject to a 'temporary' exemption from capital gains withholding tax. There was no comment about the duration of this temporary exemption. Because the announcement also confirmed explicitly that gains realised prior to the announcement remain subject to such tax, the Directors have formed the prudent view that provisions should be retained for PRC capital gains withholding tax on gains realised on A and B shares of PRC resident companies between 1 January 2008 and 17 November 2014, but no further accruals will be made for gains realised post-17 November 2014 pending further developments. The situation is being kept under review for indications of any change in market practice or the release of further guidance from the PRC authorities, and accruals for PRC capital gains withholding tax may re-commence without notice upon the release of such guidance if the Directors and their advisors believe this is appropriate.

PRC corporate income tax, individual income tax and business tax will be temporarily exempted on gains derived by foreign investors (including the Funds) on trading of China A-Shares via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. However, foreign investors are required to pay tax on dividends and/or bonus shares at the rate of 10% which will be withheld and paid to the relevant in-charge PRC tax authorities by the listed companies. For investors who are tax residents of a jurisdiction which has concluded a tax treaty with the PRC, such investors may apply for a refund of the PRC withholding income tax overpaid if the relevant tax treaty provides for a lower PRC withholding income tax on dividends for a lower dividend tax rate, such investors may apply to the tax authority for a refund of the differences.

50. Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

All Funds which can invest in China may invest in China A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programmes (the "**Stock Connect**") subject to any applicable regulatory limits. The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("**HKEx**"), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("**HKSCC**"), Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("**ChinaClear**") with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. The Stock Connect allows foreign investors to trade certain Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges listed China A-Shares through their Hong Kong based brokers.

The Funds seeking to invest in the domestic securities markets of the PRC may use the Stock Connect and, thus, are subject to the following additional risks:

General Risk: The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied which could adversely affect the Funds. The Stock Connect requires use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in Hong Kong and Shanghai/Shenzhen markets through Stock Connect could be disrupted.

Clearing and Settlement Risk: The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become 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.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership: Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis, there are specific legal/beneficial ownership risks linked to compulsory requirements of the local Central Securities Depositaries, HKSCC and ChinaClear.

As in other emerging and less developed markets, the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. In addition, HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. Consequently, the courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect securities would have full ownership thereof, and that those Stock Connect securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently the Funds and the Depositary cannot ensure that the Funds ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Funds will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Funds suffer losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear. In this event, the Funds may not fully recover its losses or its Stock Connect securities and the process of recovery could also be delayed.

Operational Risk: The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants. PRC regulations which include certain restrictions on selling and buying will apply to all market participants. In the case of sale, pre-delivery of shares are required to the broker, increasing counterparty risk. Because of such requirements, the Funds may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

Quota Limitations: The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Funds ability to invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis.

Investor Compensation: The Funds will not benefit from local investor compensation schemes. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Funds cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. The Funds may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

Investment Risk: securities traded via Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect may be smaller companies which are subject to Smaller Companies Risk as detailed earlier in this Appendix.

51. Specific risks linked to Global Depositary Receipts ("GDR") and American Depositary Receipts ("ADR")

Exposure to GDR and ADR may generate additional risks compared to a direct exposure to the corresponding underlying stocks: (i) as the market price of a GDR or ADR can deviate from its theoretical price, which is equal to the market price of the underlying local underlying stocks or other disruptions on the concerned stock markets; (ii) because of the intervention of the depositary bank which issues the GDR or ADR.

Under applicable law, the depositary bank, which holds the underlying stocks as a hedge, may not segregate these underlying stocks from its own assets. Even where segregation is an integral part of the depositary agreement regulating the issuance of the aforesaid ADRs and GDRs, there may be a risk that underlying shares would not be attributed to holders of ADRs and GDRs in case of bankruptcy of the depositary bank. In such case, the likeliest scenario would be the trading suspension and thereafter a freeze of the price of the ADRs and GDRs impacted by such bankruptcy event. Bankruptcy events in respect of the depositary banks issuing the GDRs and ADRs may negatively affect the performance and/or the liquidity of the relevant Fund. The performance of an Index composed of GDRs or ADRs may then diverge from the performance of the corresponding portfolio composed of the underlying local securities.

Section E: Sustainability Related Disclosures

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR") and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the "Taxonomy Regulation")

The Investment Manager considers sustainability risk (i.e. an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a material negative impact on the value of an investment) as part of its investment decision making process.

According to its risk management policy, the Management Company will perform an oversight of the Funds' portfolio exposure to sustainability risks, by confirming that key performance indicators were taken into consideration by the Investment Manager while investing. The Management Company performs this oversight by using the services of a specialized external data provider.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a material negative impact on the value of a Fund's investment. Sustainability risks can either represent a risk of its own or have an impact on other risks and may contribute significantly to risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks or counterparty risks. Sustainability risks may have an impact on long-term risk adjusted returns for investors. Assessments of sustainability risks are complex and may be based on environmental, social, or governance data which is difficult to obtain and may be incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even where identified, there can be no guarantee that this data will be correctly assessed.

Consequent impacts to the occurrence of sustainability risk can be many and varied according to a specific risk, region or asset class. Generally, when sustainability risk occurs for an asset, there will be a negative impact and potentially a total loss of its value and therefore an impact on the net asset value of the Fund concerned.

The Investment Manager believes that the integration of the risk analysis could help to enhance long-term risk adjusted returns for investors, in accordance with the investment objectives of the Funds.

Artemis Funds (Lux) – UK Select integrates environmental, social and governance assessments as part of the investment due diligence, decision-making process and ongoing monitoring but currently the Investment Manager does not formally consider principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors within its investment process applicable to this Fund as the investment policy of this Fund does not promote any environmental and/or social characteristics. The situation may however be reviewed going forward.

Unless otherwise provided for in the Funds' details in Appendix III, the Funds however do not promote environmental or social characteristics, and do not have as objective sustainable investment (as provided by articles 8 or 9 of SFDR).

For all Funds, except Artemis Funds (Lux) – UK Select, that have environmental and/or social characteristics (within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR) or have a sustainable investment objective (within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR), information about such characteristics or objectives is available in the pre-contractual disclosures which follow the relevant Funds' details.

The Taxonomy Regulation was established to provide a classification system which provides investors and investee companies with a set of common criteria to identify whether certain economic activities should be considered environmentally sustainable.

Under the Taxonomy Regulation, an economic activity will be considered to be environmentally sustainable where it:

1. contributes substantially to one or more defined environmental objectives;
2. does not significantly harm any of the environmental objectives;
3. complies with certain minimum social safeguards; and
4. complies with specified key performance indicators known as technical screening criteria.

Only if all of the above criteria are met can an activity qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation ("taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activity").

The Taxonomy Regulation currently defines six sustainable investment objectives:

1. climate change mitigation;
2. climate change adaptation;
3. sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
4. transition to a circular economy;
5. pollution prevention and control; and
6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Since 1 January 2022, the Taxonomy Regulation only applies to the first two environmental objectives – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. Since 1 January 2023, it also applies to the remaining four environmental objectives.

At the date of this Prospectus, none of the Funds commits to make investments in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities. As such, the investments underlying the Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Firmwide exclusions

The Investment Manager applies a firmwide exclusion (screening) policy, paying regard to various international conventions, such as the international convention on cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines. This policy applies to all the investment decisions made by the Investment Manager. The firmwide exclusion policy may be updated from time to time, particularly as developments are made to international conventions. Further information about Artemis' approach to Stewardship and ESG can be found at: www.artemisfunds.com/stewardship-and-esg.

Investment is not permitted in entities which the Investment Manager assesses as being involved in the current manufacture of controversial weapons, including:

- Cluster munitions;
- Anti-Personnel mines;
- Chemical weapons;
- Biological weapons;
- Depleted uranium weapons;
- Incendiary weapons using white phosphorus;
- Weapons that use non-detectable fragments;
- Blinding laser weapons.

Investment is not permitted in entities which the Investment Manager assesses as currently having any industry connection to nuclear weapons, if the entity is incorporated, domiciled, listed, quoted or traded in a country which is not a signatory of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The firmwide exclusions described above will apply to: (i) direct investment in a company; and (ii) investments in a company which are made indirectly via derivative instruments whose performance is linked to that company only. The exclusions will not apply in the case of indirect investment, for example where a Fund invests in a fund managed by a third party, or where an investment is made in broad-based derivatives (which might, for example, be linked to the performance of markets, indices or sectors rather than an individual company). In those cases, it is possible that a fund might indirectly obtain exposure to companies which would otherwise be excluded.

Classification of issuers is primarily based on business activity identification fields supplied by third-party ESG data providers. This classification is subject to an investment research override in cases where sufficient evidence exists that the third-party field is not accurate or appropriate. In any scenario where a portfolio position is identified as not meeting this exclusion criteria for any reason, divestment will usually be required as soon as reasonably practicable, taking into account market conditions and the best interests of investors.

Appendix III

Fund Details

The Funds bearing an asterisk (*) next to their name are not available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. Such Funds will be launched at the Directors' discretion, at which time this Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Company is designed to give Investors the flexibility to choose between investment portfolios with differing investment objectives and levels of risk.

The investment objectives and policies described below are binding on the Investment Manager of each Fund, although there can be no assurance that an investment objective will be met.

(A) When a Fund states that it principally invests its assets in a certain way, it also means that the Fund may invest on an ancillary basis (excluding liquidities which are not used as backup for derivatives) in other currencies, securities, countries, regions or industries, either directly or through derivatives or as otherwise stated.

(B) **Expected level of leverage**

Funds quantifying global exposure using a Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach are required to provide their expected level of leverage calculated using the "sum of notionals" method. The expected level of leverage using the "sum of notionals" method is disclosed for each applicable Fund in "Appendix III – Fund Details". The expected level of leverage is an indicator and not a regulatory limit. The Fund's levels of leverage may be higher than this expected level as long as the Fund remains in line with its risk profile and complies with its VaR limit.

The annual report will provide the actual level of leverage over the past period and additional explanations on this figure.

The level of leverage is a measure of (i) the derivative usage and (ii) the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions. It does not take into account other physical assets directly held in the portfolio of the relevant Funds. It also does not represent the level of potential capital losses that a Fund may incur.

The level of leverage is calculated as (i) the sum of notionals of all derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund expressed as a percentage of the Fund's Net Asset Value and (ii) any additional leverage generated by the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions.

This methodology does not:

– make a distinction between derivatives that are used for investment or hedging purposes. As a result strategies that aim to reduce risk will contribute to an increased level of leverage for the Fund.

– allow the netting of derivatives. As a result, derivative roll-overs and strategies relying on a combination of long and short positions may contribute to a large increase in the level of leverage when they do not increase, or only cause a moderate increase in the overall Fund risk.

– take into account the derivative underlying assets' volatility or make a distinction between short-dated & long-dated assets. As a result, a Fund that exhibits a high level of leverage is not necessarily riskier than a Fund that exhibits a low level of leverage.

While not required to do so, the Funds may additionally calculate and disclose leverage according to the "commitment" method. This methodology excludes derivatives used for hedging and allows the netting of derivatives in the same underlying asset. The expected level of leverage using the "commitment" method is disclosed for each applicable Fund in "Appendix III – Fund Details".

(C) **Real estate, infrastructure, private equity**
The investment in such asset classes will mainly be obtained indirectly through related (i) transferable securities and money market instruments, (ii) units of closed-ended investment funds and (iii) UCITS or other UCIs in accordance with the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. The investment in real estate may be obtained through closed-ended REITs.

(D) **Alternative Investment Funds**
Alternative Investment Funds refer to the "hedge funds" strategies such as long/short, event driven, tactical trading and relative value strategies. The exposure will mainly be obtained indirectly through related (i) units of closed-ended investment funds, (ii) financial instruments linked or backed to the performance of these strategies, (iii) UCITS or other UCIs in accordance with the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and (iv) Financial Indices compliant with article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and CSSF Circular 14/592.

(E) **Transferable Securities**
Transferable securities (including units of closed-ended investment funds, financial instruments linked or backed to the performance of other assets) and, money market instruments should be dealt on a Regulated Market. If not, they will be restricted to 10% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund together with any other investments made in accordance with investment restriction 1. A(9) in Appendix I.

Where a transferable security embeds a derivative, the rules detailed in section "3. Derivatives" of Appendix I, apply.

