LDI ENHANCED SELECTION LONGER NOMINAL FUND
LDI ENHANCED SELECTION SHORTER NOMINAL FUND
LDI ENHANCED SELECTION LONGER REAL FUND
LDI ENHANCED SELECTION SHORTER REAL FUND
LDI ENHANCED SELECTION INFLATION FUND*

Supplement dated 23 October 2024 to the Prospectus for LDI Solutions Plus ICAV

(an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between sub-funds)

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to the LDI Enhanced Selection Longer Nominal Fund (the **Longer Nominal Fund**), LDI Enhanced Selection Shorter Nominal Fund (the **Shorter Nominal Fund**), LDI Enhanced Selection Longer Real Fund (the **Longer Real Fund**), LDI Enhanced Selection Shorter Real Fund (the **Shorter Real Fund**) and LDI Enhanced Selection Inflation Fund* (the **Inflation Fund**) (each a Fund and together, the **Funds**), each an open-ended Sub-Fund of LDI Solutions Plus ICAV (the **ICAV**) (the Funds and any other sub-funds the details of which are included in this Supplement collectively referred to as the **Enhanced Selection Funds**).

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the general description of the ICAV contained in the Prospectus of the ICAV dated 23 October 2024 (the Prospectus).

The ICAV and its Sub-Funds have been authorised by the Central Bank for marketing solely to Qualifying Investors. Accordingly, while the ICAV is authorised by the Central Bank, the Central Bank has not set any limits or other restrictions on the investment objectives, the investment policies or on the degree of leverage which may be employed by the ICAV and each of its Sub-Funds.

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

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

** This Fund has been terminated and an application for withdrawal of approval will be made to the Central Bank in due course.*

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund is designed to be used by Shareholders seeking to reduce investment risk directly relating to the Shareholder's financial solvency and who will use any return to provide retirement benefits.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Longer Nominal Fund and the Shorter Nominal Fund is to deliver nominal returns, of the Longer Real Fund and the Shorter Real Fund is to deliver inflation-linked and nominal returns and of the Inflation Fund is to deliver inflation-linked returns.

Investment Policy

Each of the Funds will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in the instruments and securities set out below.

The Longer Nominal Fund and the Longer Real Fund will seek to achieve their investment objectives by hedging a subset of the longer maturity liabilities of a typical UK pension scheme.

The Shorter Nominal Fund and the Shorter Real Fund will seek to achieve their investment objectives by hedging a subset of the shorter maturity liabilities of a typical UK pension scheme.

Whilst the Funds' Base Currency is Sterling, they may invest in non-Sterling denominated assets which may not necessarily be hedged back into Sterling.

The investments of the Funds may or may not be listed on recognised exchanges and markets and will be without restriction as to geographical, industrial or sectoral exposure.

The Funds may take both long and short positions.

(a) Derivatives
The Funds may utilise a broad range of derivatives, including without limitation, interest rate swaps, inflation swaps, credit default swaps, currency swaps, asset swaps, total return swaps, interest rate swaptions, futures, options and foreign exchange contracts.

Interest Rate Swaps
An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange a recognised interest rate cash flow, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. The notional amount is used only to determine the payments under the swap and is not exchanged. The payment obligation of each party is calculated using a different interest rate, typically with one party paying a floating interest rate in return for receiving a fixed interest rate, either at regular intervals during the life of the swap or at the maturity of the swap.

Inflation Swaps
An inflation swap operates in a similar way to an interest rate swap except that it is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange payments at a fixed or floating rate in return for payments based on realised inflation over the relevant period. The inflation will be referenced to the UK retail price index and/or the limited price index (LPI). LPI means limited price indexation of increases equal to the retail price index, subject to a maximum and minimum annual increase.