(F) **Derivatives should be dealt in on a Regulated Market or OTC**
Transferable securities, money market instruments, units of closed-ended investment companies, financial instruments linked or backed to the performance of other assets should be dealt in on a Regulated Market. If not, they will be restricted to 10% of the Net Asset Value of any Fund together with any other investments made in accordance with investment restriction 1. A(9) in Appendix I.

(G) **Use of derivatives**
The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the Share price volatility, which may result in higher losses for the Investor. For full details of the risks applicable to investing in these Funds, please refer to Appendix II, "Risks of Investment".

Share Classes

The Directors may decide to create within each Fund different Share Classes whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Fund, but where a specific fee structure, currency of denomination, currency hedging, dividend distribution or other specific feature may apply to each Share Class. Each Fund may contain general Share Classes (A, B and I), and other bespoke Share Classes. A separate Net Asset Value per Share, which may differ as a consequence of these variable factors, will be calculated for each Share Class.

A list of all Funds and Share Classes may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company. Subject to the Management Company’s discretion, the particular features of each Share Class are as follows.

1. General Share Classes

A Shares

A Shares will be available to all Investors.

B Shares

B Shares will be available for subscription only via certain distributors, intermediaries and/or other professional investors who have separate fee arrangements with their clients.

I Shares

I Shares will only be available to Institutional Investors as defined in the Law and by guidelines and recommendations issued by the CSSF from time to time.

2. F Share Classes

Where offered, F Shares are available to Institutional Investors and certain distributors, intermediaries and other professional investors approved by the Company, and:

a) who subscribe within a certain period of the launch date of the Fund;

b) who meet the minimum investment criteria set forth below in section 4; and

c) who have a prior written agreement of the Investment Manager.

These shares will be offered, at the discretion of the Directors, for a restricted time only and may be at a reduced annual Base Fund Management Fee. Any Investors who have acquired access to this Share Class can continue investing in this Share Class even after the initial period has passed.

The Directors may extend the initial offer period and may increase the number of F Shares that may be purchased. In order to obtain the current limits and status, a potential Investor should contact the Investment Manager. The Prospectus may not be immediately updated to reflect changes.

The following F Classes will be available:

FB Shares

FB Shares will be available for subscription only via certain distributors, intermediaries and/or other professional investors who have separate fee arrangements with their clients and who comply with the above mentioned requirements.

FI Shares

FI Shares will only be available to Institutional Investors as defined in the Law and by guidelines and recommendations issued by the CSSF from time to time and who comply with the above mentioned requirements.

3. J Share Classes

Where offered, J share classes are available to Institutional Investors, certain distributors, intermediaries and other professional investors approved by the Company, who have a prior written agreement with the Investment Manager.

The following J Classes will be available:

JB Shares

JB Shares will be available for subscription only via certain distributors, intermediaries and/or other professional investors who have separate fee arrangements with their clients.

JI Shares

JI Shares will only be available to Institutional Investors as defined in the Law and by guidelines and recommendations issued by the CSSF from time to time.

4. Bespoke Share Classes

The Directors may also decide from time to time to create within each Fund bespoke Share Classes which may have other features and may only be available to certain Investors or for specific purposes.

5. Minimum Subscription Amount, Minimum Additional Subscription Amount and Minimum Holding Amount

Minimum subscription amount, minimum additional subscription amount and minimum holding amount per Share Class are listed below and are in USD, EUR, GBP or CHF.

Share Classes	**Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Holding Amount**				**Minimum Additional Subscription Amount**			
Class:	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**CHF**	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**CHF**
A	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	500	500	500	500
B	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	500	500	500	500
I	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	500	500	500	500

Share Classes	Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Holding Amount				Minimum Additional Subscription Amount			
FB	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
FI	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
JB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	500	500	500
JI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	500	500	500

These minima may be waived at the Directors' discretion from time to time.

6. Currency and Hedging policy

The assets of the portfolio of each Fund may be denominated in one or a number of currencies. Unless specifically provided otherwise in the Fund details in Appendix III, there is no policy to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a portfolio of a Fund to the Fund's Base Currency. Therefore a Fund's Base Currency does not necessarily correspond to the currency in which the Fund's portfolio of assets are invested at any point in time, nor does it necessarily indicate a currency bias within the portfolio.

Share Classes that are not hedged will expose Shareholders to currency movements between the currency of the Share Class in which they are invested and the constituent currencies of the assets of the Fund.

Share Classes that are hedged seek to reduce the effect of currency movements between the hedged Share Class currency and the constituent currencies of the assets of the Fund. Share Class currency hedging activity is carried out using two mechanisms. For any given Fund, hedged Share Classes will use one or the other mechanism across all hedged Share Classes of that respective Fund. The mechanisms are as follows:

- **NAV hedging** employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Fund's Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class. The Fund intends to operate a target hedge ratio of 100% with a tolerance limit of +/-5%.
- **Portfolio hedging** employs hedging transactions to convert the constituent currency exposures of the underlying assets of the Fund into the hedged Share Class currency. There may be certain currency exposures where it is impractical or not cost effective to apply the portfolio hedge, but the intention is that the hedged Share Classes employing portfolio hedging will operate a target hedge ratio of 100% with a tolerance limit of +/-5%.

Whilst holding Shares of hedged Share Classes may substantially protect Shareholders against losses due to unfavourable movements in exchange rates, holding hedged Share Classes may also substantially limit the benefits to the Shareholder in case of favourable movements in exchange rates.

The hedged Share Class hedging will seek to operate within the target hedge ratio tolerance limit and the Net Asset Value of a hedged Share Class may not be fully hedged against currency fluctuations. There is no guarantee that the hedging will be totally successful. Changes in the assets of the Fund portfolio, movements in exchange rates or the volume of subscriptions and redemptions into a hedged Share Class may lead to the actual hedge ratio being temporarily outside the target hedge ratio. The target hedge ratio of each Share Class is reviewed daily and in such cases, the hedge ratio will be adjusted at the next review point.

The costs and benefits of currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the Shareholders in the relevant Portfolio Hedged or NAV Hedged Share Class. This includes the costs of hedging and the allocation of any gains and losses resulting from the hedging transactions. Currency hedging transactions will not cause the Portfolio Hedged or NAV Hedged Share Classes to be leveraged.

The Net Asset Value per Share of the hedged Share Classes will not perform in the same way as that of the Share Classes of the Fund that are not hedged. Share Class hedging activity follows a systematic approach and does not form part of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Fund. It is not the intention of the Directors to use the hedging arrangements to generate a further profit for the hedged Share Classes.

There is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes within a Fund. Hence, there is a risk that under certain circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Share Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes of the same Fund. In such case assets of other Share Classes of such Fund may be used to cover the liabilities incurred by the hedged Share Class.

The specific investment objectives and investment policies of the different Funds are the following:

Fund Descriptions

Artemis Funds (Lux) – SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity

Investment Objective

To increase the value of Shareholders' investments through a combination of capital growth and income.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in emerging market countries.

A proprietary tool called 'SmartGARP' is used as the foundation of the investment process. It screens the financial characteristics of companies by identifying those that are growing faster than the market but are trading on lower valuations than the market. The Investment Manager selects companies that in aggregate have good 'SmartGARP' characteristics. This tends to mean that the portfolio contains stocks that have lower valuations than the market average, upgrades to profit forecasts, and are under-owned by the investment community, while at the same time benefiting from helpful trends in the wider economy.

Shares in the following types of companies (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from production of tobacco
- Weapons: companies:
  - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
  - which derive more than 5% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition;
- Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. 'SmartGARP' also screens companies globally for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) characteristics. Beyond taking into consideration how companies score on the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor generally, the Investment Manager pays particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon footprint, with the Fund aiming to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years. Whilst the exclusions are binding on the selection of investments, the Investment Manager is not constrained by the results of the SmartGARP screening. The Investment Manager exercises discretion as to which securities are included in the portfolio, using both financial and ESG inputs from SmartGARP. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

The Fund will invest in equity securities directly or indirectly through instruments such as, but not limited to, ADRs, GDRs, participatory notes and contracts for difference.

Participatory notes and contracts for difference will be used to access markets where direct access to purchase equities may be difficult. Their use is not intended to create leverage. Investments in participatory notes and contracts for difference shall not exceed 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in China A-Shares through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

The Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures and forward currency contracts.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

<table>
<tr><td>Benchmark</td><td colspan="2">MSCI World Emerging Markets Index
The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark.
The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Currency</td><td colspan="2">US Dollar</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dealing Frequency</td><td colspan="2">Daily on Dealing Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dealing Cut-off Time</td><td colspan="2">13:00 CET</td></tr>
<tr><td>Valuation Point</td><td colspan="2">16:00 CET</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Accounting Dates</td><td>Final</td><td>Interim</td></tr>
<tr><td>31 October</td><td>30 April</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk Management Method</td><td colspan="2">Commitment approach</td></tr>
</table>

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[1]	1.70%	0.95%	0.95%
Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.80%	0.80%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

[1] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

ARTEMIS
The PROFIT Hunter

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity

(Legal Entity Identifier: 5493003UWC387B8GNF45)

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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments ☐ 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 Fund aims to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years. This is done by paying particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon footprint. The Fund therefore promotes reduction of carbon emission intensity.

The Fund's benchmark, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this 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 uses a proprietary stock screening tool called SmartGARP, which includes an ESG sub-component which attempts to capture companies' environmental and social impact and the quality of their corporate governance. This sub-component includes carbon intensity and carbon footprint, as well as industry and company specific sustainability factors. Before making an investment, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence to ensure that there is a real-life investment case behind the attractive financial and ESG characteristics which SmartGARP has highlighted and to assess any intangible, non-operational issues and red flags. This due diligence includes research from multiple third party ESG data providers such as MSCI and independent research providers.

The Fund's carbon emission intensity is measured as the weighted portfolio average Scope 1 and 2 emission of tons of Co2 per million dollars of sales. The Fund's carbon footprint will also be measured.

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 objective of the sustainable investments is to promote the transition to a low carbon economy.

The Investment Manager will do this by paying particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon emissions and carbon footprint. SmartGARP's ESG subcomponent uses data on companies' current and expected future greenhouse gas emissions, share of green revenues and investments in low carbon technologies.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Assessment and monitoring of key indicators that are deemed to indicate the presence of a principal adverse impact, with the use of third party data sources;

(2) Exclusions: The Fund applies a range of exclusions which prevent investment in activities generally deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful or in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.;

(3) Voting may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' voting policy.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions, including those related to the exclusion of coal and investment in controversial weapons and companies which the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment, and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources), and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

In addition, there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs to be most relevant to the Fund:

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.

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);
- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests principally in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in emerging market countries.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Fund is actively managed. A proprietary tool called 'SmartGARP' is used as the foundation of the investment process. It screens the financial characteristics of companies by identifying those that are growing faster than the market but are trading on lower valuations than the market. The Investment Manager selects companies that in aggregate have good 'SmartGARP' characteristics. This tends to mean that the portfolio contains stocks that have lower valuations than the market average, upgrades to profit forecasts, and are under-owned by the investment community, while at the same time benefiting from helpful trends in the wider economy. 'SmartGARP' also screens companies globally for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) characteristics.

Within SmartGARP subcomponents, each company is given a score between 0 (poor) and 100 (perfect). The overall assessment of a company is then arrived at by aggregating companies' subcomponent scores and ranking them. Only the top 10% of companies by aggregated SmartGARP score are typically considered as potential additions to the Fund.

In practice this means that if a company has poor ESG characteristics, it is unlikely to have an aggregated SmartGARP score in the top 10% and thus unlikely to enter the Fund's portfolio. Equally, if an existing investment's ESG characteristics deteriorate, its overall SmartGARP score will fall, meaning that it is less likely to remain in the Fund.

Using SmartGARP, the Investment Manager constantly monitors whether holdings continue to satisfy the financial and environmental, social and governance characteristics that led to the initial investment and decides against this backdrop if and at what weighting a holding should remain in the Fund.

Beyond taking into consideration how companies score on the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor generally, the Investment Manager pays particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon footprint, with the Fund aiming to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager's consideration of how a company scores on the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor and their current and expected carbon footprint, and the Fund's aim to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years, are binding elements. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system. The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from production of tobacco), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or which derive more than 5% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition), Coal (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal) and companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption are also excluded.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

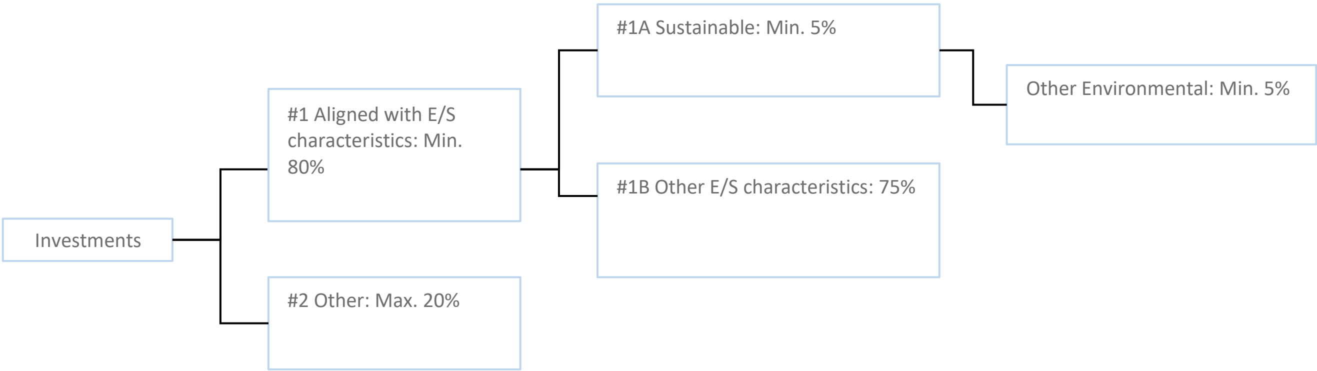
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The quality of a company's corporate governance is assessed via screening within the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor. This is complemented by using an approach that scans the internet for positive or negative research reports or news stories relating to companies, including reference to corporate governance matters.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of the Fund as a whole, namely the Fund-level aim to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years. As this is a Fund-level objective rather than a specific holdings objective, all holdings (other than cash, cash equivalents or derivatives) are deemed to be aligned with the environmental characteristic of the Fund.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund’s investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund’s portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies’ public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[2]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒No

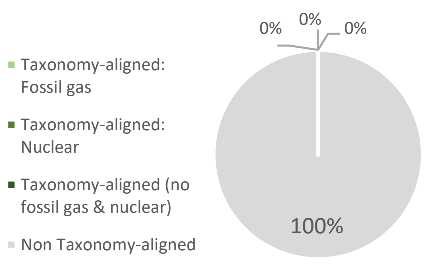
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial 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.

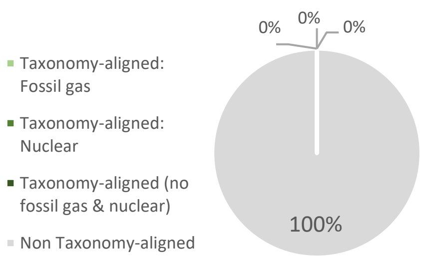
[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (‘climate change mitigation’) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas 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 2023.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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds* 2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are **environmentally sustainable** investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 5%. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made through the SmartGARP analysis. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category includes financial derivative instruments as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings. All holdings of the Fund (other than cash, cash equivalents or derivatives) are deemed to be aligned with the environmental characteristic which is a Fund-level objective to aim to have a falling carbon emission intensity over the long term, at least five years.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial productis aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Select

Investment Objective

To increase the value of Shareholders' investments primarily through capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in the USA.

Shares in the following types of companies (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production;
- Weapons: companies:
    - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
    - which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition;
- Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The evaluation of environmental, social and governance factors is determined by the Investment Manager using information provided by the companies (for example company sustainability reports) and third-party data, focusing on scores and metrics which that the Investment Manager considers to be relevant.

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

It is expected that the portfolio of the Fund will be invested in the equities of between 35 and 65 companies.

The Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures and forward currency contracts.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	S&P 500 Net Return Index The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.	
Base Currency	US Dollar	
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day	
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET	
Valuation Point	16:00 CET	
Accounting Dates	Final	Interim
	31 October	30 April
Risk Management Method	Commitment approach	

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[3]	1.65%	0.90%	0.90%
Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI

[3] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Base Fund Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Select

(Legal Entity Identifier: 549300P0XFGW2I5IDM61)

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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments ☐ 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 Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

The Fund's benchmark, S&P 500 Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this 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?

Where data is available, a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators are used including:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;

- targets set (short/medium/long term);

- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;

- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;

- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Industry and company specific sustainability factors will also affect what indicators are looked at in addition to the above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy.

The Investment Manager will do this through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Detailed company specific sustainability analysis: including ongoing monitoring for controversies, specifically related to significant negative environmental or social harm; and

(2) Exclusions: The Fund applies a range of exclusions which prevent investment in activities generally deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful or in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(3) With support from the Artemis stewardship team, stewardship activities such as voting and engagement may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' voting and engagement policies.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions, including those related to the exclusion of coal, controversial weapons and companies which the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment, and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources), and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

In addition there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs on sustainability factors to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

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.

- Board gender diversity (PAI 13);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests principally in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in the USA.

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager uses multiple sources of information, both to generate ideas and to assist in validating and testing candidate companies for investment. External research is also used in order to tap into knowledge already available and to look for different views. The Investment Manager carries out a significant amount of analysis of wider economic trends to understand cyclical and long-term trends and the outlook.

ESG factors are analysed alongside other factors in the upside/downside assessment of each stock. This means the Investment Manager assesses high-level ESG risks and opportunities which may influence the general market or industry, and also stock specific considerations. ESG factors are initially considered from an industry perspective and then on a company specific basis. Through the Artemis ESG dashboard the Investment Manager monitors a range of key ESG raw metrics, as well as analysis and assessments from a range of external providers.

The Investment Manager considers a number of factors to assess the environmental impact of current or potential holdings. These are assessed as part of the fundamental upside/downside analysis and include:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;
- targets set (short/medium/long term);
- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;
- company disclosure on material issues and metrics;
- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;
- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Inputs to undertake this assessment come from a number of different sources including company disclosures, company engagement, and data from sources such as MSCI Carbon Analytics, Climate Action 100+ and the Transition Pathway Initiative.

More detailed environmental analysis is however performed on those companies which are considered high impact as set out in the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework Implementation Guide (March 2021). These are:

- companies on the Climate Action 100+ focus list
- companies in high impact sectors consistent with Transition Pathway Initiative sectors
- banks
- real estate

This includes active engagement and monitoring, both of the company but also in relation to peers. The assessment of environmental factors, as with other ESG risks and opportunities, feeds into the fundamental assessment of holdings which includes analysis of the business model, financial model, a company's management, and its valuation. The Investment Manager's time horizon on holdings does vary considerably and this is also reflected in the time spent assessing all factors related to a company.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system. The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons - including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons and companies which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition), Coal (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal), Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption are also excluded.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

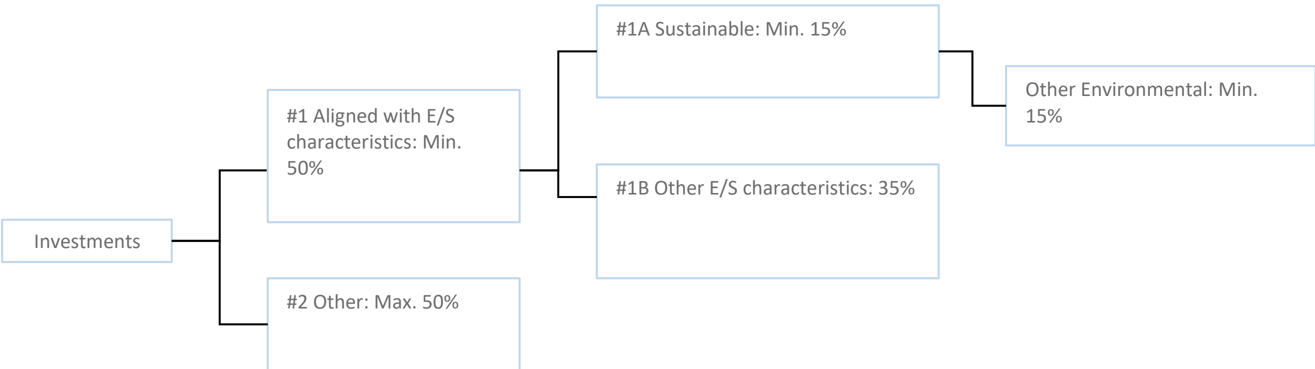
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Corporate governance is considered for each company as part of the fundamental investment analysis. Corporate governance analysis considers shareholder rights, the authenticity and experience of the management team, independence and board diversity, executive compensation practices and ownership.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund's portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

- ***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

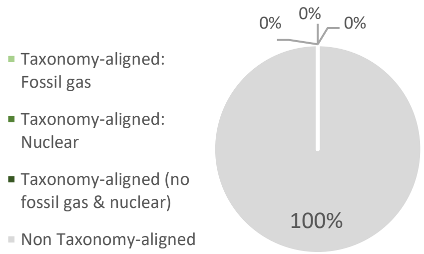
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

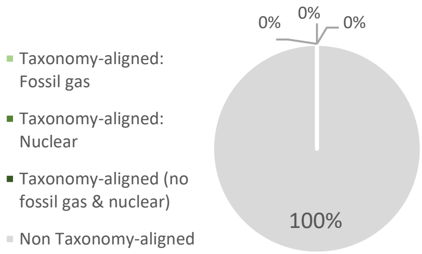
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds* 2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

- There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 15%. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

[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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category is comprised of investments that do not meet the ESG factors for promoting their environmental or social characteristics or do not qualify as sustainable investments. The category may include financial derivative instruments for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings.

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?

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Smaller Companies

Investment Objective

To increase the value of Shareholders' investments primarily through capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally in equities of smaller companies that are listed on a recognised stock exchange in the USA. Typically these are companies with a market capitalisation of less than $10bn at the time of purchase.

At times the Fund may invest in equities of companies of equivalent size that are headquartered or exercise the predominant part of their economic activity in the USA, but which are listed on a regulated stock exchange outside the USA.

Shares in the following types of companies (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production;
- Weapons: companies:
    - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
    - which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition;
- Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The evaluation of environmental, social and governance factors is determined by the Investment Manager using information provided by the companies (for example company sustainability reports) and third-party data, focusing on scores and metrics which that the Investment Manager considers to be relevant.

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

The Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures and forward currency contracts.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	Russell 2000 Net Return Index The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.	
Base Currency	US Dollar	
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day	
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET	
Valuation Point	16:00 CET	
Accounting Dates	Final	Interim
	31 October	30 April
Risk Management Method	Commitment approach	

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee 1	1.65%	0.90%	0.90%
Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee[5]	0.50%	0.50%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

[5] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Smaller Companies

(Legal Entity Identifier: 5493005ZAZWM54373247)

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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments ☐ 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 Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

The Fund's benchmark, Russell 2000 Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

Where data is available, a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators are used including:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;

- targets set (short/medium/long term);

- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;

- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;

- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Industry and company specific sustainability factors will also affect what indicators are looked at in addition to the above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy.

The Investment Manager will do this through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Detailed company specific sustainability analysis: including ongoing monitoring for controversies, specifically related to significant negative environmental or social harm; and

(2) Exclusions: The Fund applies a range of exclusions which prevent investment in activities generally deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful or in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(3) With support from the Artemis stewardship team, stewardship activities such as voting and engagement may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' voting and engagement policies.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions relating to Principal Adverse Indicators (PAIs), including those related to the exclusion of coal, controversial weapons and companies deemed in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment, and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources), and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that have breached the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

In addition there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs on sustainability factors to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

- Board gender diversity (PAI 13);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

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.

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests principally in equities of smaller companies that are listed on a recognised stock exchange in the USA.

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager uses multiple sources of information, both to generate ideas and to assist in validating and testing candidate companies for investment. External research is also used in order to tap into knowledge already available and to look for different views. The Investment Manager carries out a significant amount of analysis of wider economic trends to understand cyclical and long-term trends and the outlook.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

ESG factors are analysed alongside other factors in the upside/downside assessment of each stock. This means the Investment Manager assesses high-level ESG risks and opportunities which may influence the general market or industry, and also stock specific considerations. ESG factors are initially considered from an industry perspective and then on a company specific basis. Through the Artemis ESG dashboard the Investment Manager monitors a range of key ESG raw metrics, as well as analysis and assessments from a range of external providers.