Credit Default Swaps
Credit default swaps provide a measure of protection against defaults of debt issuers. The Funds, use of credit default swaps does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. The Funds may at the discretion of the Investment Manager be the buyer and/or seller in credit default swap transactions to which the Funds are a party. Credit default swaps are transactions under which the parties' obligations depend on whether a credit event has occurred in relation to the reference asset. The credit events are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset. On settlement, credit default products may be cash settled or involve the physical delivery of an obligation of the reference entity following a default. The buyer in a credit default swap contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference asset has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference asset that may have little or no value. If the Funds are a buyer and no credit event occurs the Funds'

losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Funds will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

Currency Swaps
A currency swap is an agreement between two or more parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. The cash flows that the counterparties make are tied to the value of foreign currencies. The Funds may use such swaps to cover the risk of the value of a particular currency rising or falling over time.

Asset Swaps
An asset swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange the cash flows resulting from a purchased asset, typically government bonds and government guaranteed bonds, for a return in excess of a recognised interest rate cash flow, calculated and paid at specified dates during the life of the swap or at the maturity of the swap.

Total Return Swaps
A total return swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange a recognised interest rate cash flow for the total return of a market index or the total return of a government bond, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. The notional amount is used only to determine the payments under the swap and is not exchanged. The payment obligation of each party is calculated and paid either at regular intervals during the life of the swap or at the maturity of the swap.

Interest Rate Swaptions
A swaption is an option (see below) giving the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to enter into an interest rate swap agreement as described above.

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

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

Foreign Exchange Contracts
A forward contract locks-in the price at which an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date.

Spot foreign exchange contracts involve the purchase of one currency with another, a fixed amount of the first currency being paid to receive a fixed amount of the second currency.

(b) Collective Investment Schemes
The Funds may invest without limit in shares/units of another collective investment scheme or schemes. Such schemes may be domiciled in Ireland, Luxembourg, the Channel Islands, the Cayman Islands or other recognised fund domiciles. Such schemes may be constituted as investment companies, unit trusts, limited partnerships or other typical fund structures and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. They may be regulated or unregulated, may be leveraged and may be managed or advised by the Investment Manager or an affiliate.

Collective investment schemes managed by the Investment Manager or an affiliate may include but are not limited to sub-funds of Insight Liquidity Funds plc, namely the ILF GBP Liquidity Fund, the ILF USD Liquidity Fund, the ILF EUR Liquidity Fund, the ILF GBP Liquidity Plus Fund and the ILF EUR Liquidity Plus Fund; the IIFIG Government Liquidity Fund, a sub-fund of the ICAV; and the Insight High Grade ABS Fund and Insight Liquid

ABS Fund, both of which are sub-funds of Insight Global Funds II plc.

(c) Liquid or Near Cash Assets
The Funds may invest in a broad range of other liquid or near cash assets including, but not limited to, securities, instruments and obligations issued or guaranteed by world-wide governments or their agencies and securities, instruments and obligations issued by supranational or public international bodies, banks, corporates or other commercial issuers.

These types of securities, instruments and obligations are described below and may be fixed rate, floating rate and/or index-linked:

Government Bonds – Fixed interest securities issued by worldwide governments.

Government T-Bills – Short-term securities issued by worldwide governments.

Government Sovereign Bonds – Bonds which are issued or guaranteed by one or more sovereign governments or by any of their political sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities. Bonds of such political sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities are often, but not always, supported by the full faith and credit of the relevant government.

Supranational Bonds – Debt obligations issued or guaranteed by supranational entities and public international bodies including but not limited to international organisations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies including the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Investment Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank).

Certificates of Deposit – Negotiable interest-bearing debt instruments with a specific maturity. Certificates of deposit are issued by banks, building societies and other financial institutions in exchange for the deposit of funds, and normally can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity.

Commercial Paper – Unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations and other entities with maturities varying from a few days to nine months and which are readily transferable.

(d) Debt and Debt Related Securities
The Funds may invest in debt and debt-related securities, including:

Asset Backed Securities (**ABS**) – ABS are securities issued by corporations or other entities (including public and local authorities) which are collateralised by mortgages, charges or other debt obligations or rights to receivables. ABS are normally issued in a number of different classes with different characteristics such as credit quality and term.

Floating Rate Notes (**FRNs**) – FRNs are debt securities issued by banks, building societies and other financial institutions with a variable interest rate. The interest rate payable on FRNs may be reset periodically by reference to some independent interest rate index or according to a prescribed formula.