The Investment Manager considers a number of factors to assess the environmental impact of current or potential holdings. These are assessed as part of the fundamental upside/downside analysis and include:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;
- targets set (short/medium/long term);
- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;
- company disclosure on material issues and metrics;
- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;
- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Inputs to undertake this assessment come from a number of different sources including company disclosures, company engagement, and data from sources such as MSCI Carbon Analytics, Climate Action 100+ and the Transition Pathway Initiative.

More detailed environmental analysis is however performed on those companies which are considered high impact as set out in the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework Implementation Guide (March 2021). These are:

- companies on the Climate Action 100+ focus list
- companies in high impact sectors consistent with Transition Pathway Initiative sectors
- banks
- real estate

This includes active engagement and monitoring, both of the company but also in relation to peers. The assessment of environmental factors, as with other ESG risks and opportunities, feeds into the fundamental assessment of holdings which includes analysis of the business model, financial model, a company's management, and its valuation. The Investment Manager's time horizon on holdings does vary considerably and this is also reflected in the time spent assessing all factors related to a company.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system. The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons - including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons and companies which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition), Coal (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal), Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption are also excluded.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

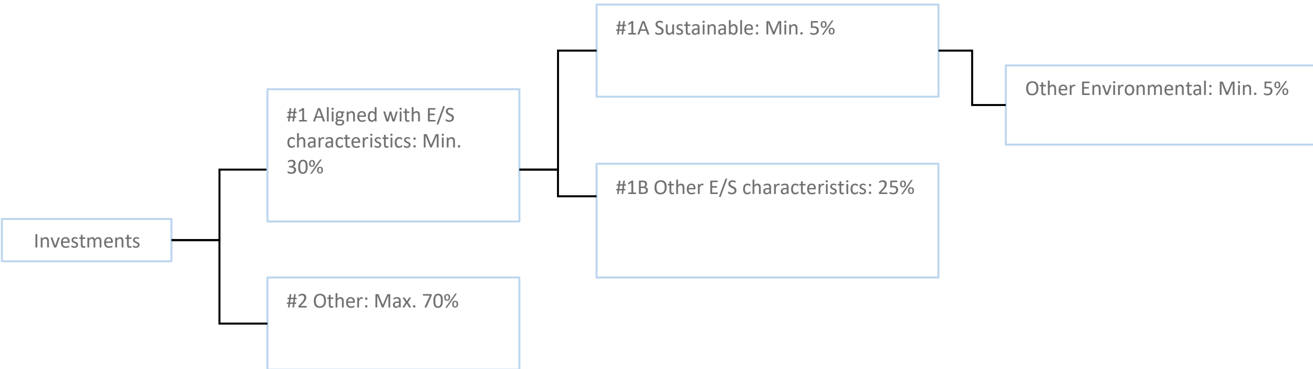
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Corporate governance is considered for each company as part of the fundamental investment analysis. Corporate governance analysis considers shareholder rights, the authenticity and experience of the management team, independence and board diversity, executive compensation practices and ownership.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund’s investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund’s portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies’ public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[6]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒No

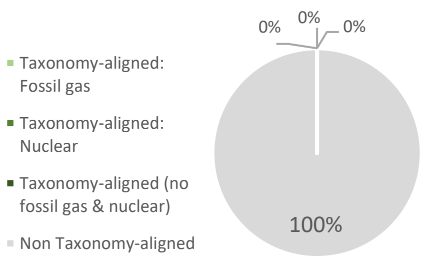
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial 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.

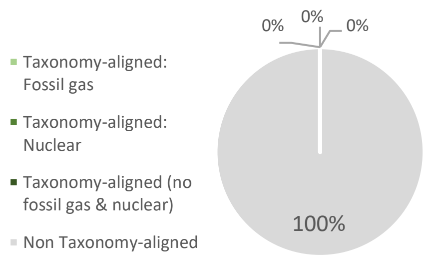
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds* 2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 5%. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

[6] 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?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category is comprised of investments that do not meet the ESG factors for promoting their environmental or social characteristics or do not qualify as sustainable investments. The category may include financial derivative instruments for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings.

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 sustainable investment objective.

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find *more* product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Extended Alpha

Investment Objective

To increase the value of Shareholders' investments primarily through capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally in equities and equity-related derivatives of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in the USA.

Shares in the following types of companies (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production;
- Weapons: companies:
    - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
    - which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition;
- Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The evaluation of environmental, social and governance factors is determined by the Investment Manager using information provided by the companies (for example company sustainability reports) and third-party data, focusing on scores and metrics which that the Investment Manager considers to be relevant.

The Fund makes use of derivatives for investment purposes to take both long and short positions in individual companies. At times, the Fund may also use equity index futures and/or options (long or short) in order to vary the level of volatility and/or market exposure in the Fund.

Total derivatives (longs and shorts) are likely to represent a significant proportion of the Fund's gross exposure to companies, which will typically lie in a range of 130-160% of Net Asset Value but which may potentially be as high as 200%. The Investment Manager uses derivatives to select stocks that may benefit from falling, as well as rising, share prices. However the Fund's ability to have a gross exposure to companies of more than 100% of its Net Asset Value means that the Fund has the potential both to generate greater returns and to experience greater losses than if the Fund was restricted to a gross exposure of 100% of its Net Asset Value.

The Fund's net exposure to companies will typically lie in the range of 85-110% (longs minus shorts) depending on market conditions.

At times the Fund may invest in China A-Shares through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. Investments in China A-shares shall not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may also use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management.

The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, contracts for difference, futures, options, swaps and forward currency contracts.

A significant proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund will be held in cash due to the level of derivative use.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. In order to allow the Fund to be able to manage counterparty risk, the Fund may also invest its cash in government securities. These securities will generally be less than 1 year maturity.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	S&P 500 Total Return Index The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.	
Base Currency	US Dollar	
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day	
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET	
Valuation Point	16:00 CET	
Accounting Dates	Final	Interim
	31 October	30 April
Risk Management Method	Relative VaR	
Risk Reference Portfolio	S&P 500	

Leverage

Expected levels[7]	Commitment	Sum of Notionals
	160%	190%

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[8]	1.65%	0.90%	0.90%
Performance Fee ⸸	20%		
Performance Fee Benchmark ⸸	S&P 500		
Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.75%	0.75%

Other features (performance Fee, dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

⸸ Further details of the performance fee calculation are set out in Appendix V section 1.

[7] Leverage is expressed as gross exposure/net asset value; a result of 100% indicates that no leverage has been used. It is possible that leverage might significantly exceed these levels from time to time. However the leverage on a sum of notionals basis is not expected to exceed 400%.

[8] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

ARTEMIS
The PROFIT Hunter

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - US Extended Alpha

(Legal Entity Identifier: 549300HMOLY35UJG8Y31)

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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments ☐ 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 Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

The Fund's benchmark, S&P 500 Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this 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?

Where data is available, a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators are used including:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;

- targets set (short/medium/long term);

- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;

- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;

- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Industry and company specific sustainability factors will also affect what indicators are looked at in addition to the above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk and benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy.

The Investment Manager will do this through investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Detailed company specific sustainability analysis: including ongoing monitoring for controversies, specifically related to significant negative environmental or social harm; and

(2) Exclusions: The Fund applies a range of exclusions which prevent investment in activities generally deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful or in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(3) With support from the Artemis stewardship team, stewardship activities such as voting and engagement may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' voting and engagement policies.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions, including those related to the exclusion of coal, controversial weapons and companies which the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment, and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources), and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

In addition there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs on sustainability factors to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

- Board gender diversity (PAI 13);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests principally in equities and equity-related derivatives of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in the USA.

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager uses multiple sources of information, both to generate ideas and to assist in validating and testing candidate companies for investment. External research is also used in order to tap into knowledge already available and to look for different views. The Investment Manager carries out a significant amount of analysis of wider economic trends to understand cyclical and long-term trends and the outlook. The Investment Manager derives alpha by seeking to exploit market inefficiencies by buying shares in companies believed to be undervalued and by shorting shares believed to be over-valued.

ESG factors are analysed alongside other factors in the upside/downside assessment of each stock. This means the Investment Manager assesses high-level ESG risks and opportunities which may influence the general market or industry, and also stock specific considerations. ESG factors are initially considered from an industry perspective and then on a company specific basis. Through the Artemis ESG dashboard the Investment Manager monitors a range of key ESG raw metrics, as well as analysis and assessments from a range of external providers.

The Investment Manager considers a number of factors to assess the environmental impact of current or potential holdings. These are assessed as part of the fundamental upside/downside analysis and include:

- carbon intensity and absolute emissions;
- targets set (short/medium/long term);
- long term ambition, for example a net zero long term target;
- company disclosure on material issues and metrics;
- a decarbonisation strategy including exposure and capital expenditure assigned to green revenues;
- governance including oversight and executive remuneration.

Inputs to undertake this assessment come from a number of different sources including company disclosures, company engagement, and data from sources such as MSCI Carbon Analytics, Climate Action 100+ and the Transition Pathway Initiative.

More detailed environmental analysis is however performed on those companies which are considered high impact as set out in the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework Implementation Guide (March 2021). These are:

- companies on the Climate Action 100+ focus list
- companies in high impact sectors consistent with Transition Pathway Initiative sectors
- banks
- real estate

This includes active engagement and monitoring, both of the company but also in relation to peers. The assessment of environmental factors, as with other ESG risks and opportunities, feeds into the fundamental assessment of holdings which includes analysis of the business model, financial model, a company's management, and its valuation. The Investment Manager's time horizon on holdings does vary considerably and this is also reflected in the time spent assessing all factors related to a company.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system. The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons - including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons and companies which derive more than 10% revenue from manufacture or sale of civilian firearms or ammunition), Coal (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from mining or sale of thermal coal), Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption are also excluded.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

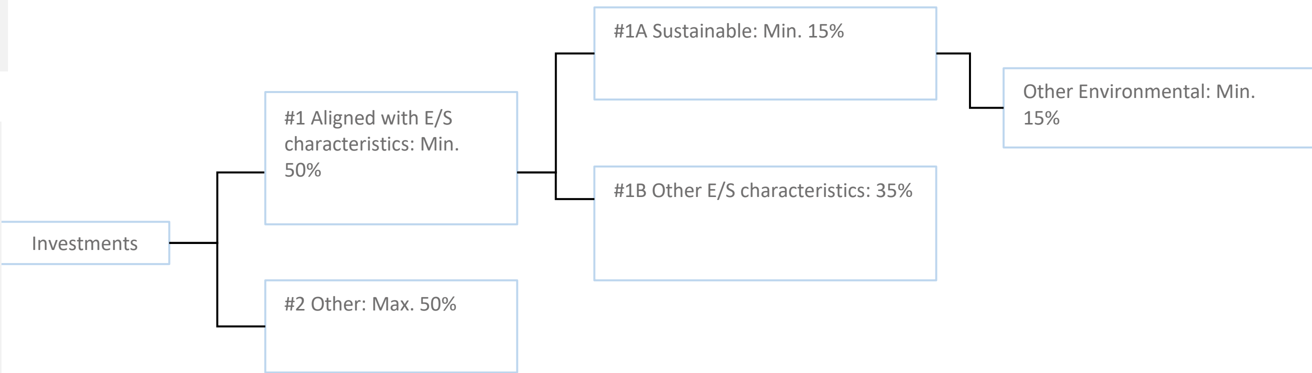
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Corporate governance is considered for each company as part of the fundamental investment analysis. Corporate governance analysis considers shareholder rights, the authenticity and experience of the management team, independence and board diversity, executive compensation practices and ownership.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of investing in companies which are actively managing their carbon exposure and setting meaningful targets.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager uses derivatives to implement its investment strategy. The Investment Manager may take (i) long derivative positions in companies which it determines to be aligned with the environmental characteristics of the Fund but is not obligated to do so and (ii) take short derivative positions in companies which it determines has downside ESG risks.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund's portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

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 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The 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.