Short and Medium Term Obligations – Debt obligations, notes, debentures or bonds including but not limited to certificates of deposit, commercial paper, floating rate notes or short dated fixed rate bonds or any other type of debt instrument which are transferable securities.

(e) High Yield Securities
The Funds may invest in sub-investment grade securities which have a credit rating at the time of purchase of Ba1/BB+ or below (or its equivalent) from a recognised rating agency such as Standard & Poor's or which are deemed by the Investment Manager to be of equivalent quality. The Funds may also invest in securities which do not have a credit rating. These include fixed and floating rate debt securities, instruments and obligations which may be available in the prevailing markets for instruments, including securities, instruments and obligations issued or guaranteed by corporates or other commercial issuers, world-wide governments or their agencies and securities, instruments and obligations issued by supranational or public international bodies and banks.

(f) Corporate Debt Securities
The Funds may invest in securities including corporate bonds, debentures, notes (which are transferable securities) and other similar corporate debt instruments, including convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income-producing securities may also include forms of preferred or

preference stock. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. Corporate debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate debt securities can be expected to decline. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities.

(g) Sale and Repurchase Agreements
The Funds may enter into sale and repurchase agreements ("repos"). Under a repo each Fund would sell a security (typically government bonds) and agree, at the time of sale, to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price reflects the sale price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the security. The Funds may enter into reverse repos under which it acquires a security and agrees to resell it at a mutually agreed upon date and price.

(h) Loans
The Funds may invest in loans, participation in loans or assignment of loans to borrowers (the **Borrower**). Loan agreements must be deemed by the Investment Manager to be comparable to transferable securities in order to be eligible for investment.

Loans are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets of the Borrower that is generally senior to other subordinated debt and stock of the Borrower. The majority of loans do not have a credit rating. The proceeds of loans primarily are used to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalisations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, and, to a lesser extent, to finance internal growth and for other corporate purposes. Loans typically have rates of interest which are determined either, daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a premium. These base lending rates are primarily LIBOR (i.e. a variable rate), or a successor benchmark, but can also be a fixed rate.

(i) Emerging Markets Debt and Currencies
The Funds may also invest in emerging market debt and securities. These include Brady bonds, sovereign Eurobonds, corporate bonds and loans, sovereign loans, local Treasury bills, notes and bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, structured notes and money market securities. Many of the emerging market securities in which a Fund may invest are rated below investment grade (BBB); those issuers with a rating below BBB have a lower quality than those with an investment grade rating and the investments in securities of these issuers present a higher risk.

(j) Network Rail Bonds with explicit UK Government guarantees
Retail Price Index (RPI) linked bonds (or debt securities) issued by Network Rail, a non-profit UK company who own and run the UK's railway network, under Network Rail's debt issuance programme, which are directly and unconditionally guaranteed by a financial indemnity from the UK Government.

Underlying Fund Charges
As an investor in the shares of sub-funds of Insight Liquidity Funds plc and the shares of Insight High Grade ABS Fund and Insight Global Funds II plc, the ICAV will not be subject to any investment management fees payable by such sub-funds and Shareholders will therefore not suffer any double charging of investment management fees in this regard. The ICAV will be subject to its proportionate share of the other fees and expenses payable by those sub-funds which will vary from scheme to scheme depending on the nature and investment strategy thereof and may be capped for each class of shares by reference to the net asset value attributable to those shares.

Investment Restrictions

Other than as outlined above, the Investment Restrictions as set out in the Prospectus shall apply.

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

BORROWING AND LEVERAGE

Each Fund may be subject to leverage through the use of borrowings and derivatives. There can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve their intended leverage and the level of leverage may vary throughout the lifetime of a Fund. Longer-dated Funds are more sensitive to changes in interest rates and inflation, so these Funds will generally be managed with lower leverage levels than shorter-dated Funds. As time passes, by definition, each Fund's duration will become shorter, and thus will be able to support a higher leverage level.

Pursuant to the AIFMD Legislation, the leverage of the Fund is calculated using the commitment method and the gross notional method. The commitment method requires each derivative position to be converted into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset and takes into account netting and hedging and other arrangements which affect the exposure of the Fund. The gross notional method converts derivative positions into an equivalent position in the underlying assets.

In the view of the AIFM and the Investment Manager, the leverage of a Fund calculated using the commitment method is a more appropriate reflection of the economic risk of a Fund than the gross notional method which does not provide for the closing out or netting of positions.

The maximum intended level of leverage for each Fund, calculated using the commitment method and using the gross notional method as required pursuant to the AIFMD Legislation, is set out in the table below. Short sales will not be treated as borrowing for this purpose.

Fund	Commitment Method Leverage Limit	Gross Method Leverage Limit
Longer Nominal Fund	15 times NAV	75 times NAV
Shorter Nominal Fund	15 times NAV	75 times NAV
Longer Real Fund	25 times NAV	125 times NAV
Shorter Real Fund	25 times NAV	125 times NAV
Inflation Fund*	15 times NAV	75 times NAV

** This Fund has been terminated and an application for withdrawal of approval will be made to the Central Bank in due course.*

The Fund may also on a temporary basis engage in borrowing and enter into credit facilities or overdraft arrangements.

Investors' sensitivity to inflation and/or interest rate movements through its holding in the Funds will be directly related to the degree of leverage employed by the Funds. From time to time, as a result of market conditions, the value of the swaps and/or UK gilts held by the Funds may fall and result in a higher degree of leverage than that deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. In order to reduce the degree of leverage, it may be necessary to reduce the Funds' total swap exposure and/or investment in UK gilts. Furthermore, from time to time, the value of the swaps and/or UK gilts within the Funds may rise and result in a lower degree of leverage than that deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. In order to increase the degree of leverage within the Funds, the Investment Manager may distribute cash to investors by way of a dividend payment.

RISK FACTORS

The risk factors as set out in the Prospectus shall apply. In addition, the following risk factor is particularly relevant to the Funds:

Management of Leverage

Investors should be aware that, as set out above under the heading "Borrowing and Leverage", the Funds will be subject to leverage through borrowings and the use of derivatives and should acknowledge that individual investors' sensitivity to market movements through holdings in a Fund will be directly related to the degree of leverage employed by that Fund. Investors should acknowledge that, from time to time, as a result of market conditions, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may fall and result in a higher degree of leverage being employed by the Fund than is deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. In order to reduce the degree of leverage (a **Deleverage Event**), it may be necessary to reduce a Funds' total market exposure. In these circumstances, investors should acknowledge that they may need to subscribe for additional Shares in a Fund in order to maintain or reinstate the level of sensitivity to market movements appropriate to their individual requirements in both normal and stressed market conditions (**Additional Shares**). Investors should also acknowledge:

A. In a Deleverage Event the Investment Manager may need to reduce the market exposure in a Fund prior to there being an opportunity for investors to subscribe for Additional Shares in the Fund. To do this the Investment Manager may sell certain instruments held by the Fund and/or take other actions to reduce the Fund's market exposure. The costs associated with taking such actions will be borne by the Fund. Investors should note that the actions taken by the Investment Manager in such a scenario may result in investors having less sensitivity to market movements than they might consider appropriate to their individual requirements, and this may continue until such time as the investor is in a position to subscribe for Additional Shares.

B. In a Deleverage Event, where some, but not all, investors subscribe for Additional Shares, the Investment Manager may still need to sell certain instruments held by the Fund and/or take other actions to reduce the Fund's market exposure in order to reduce the degree of leverage in the Fund. This may result in the Fund incurring costs associated with taking such actions as well as any related market movements (together, the **Unwind Costs / Benefits**). The Investment Manager does not consider it equitable that investors who have subscribed for Additional Shares suffer or benefit from any impact as a result of the Investment Manager having to sell these instruments or take such other exposure reducing actions and accordingly, the dealing price of such Additional Shares may be adjusted to offset the relevant proportion of the Unwind Costs / Benefits. Therefore, as a consequence, investors in this scenario who have not subscribed for Additional Shares (and have consequently triggered the required selling of certain instruments or taking of other actions) will bear the corresponding Unwind Costs / Benefits. The timing of any such sale of instruments held by the Fund or other such action shall be at the Investment Manager's absolute discretion.