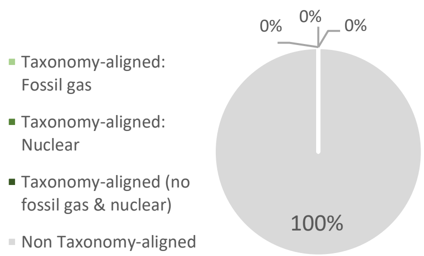
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[9]?***

☐ Yes

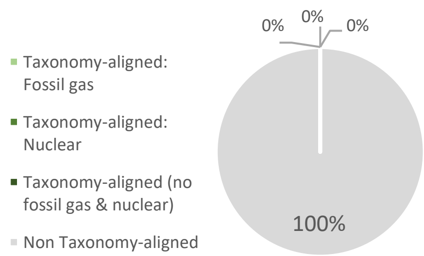
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒No

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

- There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

[9] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 15%. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category is comprised of investments that do not meet the ESG factors for promoting their environmental or social characteristics or do not qualify as sustainable investments. The category may include financial derivative instruments for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings.

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 sustainable investment objective.

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) – Short-Dated Global High Yield Bond

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to generate a return greater than the Benchmark, after the deduction of costs and charges, over rolling three-year periods, through a combination of income and capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund may invest in the bonds of any type of issuer (for example government or corporates) with no restriction on economic or geographic areas (including emerging markets).

The Fund will invest at least 80% in short-dated high yield bonds, which:

- have a residual maturity of less than five and a half years; and
- either (a) have been given a credit rating of either: (i) Ba1 or lower by Moody's; (ii) BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's; or (iii) BB+ or lower by Fitch; or (b) have not been rated but which the Investment Manager believes would, if they were rated, be given a comparable credit rating.

Corporate bonds (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) issued by companies involved in the following are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production;
- Nuclear power: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from:
    - nuclear power plant ownership or operation;
    - manufacturing of nuclear-specific essential components;
    - uranium mining; or
    - nuclear energy based power generation;
- Weapons: companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons).
- Fossil fuels: companies which:
    - derive more than 10% revenue from thermal coal-based power generation; or
    - derive more than 5% revenue from thermal coal mining or sale, oil sands, fracking or arctic drilling;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. This is achieved through (i) operating exclusions lists, as detailed above, based on industries where the Investment Manager assesses there to be fundamental ESG-related concerns, (ii) taking into consideration ESG risks and opportunities, which may additionally influence the bonds selected depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation, and (iii) favouring investment in issuers with low or reducing carbon intensity, with the Investment Manager aiming for the Fund's carbon intensity (as measured by scope 1 & 2 emissions) to be below that of the ICE BoAML Global High Yield Constrained Index. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The environmental social and governance (ESG) evaluation of individual securities is determined by the Investment Manager using information provided by the companies (for example company sustainability reports) and third-party data focusing on individual factors and metrics that the Investment Manager considers to be relevant.

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

The Investment Manager shall target an average duration, across all of the bonds held by the Fund, between zero and two years in normal market circumstances; however there may be times (for example in periods of high volatility or market disruption) when average duration will be above two years. In these circumstances, the Investment Manager shall endeavour to return the portfolio to an average duration between zero and two years as soon as practicable taking into account the best interests of Shareholders.

The Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures, forward currency contracts, credit default swaps (single name and indices) and interest rate swaps.

In particular, the Investment Manager intends to hedge the Fund's Base Currency against the currencies in which the underlying assets of the Fund are denominated. There may be certain currency exposures where it is impractical or not cost effective to apply the portfolio hedge, but the intention is that the Fund will operate a target hedge ratio of 100%.

In the event that any bonds held by the Fund are subject to a restructuring process, the Fund will be permitted to invest in new bonds or equity securities issued as part of the reorganisation process.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in each of the following:

- asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities;
- distressed/defaulted bonds;
- more speculative high yield bonds, where they carry a credit rating from Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, that have been given ratings whereby none are at or above B- (for Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or B3 (for Moody's) not qualifying as distressed/defaulted bonds at the time of purchase; and
- other collective investment schemes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least three years.

High yield bonds are by nature relatively less liquid. Investments in this type of securities usually involve greater risks.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)[10] The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark and therefore characteristics such as volatility will vary between the Fund and the Benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.
Base Currency	US Dollar
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET
Valuation Point	16:00 CET
Accounting Dates	Final: 31 October Interim: 30 April
Risk Management Method	Commitment approach

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[11]	0.70%	0.40%	0.40%
Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Frequency	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
	31 January	1 February	31 March
	30 April	1 May	30 June
	31 July	1 August	30 September

Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.30%	0.30%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

[10] Where Share Classes are available in a different currency to the Fund's Base Currency, an alternative local currency (equivalent) benchmark may be referenced for performance comparison purposes.

[11] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - Short-Dated Global High Yield Bond

(Legal Entity Identifier: 549300UKI4M8G5OL1X77)

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 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 2% 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 Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk through aiming to maintain a carbon intensity lower than the ICE BofA Global High Yield Constrained index. In addition, there are a number of exclusions which aim to remove outsized potential ESG risks.

The Fund's benchmark, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this 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?

Carbon intensity (measured in tons of CO2 equivalents per million USD of sales).

Industry and company specific sustainability factors will also affect what indicators are looked at in addition to the above.

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 objective of the sustainable investments is to promote the transition to a low carbon economy.

The Investment Manager will do this by favouring investment in issuers with low or reducing carbon intensity. The Investment Manager focusses on climate change risk, specifically analysing whether companies are at risk from increased regulations, customer preference, or other changes in response to climate change.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Detailed company specific sustainability analysis - bottom up analysis is conducted on all positions that incorporates ESG elements, to help identify risks that may be missed through more conventional credit analysis;

(2) Exclusions: the sustainable investments the Fund intends to make will all be screened against an exclusion list that the managers believe remove sectors with outsized ESG risks; and

(3) With support from the Artemis stewardship team, engagement may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' engagement policies.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions, including those related to the exclusion of investment in fossil fuels, controversial weapons and companies which the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment, and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources, and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager believes that by focusing on companies that do not have material issues around human rights they can reduce the intrinsic risk of significant capital destruction. In addition there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs on sustainability factors to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Fund will invest the majority (at least 80%) of its assets in high yield bonds, issued by companies globally.

The Fund is actively managed. The Fund may invest in the bonds of any type of issuer (for example government or corporates) with no restriction on economic or geographic areas (including emerging markets). The Fund will invest at least 80% in short-dated high yield bonds, which: – have a residual maturity of less than five and a half years; and – either (a) have been given a credit rating of either: (i) Ba1 or lower by Moody's; (ii) BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's; or (iii) BB+ or lower by Fitch; or (b) have not been rated but which the Investment Manager believes would, if they were rated, be given a comparable credit rating.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

The Investment Manager believes that climate risk, while clearly part of any ESG process, deserves separate consideration as it affects all businesses in some way, either,

- operations that are directly impacted by climate change, or
- broader risks from increased regulation, changes to customer preference, or other changes in response to climate change.

The Investment Manager's analysis focuses on the latter for the simple reason that with the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained index having a weighted average maturity of just six years, the investment team believe that the long term impact of climate change is unlikely to directly impact a company more than can be currently observed. This is not to say the Investment Manager is unconcerned about the consequences of climate change that will arise long after the bonds are repaid. Rather, the Investment Manager focuses on the societal response to climate change as this is the area the investment process and horizon can, in some small way, influence. Claiming to focus on long-term impacts would in practice 'allow' the investment team to disregard them as they would perpetually be outside the scope of our maturity range.

The Investment Manager relies on businesses being able to generate income and use it to service their bonds. If this is threatened by regulation or any other restrictions, this is a significant risk to the investment case. In addition, in most instances corporate debt is refinanced by further debt issuance, so the Investment Manager takes into account what perceptions and the regulatory backdrop may be like in the near future. The Investment Manager therefore factors-in carbon emissions (both scope 1 and 2 and, appropriate, scope 3) when considering investment opportunities, and favours businesses with low, or reducing, carbon intensity.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 2% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production), Nuclear power (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from: nuclear power plant ownership or operation; manufacturing of nuclear-specific essential components; uranium mining; or nuclear energy based power generation), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons)), Fossil fuels (companies which derive more than 10% revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or derive more than 5% revenue from thermal coal mining or sale, oil sands, fracking or arctic drilling), companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

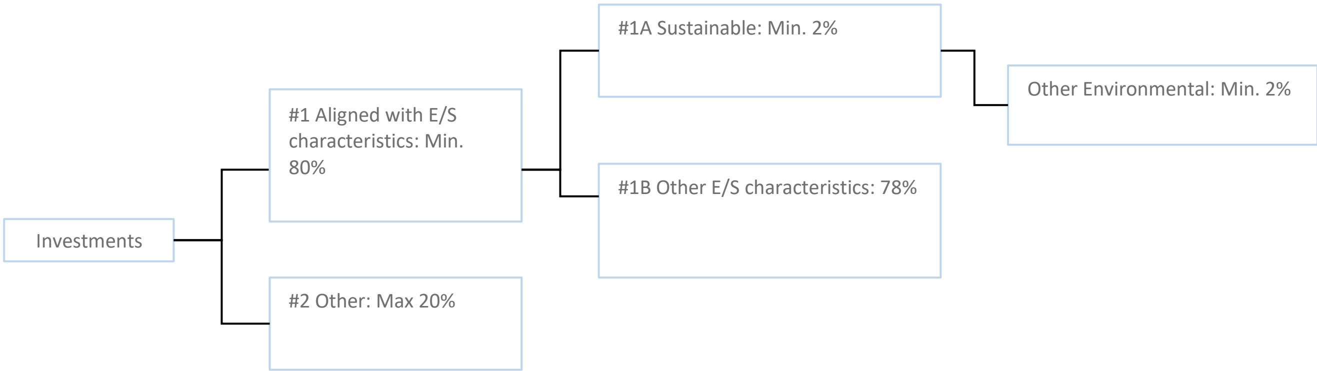
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

The Investment Manager investigates governance as part of their credit analysis, and view it as a vital part of their bottom-up work. The high yield market is fundamentally reliant upon legal contracts and the governance framework that allows these to exist, and therefore analysis of governance factors is a core part of the investment process.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of the Fund as a whole, namely aiming to maintain an overall Fund-level carbon intensity lower than the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index (although it should be noted that there may be individual holdings with a carbon intensity higher than the index). As this is a Fund-level objective rather than a specific holdings objective, all holdings (other than financial derivative instruments as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) are deemed to be aligned with the environmental characteristic of the Fund.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund's portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[12]?***

☐ Yes

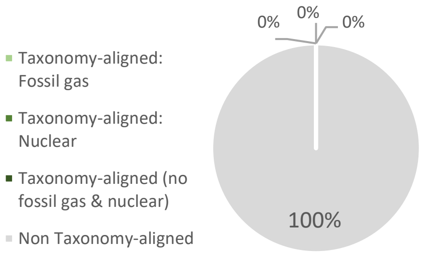
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒No

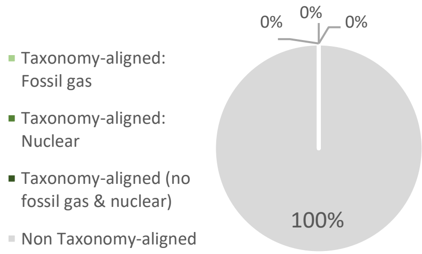
[12] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

- There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 2%. It is worth noting that there are significantly lower levels of ESG data coverage for high yield issuers than there are for other asset classes such as equities, and therefore the minimum share of sustainable investments for the Fund has been set at a level to take into account the data availability challenges with this asset class. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category is comprised of investments that do not meet the ESG factors for promoting their environmental or social characteristics or do not qualify as sustainable investments. The category may include financial derivative instruments for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings.

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?

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) – Global High Yield Bond

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to increase the value of Shareholders' investments through a combination of income and capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund may invest in the bonds of any type of issuer (for example government or corporates) with no restriction on economic or geographic areas (including emerging markets).

The Fund will invest at least 80% in high yield bonds, which either (a) have been given a credit rating of either: (i) Ba1 or lower by Moody's; (ii) BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's; or (iii) BB+ or lower by Fitch; or (b) have not been rated but which the Investment Manager believes would, if they were rated, be given a comparable credit rating.

Corporate bonds (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) issued by companies involved in the following are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production;
- Nuclear power: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from:
  - nuclear power plant ownership or operation;
  - manufacturing of nuclear-specific essential components;
  - uranium mining; or
  - nuclear energy based power generation;
- Weapons: companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons);
- Fossil fuels: companies which:
  - derive more than 10% revenue from thermal coal-based power generation; or
  - derive more than 5% revenue from thermal coal mining or sale, oil sands, fracking or arctic drilling;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. This is achieved through (i) operating exclusions lists, as detailed above, based on industries where the Investment Manager assesses there to be fundamental ESG-related concerns, (ii) taking into consideration ESG risks and opportunities, which may additionally influence the bonds selected depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation, and (iii) favouring investment in issuers with low or reducing carbon intensity, with the Investment Manager aiming for the Fund's carbon intensity (as measured by scope 1 & 2 emissions) to be below that of the ICE BoAML Global High Yield Constrained Index. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The environmental social and governance (ESG) evaluation of individual securities is determined by the Investment Manager using information provided by the companies (for example company sustainability reports) and third-party data focusing on individual factors and metrics that the Investment Manager considers to be relevant.

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

In addition to purchasing high yield bonds, the Fund may use derivatives and other techniques for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures, forward currency contracts, credit default swaps (single name and indices) and interest rate swaps. In particular, the Investment Manager intends to hedge the Fund's Base Currency against the currencies in which the underlying assets of the Fund are denominated. There may be certain currency exposures where it is impractical or not cost effective to apply the portfolio hedge, but the intention is that the Fund will operate a target hedge ratio of 100%.

In the event that any bonds held by the Fund are subject to a restructuring process, the Fund will be permitted to invest in new bonds or equity securities issued as part of the reorganisation process.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in each of the following:

- asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities;
- distressed/defaulted bonds; and
- other collective investment schemes.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in each of the following:

- contingent convertible bonds; and
- more speculative high yield bonds, where they carry a credit rating from Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, that have been given ratings whereby none are at or above B- (for Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or B3 (for Moody's) not qualifying as distressed/defaulted bonds at the time of purchase.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

High yield bonds are by nature relatively less liquid. Investments in this type of securities usually involve greater risks.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained USD Hedged Index The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.
Base Currency	US Dollar
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET
Valuation Point	16:00 CET
Accounting Dates	Final: 31 October; Interim: 30 April
Risk Management Method	Commitment approach

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[13]	0.90%	0.50%	0.50%
Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Frequency	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
	31 January	1 February	31 March
	30 April	1 May	30 June
	31 July	1 August	30 September
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	NAV hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the Net Asset Value from the Base Currency to the currency of the hedged Share Class.		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

[13] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Artemis Funds (Lux)

Artemis Funds (Lux) - Global High Yield Bond

(Legal Entity Identifier: 5493001EWSZF0IRCRD54)

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 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 2% 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

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager seeks to decrease the Fund's exposure to climate risk through aiming to maintain a carbon intensity lower than the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index. In addition, there are a number of exclusions which aim to remove outsized potential ESG risks.

The Fund's benchmark, ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Carbon intensity (measured in tons of CO_2 equivalents per million USD of sales).

Industry and company specific sustainability factors will also affect what indicators are looked at in addition to the above.

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 objective of the sustainable investments is to promote the transition to a low carbon economy.

The Investment Manager will do this by favouring investment in issuers with low or reducing carbon intensity. The Investment Manager focusses on climate change risk, specifically analysing whether companies are at risk from increased regulations, customer preference, or other changes in response to climate change.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Detailed company specific sustainability analysis - bottom up analysis is conducted on all positions that incorporates ESG elements, to help identify risks that may be missed through more conventional credit analysis.

(2) Exclusions: the sustainable investments the Fund intends to make will all be screened against an exclusion list that the managers believe remove sectors with outsized ESG risks.; and

(3) With support from the Artemis stewardship team, engagement may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' engagement policies.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

However, in order to assess whether a company is deemed to be a sustainable investment, an assessment of factors is undertaken to establish whether a company does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objectives, such as violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in a number of ways:

(1) Exclusions: The Fund applies a variety of exclusions, including those related to the exclusion of investment in fossil fuels, controversial weapons and companies which the Investment Manager deems to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

(2) Material adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the investment team pre investment and key ESG metrics monitored through the Artemis ESG dashboard (a dashboard for use by the Investment Manager and investment risk monitoring, with inputs from a number of different data sources), and reviewed and challenged at quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate as part of the sustainability analysis.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. The Investment Manager believes that by focusing on companies that do not have material issues around human rights they can reduce the intrinsic risk of significant capital destruction. In addition there is ongoing monitoring of controversies, for example, through the quarterly investment risk fund manager meetings.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs on sustainability factors to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

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.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund will invest the majority (at least 80%) of its assets in high yield bonds, issued by companies globally.

The Fund is actively managed. The Fund may invest in the bonds of any type of issuer (for example government or corporates) with no restriction on economic or geographic areas (including emerging markets). The Fund will invest at least 80% in high yield bonds, which either (a) have been given a credit rating of either: (i) Ba1 or lower by Moody's; (ii) BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's; or (iii) BB+ or lower by Fitch; or (b) have not been rated but which the Investment Manager believes would, if they were rated, be given a comparable credit rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

The Investment Manager believes that climate risk, while clearly part of any ESG process, deserves separate consideration as it affects all businesses in some way, either

- operations that are directly impacted by climate change, or
- broader risks from increased regulation, changes to customer preference, or other changes in response to climate change.

The Investment Manager's analysis focuses on the latter for the simple reason that with the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained index having a weighted average maturity of just six years, the investment team believe that the long term impact of climate change is unlikely to directly impact a company more than can be currently observed. This is not to say the Investment Manager is unconcerned about the consequences of climate change that will arise long after the bonds are repaid. Rather, the Investment Manager focuses on the societal response to climate change as this is the area the investment process and horizon can, in some small way, influence. Claiming to focus on long-term impacts would in practice 'allow' the investment team to disregard them as they would perpetually be outside the scope of our maturity range.

The Investment Manager relies on businesses being able to generate income and use it to service their bonds. If this is threatened by regulation or any other restrictions, this is a significant risk to the investment case. In addition, in most instances corporate debt is refinanced by further debt issuance, so the Investment Manager takes into account what perceptions and the regulatory backdrop may be like in the near future. The Investment Manager therefore factors-in carbon emissions (both scope 1 and 2 and, when appropriate, scope 3) when considering investment opportunities, and favours businesses with low, or reducing, carbon intensity.

- ***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 commitment to have a minimum proportion of 2% of sustainable investments and the sector exclusions incorporated by the Fund to help avoid exposure to sectors with significant ESG risks are both binding elements to the Investment Manager. Formal exclusions are coded into the order management system. The formal exclusions are as follows: Tobacco (companies which derive any revenue from tobacco production), Nuclear power (companies which derive more than 5% revenue from: nuclear power plant ownership or operation; manufacturing of nuclear-specific essential components; uranium mining; or nuclear energy based power generation), Weapons (companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons), Fossil fuels (companies which derive more than 10% revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or derive more than 5% revenue from thermal coal mining or sale, oil sands, fracking or arctic drilling), companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

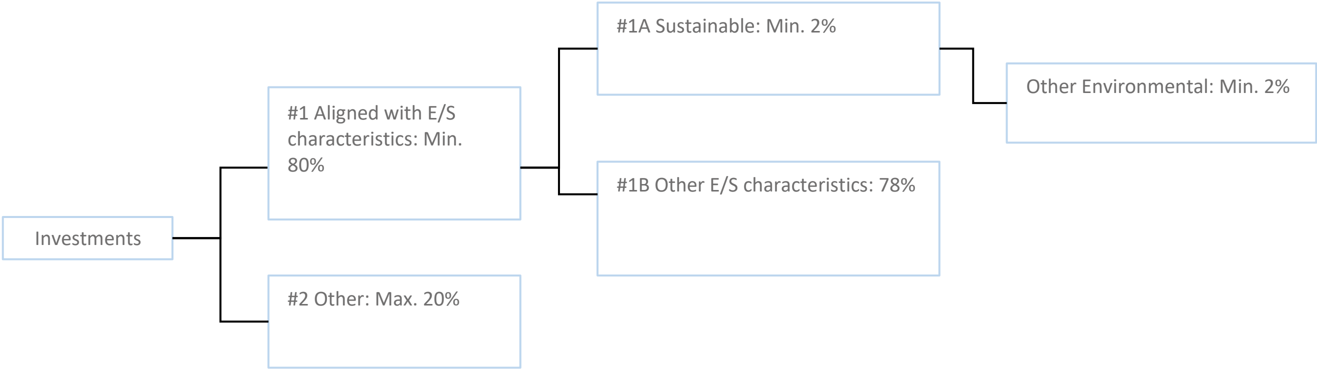
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The Investment Manager investigates governance as part of their credit analysis, and view it as a vital part of their bottom-up work. The high yield market is fundamentally reliant upon legal contracts and the governance framework that allows these to exist, and therefore analysis of governance factors is a core part of the investment process.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned to the environmental characteristic of the Fund as a whole, namely aiming to maintain an overall Fund-level carbon intensity lower than the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index (although it should be noted that there may be individual holdings with a carbon intensity higher than the index). As this is a Fund-level objective rather than a specific holdings objective, all holdings (other than financial derivative instruments as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds cash, cash equivalents or derivatives) are deemed to be aligned with the environmental characteristic of the Fund.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not have any intention to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) but it is not excluded that this may be the case. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as result been deemed to constitute zero percent of the Fund's portfolio. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

- ***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

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.

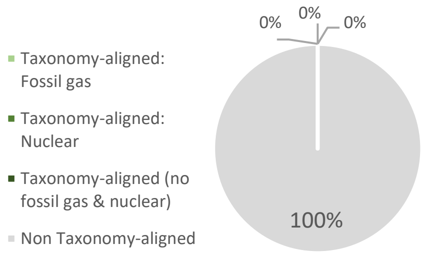
[14] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214

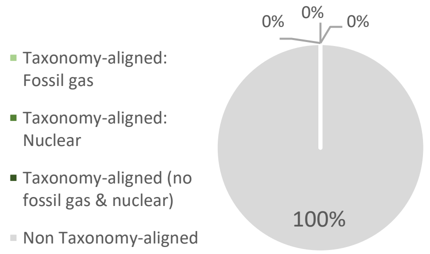
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds* 2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 2%. It is worth noting that there are significantly lower levels of ESG data coverage for high yield issuers than there are for other asset classes such as equities, and therefore the minimum share of sustainable investments for the Fund has been set at a level to take into account the data availability challenges with this asset class. The Fund's investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party data providers. As soon as data becomes more accurate and available, it is expected that the proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments will increase.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

While not all investments in the portfolio can be labelled as sustainable using the methodology set out above, ESG factors are integrated into the investment process for all decisions made. The exclusions set out above are applied across the portfolio.

The "#2 Other" category is comprised of investments that do not meet the ESG factors for promoting their environmental or social characteristics or do not qualify as sustainable investments. The category may include financial derivative instruments for investment, hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes as well as ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such holdings.

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?

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Artemis Funds (Lux) – UK Select

Investment Objective

To grow capital over a five year period.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally (at least 80% of its net assets) in equities of companies that are headquartered or have a significant part of their activities in the United Kingdom.

The Fund will not be constrained to any economic sector. It is expected that the portfolio of the Fund will be invested in the equities of between 35 and 65 companies.

The Fund may also hold up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in other transferable securities and derivatives.

At times the Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including high yield bonds and contingent convertible bonds, up to a maximum of 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The minimum credit rating for high yield bonds is B (Standard & Poor's or the equivalent from other rating agencies).

The Fund makes use of derivatives for investment purposes to take both long and short positions in individual companies. At times, the Fund may also use equity index futures and/or options (long or short) in order to vary the level of volatility and/or market exposure in the Fund.

The Fund's net exposure to companies will typically lie in the range of 85-100% (longs minus shorts) depending on market conditions.

The Fund may also use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures, forward, swaps, options currency contracts and contracts for difference.