Investors should also acknowledge that, from time to time, as a result of market conditions, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may rise and result in a lower degree of leverage than that deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. In order to increase the degree of leverage within a Fund, the Investment Manager may distribute cash to investors by way of a dividend payment.

Investors should be aware that the Directors of the ICAV have discretion to refuse at any time a request to subscribe for Shares in the Funds on any Dealing Day. Investors should be aware that there is a risk that the effect of any action taken by the Investment Manager in this regard may result in investors being under-exposed or overexposed (as the case may be) to the relevant Fund and consequently having sensitivity to market movements that they might consider inappropriate to their individual requirements.

Nature of Investment in the Funds

In addition to the above and the general risk factors set out in the Prospectus, investors should also note that subscription for Shares of the Funds is not the same as making a deposit with a bank or other deposit taking body and the value of the Shares is not insured or guaranteed. The value of a Fund may be affected by the creditworthiness of issuers of the Funds' investments and, notwithstanding the policy of the Funds of investing in short term instruments, may also be affected by substantial adverse movements in interest rates.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Class B Shares are available as Accumulation Shares which carry no right to any dividend. The net income attributable to the Shares in the Funds shall be retained within the Funds and will be reflected in the value of the Accumulation Shares.

The Directors, at such times as they think fit, may declare dividends on any class of Shares out of the capital of the relevant Funds attributable to such Shares. Where dividends are paid out of the capital of the relevant Funds, investors may not receive back the full amount invested.

KEY INFORMATION FOR PURCHASING AND REPURCHASING

Base Currency	Pounds Sterling
Business Day	A day except a Saturday or a Sunday on which banks in London are open for normal business or such other day(s) as the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate) may determine, and notify to Shareholders in advance.
Dealing Day	Each Business Day or such other day(s) as the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate) may determine from time to time, and notify to Shareholders in advance, provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per quarter.
Available Share Class	Class B Shares are available for issue in the Fund.

Minimum Initial Subscription	The minimum initial subscription in the Class B Shares is £1,000,000. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, accept lower amounts provided such amounts would be in the best interests of Shareholders and that at no time shall it be reduced below €100,000 or its equivalent in another currency. The aggregate of a Shareholder's initial subscriptions across the Funds can be taken into account for the purposes of calculating its compliance with the limit.
Minimum Additional Subscription	There is no minimum additional subscription however the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to accept any additional subscription amounts if, due to their size or otherwise, investment of such amounts would not be in the best interests of Shareholders.
Minimum Holding	None
Dealing Deadline	Midday (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the Dealing Day or such other time for the relevant Dealing Day as may be determined by the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate) and notified in advance to Shareholders, provided always that the Dealing Deadline is not later than the Valuation Point. Applications received after the Dealing Deadline shall be deemed to have been received by the next Dealing Deadline, save in circumstances where the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate) may in their discretion determine, provided the applications are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day. For investors who invest in a Fund through an arrangement or structure managed by the Investment Manager or an associated party (and therefore can avail of efficiencies in respect of the dealing process) the Dealing Deadline shall be extended up to 2pm (Irish time) on the Dealing Day, provided always that the Dealing Deadline is not later than the Valuation Point.
Settlement Date	Cleared funds must be received and accepted by the Administrator by 5.00pm (Irish time) within four Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day, unless otherwise approved by the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate). In the case of repurchases, proceeds will usually be paid by electronic transfer to a specified account (in the absence of any other specific instruction) at the Shareholder's risk and expense within four Business Days following the Dealing Day after the receipt of the relevant duly signed repurchase documentation.
Dealing Price	The price at which Shares of the Funds will be (i) issued and (ii) repurchased on a Dealing Day, after the initial issue, is the Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund, each subject to an adjustment based on the dual price adjustment mechanism, as disclosed in the Prospectus. Shares may therefore be issued and repurchased at different prices. The Investment Manager will generally settle a repurchase request by selling one or more swaps that are representative of the swaps that the relevant Fund purchased with the relevant subscription proceeds when the relevant Shares were issued. In investing their assets, the Funds utilise various global markets. If a market through which a Fund invests a portion of its assets is closed on a Dealing Day when subscriptions or repurchases are made, then some or all of the corresponding investments or disinvestments may have to be made at a time not aligned to the Valuation Point or on unfavourable terms and (i) in the case of subscriptions, adjustments may be made to the subscribing investor's issue price and/or (ii) in the case of repurchases, adjustments may be made to the repurchasing Shareholder's repurchase price. It may also trigger the imposition of certain restrictions on repurchases.
Valuation Point	Close of business on relevant exchanges and/or markets on each Dealing Day