At times, the Fund may invest in ADRs, GDRs and participatory notes. Participatory notes would be used to access markets where direct access to purchase equities may be difficult. Their use is not intended to create leverage. Investments in participatory notes shall not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. Higher levels of investments in bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds may be held in periods of elevated equity market valuations to reduce risk.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes, including Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index TR The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark	
Base Currency	Sterling	
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day	
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET	
Valuation Point	16:00 CET	
Accounting Dates	Final	Interim
	31 October	30 April
Risk Management Method	Relative VaR	
Risk Reference Portfolio	FTSE All-Share Index TR	

Leverage

	Sum of Notionals
Expected levels[1]	120%

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[2]	1.65%	0.90%	0.90%

[1] Leverage is expressed as gross exposure/net asset value; a result of 100% indicates that no leverage has been used. It is possible that leverage might significantly exceed these levels from time to time. However the leverage on a sum of notionals basis is not expected to exceed 200%.

[2] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Performance Fee	None		
Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December

Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	Portfolio hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the constituent currency exposures of the underlying assets of the Fund into the hedged Share Class currency.

J Share Classes

Share Class	JB	JI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.80%	0.80%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

Artemis Funds (Lux) – SmartGARP Pan-European Equity

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to increase the value of Shareholders' investments primarily through capital growth over a five year period.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests principally (at least 80% of its assets) in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in Europe, including the United Kingdom and European emerging markets with no restriction on economic sectors.

The Fund may invest in small and mid-cap companies but there is no restriction or constraint to the Fund in terms of market capitalization.

A proprietary tool called 'SmartGARP' is used as the foundation of the investment process. It screens the financial characteristics of companies by identifying those that are growing faster than the market but are trading on lower valuations than the market. The Investment Manager selects companies that in aggregate have good 'SmartGARP' characteristics. This tends to mean that the portfolio contains stocks that have lower valuations than the market average, upgrades to profit forecasts, and are under-owned by the investment community, while at the same time benefiting from helpful trends in the wider economy.

Shares in the following types of companies (held either directly or indirectly via derivatives) are automatically excluded:

- Tobacco: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from tobacco production
- Weapons: companies:
  - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
  - which have any involvement in the manufacture or sale of civilian firearms;
- Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from:
  - mining or sale of thermal coal; or
  - thermal coal-based power generation;
- Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. 'SmartGARP' also screens companies globally for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) characteristics. Beyond taking into consideration how companies score on the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor generally, the Investment Manager pays particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon emissions, metrics such as Implied Temperature Rise (a forward-looking temperature alignment metric), and consideration of whether companies are adopting viable carbon transition plans. The Fund aims to have a reduction in carbon intensity, as measured by its Scope 1 and Scope 2 weighted average carbon intensity (tons of CO2e per million USD of sales) ("WACI") over the long term (at least five years), although there may be periods where the Fund's WACI may increase from time to time, therefore this might not be achieved on an ongoing basis.

Whilst the exclusions are binding on the selection of investments, the Investment Manager is not constrained by the results of the SmartGARP screening. The Investment Manager exercises discretion as to which securities are included in the portfolio, using both financial and ESG inputs from SmartGARP and the Investment Manager's own analysis and assessment of financial and ESG factors.

More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Fund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 under SFDR which follow the Fund's details and which form an integral part of this Prospectus. Further information is contained in a methodology statement available on the Artemis website at www.artemisfunds.com/methodology-statement.

The Fund will invest in equity securities directly or indirectly through instruments such as, but not limited to, ADRs and GDRs (both without or with embedded derivatives that have an underlying of assets that are eligible under the Law), participatory notes and contracts for difference.

Participatory notes and contracts for difference will be used for investment purposes in order to access markets where direct access to purchase equities may be difficult. Their use is not intended to create leverage. Investments in participatory notes and contracts for difference shall not exceed 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may also use derivatives and other techniques for hedging and for efficient portfolio management in addition to investment purposes. The Fund's derivatives may include, but are not limited to, futures and forward currency contracts.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets for treasury purposes.

Subject to the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions, the Fund may also invest in bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes.

The Fund may also hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in REITS.

Investor Profile

The Fund is designed for all investors including retail investors.

Investors should be prepared to accept risk to their capital and volatility of the value of their investments. This Fund is not designed for investors who cannot afford capital loss of their investment. The capital loss cannot exceed the amount invested.

The Fund will allow investors ready access to their investment although they should intend to invest their money for at least five years.

Fund Characteristics

Benchmark	MSCI Europe NR Index The Fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to its benchmark. The benchmark does not take into account environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.	
Base Currency	Euros	
Dealing Frequency	Daily on Dealing Day	
Dealing Cut-off Time	13:00 CET	
Valuation Point	16:00 CET	
Accounting Dates	Final	Interim
	31 October	30 April
Risk Management Method	Commitment approach	

General Share Class Features

Share Class	A	B	I
Base Fund Management Fee[17]	1.62%	0.87%	0.87%
Performance Fee	None		

F Share Classes

Share Class	FB	FI
Base Fund Management Fee	0.50%	0.50%

Other features (dividend dates and Hedged Share Classes mechanism) are the same as General Share Classes.

Not all Share Classes listed are available for subscription at the time of issue of this Prospectus. The Fund may also launch Bespoke Share Classes that are described under Appendix III at the Directors' discretion.

Dividend Dates	Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Payment
	31 October	1 November	31 December
Hedged Share Classes: Mechanism	Portfolio hedging: Employs hedging transactions to convert the constituent currency exposures of the underlying assets of the Fund into the hedged Share Class currency.		

[17] Base Fund Management Fee percentage is stated as the annual charge with reference to the Net Asset Value of the Share Class. See Section 3.1 under the heading "Fund Management Fee" for further details.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Artemis Funds (Lux)

ARTEMIS
The PROFIT Hunter

Artemis Funds (Lux) - SmartGARP Pan-European Equity

(Legal Entity Identifier: Click or tap here to enter text.)

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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments ☐ 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?

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

The Investment Manager promotes environmental characteristics by considering environmental factors relating to investee companies with a view to promoting a reduction in carbon intensity over time. The Fund's carbon intensity is measured by its Scope 1 and Scope 2 weighted average carbon intensity (tons of CO_2e per million USD of sales) (WACI). The Investment Manager will aim for a reduction in the Fund's WACI over the long term (at least 5 years), although there may be periods where the Fund's WACI may increase from time to time.

The Investment Manager also implements certain exclusions which prevent investment in specific activities deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful, compliance with which is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Fund's benchmark, MSCI Europe Index, has not been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Prior to making any investment, the Investment Manager implements a range of exclusions which prevent investment in specific activities deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful, compliance with which is monitored on an ongoing basis. A proprietary tool called SmartGARP is used as the foundation of the investment process for the Fund. This proprietary stock screening tool includes an ESG sub-component which attempts to capture information relating to companies' environmental and social impact using data sourced from external data providers. This ESG sub-component includes sustainability metrics such as an implied temperature rise, which is a forward-looking temperature alignment metric incorporating an assessment of a company's projected emissions ("Implied Temperature Rise"), and data which assesses a company's ESG performance and whether this is improving or deteriorating. The data which are inputted into the SmartGARP ESG sub-component may change from time to time. Before making an investment, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence to ensure that there is a real-life investment case behind the attractive financial and ESG characteristics which SmartGARP has highlighted and to assess any intangible, non-operational issues and red flags. This due diligence includes research from multiple third party ESG data providers such as MSCI and independent research providers. The Investment Manager pays particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon emissions and whether companies are adopting viable carbon transition plans, with the Fund aiming to have a falling carbon intensity over the long term (at least 5 years), although there may be periods where the Fund's WACI may increase from time to time. The Fund's carbon intensity is measured by its Scope 1 and Scope 2 WACI.

The Investment Manager will maintain a minimum percentage of 50% of investments which are aligned with the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund, and a minimum percentage of 15% of investments which will be deemed to be 'Sustainable Investments' in accordance with Artemis' firm-wide framework for assessing Sustainable Investments and as defined in article 2(17) of SFDR.

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 objective of the sustainable investments is to promote the transition to a low carbon economy.

The Investment Manager will do this by paying particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon emissions, metrics such as Implied Temperature Rise, and consideration of whether companies are adopting viable carbon transition plans.

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?

Significant harm is avoided via:

(1) Assessment and monitoring of key indicators that are deemed to indicate the presence of a principal adverse impact, with the use of third party data sources;

(2) Exclusions: the Fund applies a range of exclusions which prevent investment in activities generally deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful or in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption;

(3) Voting may be undertaken with investee companies assessed to be involved in controversies related to environmental and social issues, in line with Artemis' voting policy.

In accordance with Artemis' firm-wide methodology for Sustainable Investments, a company is excluded from being classified as a "sustainable investment" if it fails certain criteria as defined in article 2(17) of SFDR.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The Investment Manager considers the principal adverse impact indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex 1 of SFDR RTS as appropriate (as indicated below) and subject to data availability.

The Fund also implements binding exclusions which prohibit investment in certain activities which the Investment Manager deems to be environmentally or socially harmful, as detailed below.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

The Fund is excluded from buying securities issued by companies which the Investment Manager has determined to be in breach of the UN Global Compact principles. The assessment criteria for determining whether a company is in breach of the UN Global Compact principles is aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The "do no significant harm" principle under Taxonomy Regulation applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this Fund which are not in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Does the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

☒Yes. The PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR RTS are taken into account as appropriate and subject to data availability. The Investment Manager deems the following PAIs to be most relevant to the Fund:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions (PAI 1);

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2);

- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3);

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10);

- Exposure to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons) (PAI 14).

Relevant information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled or owned by the company.

Scope 2 emissions are its indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions along a company's value chain.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests principally (at least 80% of its assets) in equities of companies that are listed, headquartered or that exercise the predominant part of their economic activities in Europe, including the United Kingdom and European emerging markets.

The Fund is actively managed. A proprietary tool called 'SmartGARP' is used as the foundation of the investment process. It screens the financial characteristics of companies by identifying those that are growing faster than the market but are trading on lower valuations than the market. The Investment Manager selects companies that in aggregate have good 'SmartGARP' characteristics. This tends to mean that the portfolio contains stocks that have lower valuations than the market average, upgrades to profit forecasts, and are under-owned by the investment community, while at the same time benefiting from helpful trends in the wider economy. 'SmartGARP' also screens companies for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) characteristics.

Within SmartGARP subcomponents, each company is given a score between 0 (poor) and 100 (perfect). The overall assessment of a company is then arrived at by aggregating companies' subcomponent scores and ranking them. Only the top 20% of companies by aggregated SmartGARP score are typically considered as potential additions to the Fund.

In practice this means that if a company has poor ESG characteristics, it is unlikely to have an aggregated SmartGARP score in the top 20% and thus unlikely to enter the Fund's portfolio. Equally, if an existing investment's ESG characteristics deteriorate, its overall SmartGARP score will fall, meaning that it is less likely to remain in the Fund.

Using SmartGARP, the Investment Manager constantly monitors whether holdings continue to satisfy the financial and environmental, social and governance characteristics that led to the initial investment and decides against this backdrop if and at what weighting a holding should remain in the Fund.

Beyond taking into consideration how companies score on the 'SmartGARP' ESG factor generally, the Investment Manager pays particular attention to companies' current and expected carbon emissions and whether companies are adopting viable carbon transition plans, with the fund aiming to have a falling carbon intensity over the long term (at least 5 years), although there may be periods where the Fund's WACI may increase from time to time. The Fund's carbon intensity is measured by its Scope 1 and Scope 2 WACI. The Fund also implements binding exclusions which prohibit investment in certain activities which the Investment Manager deems to be environmentally or socially harmful, as detailed above.

The Investment Manager applies a process of negative screening as part of the Fund's investment strategy to automatically exclude potential investments in companies operating in certain industries, involved in certain business activities or which do not meet certain standards. Formal investment exclusions are set up into the compliance module of the Investment Manager's order management system to ensure that no investment in companies that undertake these activities can be made.

- ***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 investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The binding elements of the Fund are:

- The commitment to have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments and 50% investments aligned with the environmental/social characteristics of the Fund;
- The specific exclusions which prevent investment in specific activities deemed to be environmentally or socially harmful. The specific exclusions are:
    - Tobacco: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from tobacco production
    - Weapons: companies:
        - involved in the production of controversial weapons (including cluster munitions, landmines, biological and chemical weapons); or
        - which have any involvement in the manufacture or sale of civilian firearms;
    - Coal: companies which derive more than 5% revenue from:
        - mining or sale of thermal coal; or
        - thermal coal-based power generation;
    - Companies that the Investment Manager determines to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Whilst the exclusions stated above will reduce the scope of investments considered before the application of the investment strategy, the Fund does not commit to a minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff ad tax compliance.

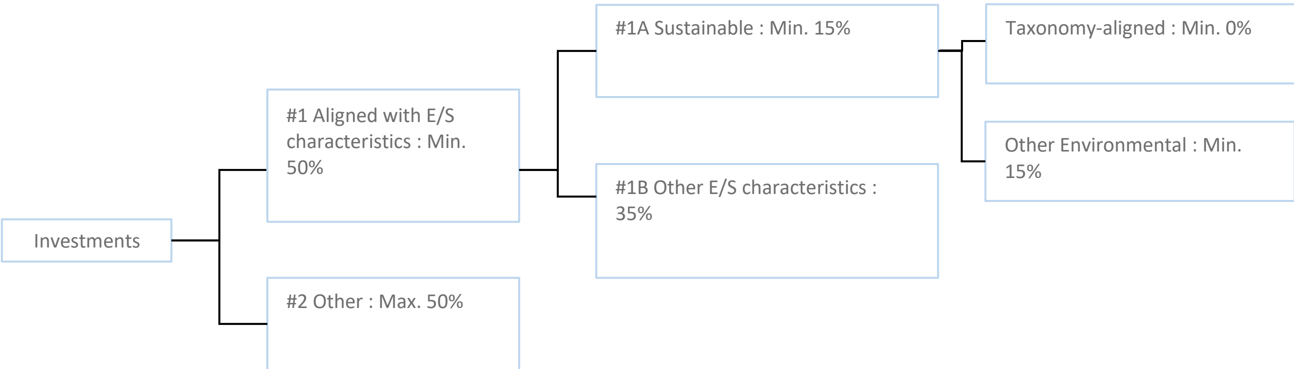
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

An assessment of good governance practices is an integral part of our investment analysis for all investments. SmartGARP's ESG sub-component includes datapoints which incorporate reference to corporate governance matters. Furthermore, any company that is subject to serious controversies relating to its business activities will be excluded from being considered a Sustainable Investment.

What asset allocation is planned for the financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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. Includes derivatives, cash and equivalent liquid positions, and any securities that do not align with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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.

For Box #1, whilst ESG analysis is conducted on all holdings, the figure represents the percentage of the securities aligned with the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund. Derivatives may be used for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not commit to invest a minimum level in Taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities), but it is not excluded that the Fund may hold Taxonomy-aligned investments**.** Information on EU Taxonomy alignment is not yet readily available from investee companies' public disclosures and third-party providers.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[18]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

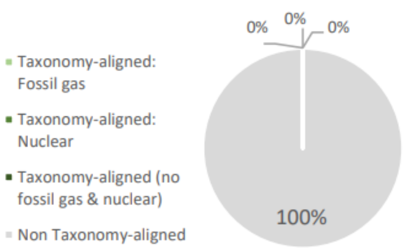
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial 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.

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 2023.For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

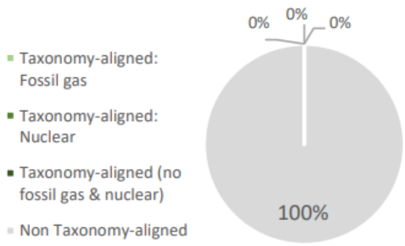
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*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?***

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities and therefore the minimum share of such investment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum commitment to Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 15%. The Fund's investment in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective may or may not be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments and therefore the minimum share of such investments is 0%.

[18] 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?

Box #2 Other includes portfolio holdings which were not deemed to be specifically aligned with the stated environmental and social characteristics of the Fund nor qualified as Sustainable Investments. While not all investments in the Fund qualify as Sustainable Investments, sustainability analysis is conducted on all holdings and the Fund exclusions are applied across the whole portfolio. Box #2 Other also includes cash and equivalent liquid positions or money market instruments or derivatives. These are held for liquidity, hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes. The minimum safeguards in place for cash and equivalent positions include periodic due diligence on the Investment Manager’s custodian (with whom cash is held) and implementation of a third party oversight framework to monitor key risks.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial products aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

There is no reference benchmark to determine if the Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.artemisfunds.com/en/lux/professional/stewardship-and-esg

Appendix IV

Other Information

(A) A list of all Funds and Share Classes may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the registered office of the Company.

(B) List of the third party delegates appointed by the Depositary can be accessed at: www.artemisfunds.com

Appendix V

Performance fee calculations

US Extended Alpha

The Investment Manager is entitled to a performance fee (the "**Performance Fee**") on each Share Class of the Fund if certain conditions are met.

The Performance Fee on each Share Class is calculated as 20% of any outperformance of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class (with income reinvested) against the S&P500 Index (with income reinvested) ("**Benchmark**").

The period over which the Performance Fee is calculated (the "**Performance Period**") is the same as the Fund’s annual accounting period. The first Performance Period for each Class will start on the launch date of each Class and will end at the last Dealing Day of the accounting period following which the Class was launched.

In a Performance Period where the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class has underperformed the Benchmark, no Performance Fee will be payable. This underperformance will be carried forward to the next Performance Period and will need to be recovered before a Performance Fee can be paid. To this purpose, the length of the performance reference period is the whole life of the Fund.

A Performance Fee accrual is determined at each Valuation Point and is taken into account in the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class. The accrual is calculated by reference to the movements in the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class and Benchmark since the start of the Performance Period. The Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class used for the accrual calculation includes all other costs incurred by the Fund, but is adjusted to exclude any dilution adjustment and any existing Performance Fee accrual. An accrual will only accumulate where, over the Performance Period to date, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class has first recovered any carried forward underperformance and also outperformed the Benchmark.

Where a Performance Fee is due, it will be paid to the Investment Manager within 10 days of the end of the Performance Period.

Where Shares are redeemed and cancelled during a Performance Period and on that Dealing Day the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class has outperformed the Benchmark, any Performance Fee accrued and reflected in the price of those Shares will crystallise and will be payable to the Investment Manager 10 days after the end of the month in which the crystallisation arose. Any such Performance Fee paid to the Investment Manager will not be repaid even if at the end of the relevant Performance Period a Performance Fee would otherwise not be payable in respect of such Shares if they had continued to be held to the end of such Performance Period.

There is no limit on the amount of the Performance Fee which may be payable for a Performance Period. A Performance Fee can be earned even if the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class has fallen in a Performance Period, provided that the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class has outperformed the Benchmark.

The Net Asset Value per Share upon which the Performance Fee includes net realised and net unrealised gains and losses at the end of each Performance Period and, as a result, a Performance Fee may be charged on gains which are never subsequently realised. However, once a Performance Fee has been paid to the Investment Manager it will not be repaid.

The Management Company and the Investment Manager will take steps to mitigate any imperfections that may arise in the calculation and accrual of a Performance Fee in the Net Asset Value per Share, following agreement with the Auditors, if required.

The Management Company and the Investment Manager shall verify and the Auditors shall review the calculation of the Performance Fee on an annual basis.

Please note that the following examples are purely for illustrative purposes. These examples are not a representation of the actual performance of the Fund, or of future returns to Shareholders, and have been simplified for the purposes of illustrating the effect of the Performance Fee in different scenarios. These simplifications allow the

Performance Fee to be illustrated in a straightforward manner, without producing a material deviation from any actual Performance Fee calculation that will be carried out for the Fund.

Performance Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Share price at start of period (US Dollar)	1.00	1.09	1.20	1.18	1.11	1.00
Benchmark at start of period	1.00	1.05	1.21	1.05	0.95	0.90
Share price at end of period (before performance fee) (US Dollar)	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.12	1.00	1.11
Benchmark at end of period	1.05	1.21	1.05	0.95	0.90	0.85
Share price performance in year	10.00%	10.00%	0.00%	-5.00%	-10.00%	11.12%
Benchmark performance in year	5.00%	15.00%	-13.04%	-10.00%	-5.00%	-5.00%
Relative performance in year	5.00%	-5.00%	13.04%	5.00%	-5.00%	16.12%
Share price performance since last performance fee paid	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	-5.00%	-10.00%	1.12%
Benchmark performance since last performance fee paid	5.00%	15.00%	1.96%	-10.00%	-5.00%	-10.00%
Relative performance since last performance fee paid	5.00%	-5.00%	8.04%	5.00%	-5.00%	11.12%
Outperformance/(underperformance) compared to the Benchmark	5.00%	-5.00%	8.04%	5.00%	-5.00%	11.12%
Performance Fee due	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Performance Fee (US Dollar)	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	-	0.02
Share price at end of period (after performance fee) (US Dollar)	1.09	1.20	1.18	1.11	1.00	1.08

Year 1: The Share price increases to USD1.10, a 10% increase, compared to the Benchmark increase of 5%. Therefore the Share price outperforms the Benchmark by 5%. The Performance Fee per Share is calculated as 20% of this outperformance, equivalent to 1.0% of the starting Share price (i.e. the Share price at the beginning of the Performance Period), equivalent to USD 0.01 per share.

Year 2: As a performance fee was paid at the end of year 1, the calculation in year 2 will be based on the Benchmark and Share price at the end of year 1. The Share price increases by 10% and the Benchmark increases by 15%. Therefore the Share price has underperformed the Benchmark by 5%. No Performance Fee is earned and the 5% underperformance is carried forward to the next Performance Period (year 3).

Year 3: The Benchmark and Share price performance shall continue to be measured from the beginning of year 2 as no performance fee was paid at the end of year 2. The Share price does not move over the year and the Benchmark decreases to the level at the start of Year 2. This means that the relative outperformance of the Share price over the Benchmark is 13.04% in the year. The underperformance from year 2 has been carried forward. The Performance Fee is calculated on the outperformance of year 3, taking into account the underperformance of Year 2. The outperformance is therefore 8.04%. The Performance Fee is 20% of this increase, equivalent to 1.6% of the starting Share price from Year 2 of USD 1.09, equivalent to USD 0.02 per Share.

Year 4: The Share price decreases by 5% and the Benchmark falls by 10%. The relative outperformance of the Share price against the Benchmark is 5% in the year. The Performance Fee is 20% of the outperformance equivalent to 1% of the starting Share Price of USD 1.18 will be earned in this year, USD 0.01 per Share.

Year 5: The Share price decreases by 10% and the Benchmark falls by 5%. The Share price has underperformed the Benchmark by 5% in the year. No Performance Fee is paid and the 5% underperformance is carried forward to the next Performance Period (year 6).

Year 6: The Share price increases by 11.12% and the Benchmark falls by 5%. The Share price has outperformed the Benchmark by 16.12% in the year. The underperformance from year 5, of 5%, is carried forward but is recovered. The Performance Fee is calculated on the outperformance of Year 6, taking into account the underperformance of Year 5. The outperformance is therefore 11.12%. The Performance Fee is 20% of this increase, equivalent to 2.22% of the starting Share price in Year 5 of USD 1.11, equivalent to USD 0.02 per Share.

Appendix VI

Additional Information for Shareholders in Austria

Addendum to the Prospectus of the Company dated October 2025 (the "Prospectus"), as updated from time to time. This Addendum forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and the relevant Key Investor Information Document or Key Information Document which cross-refers to the fees and expenses set out in the Prospectus.

Right to market Shares in Austria

The Company has notified its intention to market Shares in Austria and has been authorized to market Shares in Austria since the completion of the notification procedure.

Facility in Austria according to EU directive 2019/1160 article 92:

The function of the Company's Facility in Austria is carried out by:

FE fundinfo (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.
6 Boulevard des Lumières,
Belvaux, 4369
Luxembourg
Email Address: fa_gfr@fefundinfo.com

(the "**Austrian Facility**").

Redemption and conversion applications may be sent to the Austrian Facility. Shareholders residing in Austria may request that they receive payments (redemption proceeds, distributions, if any, and any other payments) from the Company through the Austrian Facility.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation, the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Documents or the Key Information Documents as well as the latest annual and half-yearly reports may be obtained at the Austrian Facility.

The subscription and redemption prices as well as shareholder notifications and other information to shareholders that shareholders are entitled to receive at the registered office of the Company are available in Austria at the Austrian Facility.