and/or such other time as may be determined by the Directors (or their duly appointed delegate) from time to time provided it is after, or the same time as, the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager may be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Funds an annual investment management fee in respect of the Class B Shares of 0.12% per annum of the Exposure Value.

Exposure Value is defined as the total of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and the amount of cash that would be required to ensure that the Fund is fully funded (i.e. all derivative positions are cash backed). Where a Fund is leveraged, the Exposure Value of the Fund will be greater than its Net Asset Value.

Where these fees accrue they will be calculated on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears.

FOE

The AIFM shall be entitled to a FOE out of the assets of each Fund equal to the percentage of the Net Asset Value of Class B Shares of the relevant Fund as set out in the table below. See Part 6 of the Prospectus "Fees and Expenses" for further details.

Fund	**FOE (% of NAV)**
Longer Nominal Fund	0.06%
Shorter Nominal Fund	0.06%
Longer Real Fund	0.06%
Shorter Real Fund	0.06%
Inflation Fund*	0.06%

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Other Charges

There are no repurchase or exchange charges.

Each Fund will be subject to their proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable by collective investment schemes in which they may invest, which will vary from scheme to scheme depending on the nature and investment strategy thereof. The Funds will not pay any investment management fee in respect of any investment in a scheme managed, advised upon or sub-managed by any member of the Insight group.

Details of any other fees and expenses payable out of the assets of the Funds are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES

Categorisation of the Funds

For the purpose of 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**) each Fund is classified as a mainstream financial product under Article 6 of SFDR. The investments underlying each Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the **Taxonomy Regulation**). The Funds shall not be expected to pursue an investment approach that explicitly promotes environmental or social characteristics (or a combination of those characteristics) or to have sustainable investment as its objective.

Sustainability risks not relevant to the Funds

SFDR requires the AIFM to determine, on a product-by-product basis, whether sustainability risks are relevant to the AIFM's financial products, including the Funds. For the purposes of SFDR, "sustainability risk" means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

Each Fund follows a liability driven investment (**LDI**) strategy that seeks to hedge a cashflow benchmark of interest rate and/or inflation exposures.

As the objective of the strategy is to aim to hedge these exposures, this means that while the returns may be negative or positive as long as the movement tracks exposures being hedged, each Fund is meeting its objective. As each Fund seeks to hedge risks rather than focus on a traditional return strategy, the AIFM and the Investment Manager have determined that consideration of sustainability risk is not relevant for the Funds and therefore do not integrate sustainability risks into its investment decision making processes.

Notwithstanding this, as part of the Investment Manager's counterparty selection process when trading derivatives or certain types of repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements ESG factors are considered, in the context of the counterparties' risk.

Likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Funds
As the Investment Manager does not integrate sustainability risks into its investment decision making for the Funds, the Investment Manager has not assessed the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Funds. The Investment Manager intends to keep its assessment that sustainability risks are not relevant to each Fund under regular review.

MISCELLANEOUS

The other Sub-Funds of the ICAV are listed in the Global Supplement to the Prospectus.

New Sub-Funds may be created from time to time by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank in which case further Supplements incorporating provisions relating to those Sub-Funds will be issued by the ICAV.