This Supplement contains information relating to the Fund which is a separate fund of the Company. This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of, and together with, the Prospectus for the Company dated 30 September 2026, and any amending Supplements and Addenda to the Prospectus (the "Prospectus").

The distribution of this Supplement and the offering or purchase of the Shares of the Company may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. Accordingly, this Supplement does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Supplement to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction.

If you are in any doubt about the action to be taken or the contents of this Supplement please consult your stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, accountant or other independent professional adviser authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 immediately.

Upon issue, the Shares will be admitted to trading on Euronext.

iShares III Public Limited Company
(an umbrella open-ended investment company with variable capital and having segregated liability between its funds)

Supplement relating to

iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF
MANAGER

BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited

INVESTMENT MANAGER
BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited

Potential investors should consider the risk factors set out in the Prospectus and in this Supplement before investing in the Fund.

The Directors of the Company whose names appear both on the Company's directorship register and under the heading "Management of the Company" in the Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of the information.

Save as disclosed in this Supplement, there has been no significant change and no significant new matter has arisen since publication of the Prospectus.

Application has been made for all of the Shares issued and to be issued to be traded on Euronext. The Fund constitutes a new fund of the Company and the Shares will be allocated to the Fund as and when issued.

It is expected that dealings in the Shares will commence on or about 13 April 2027.

The date of this Supplement No. 4 is 13 October 2026.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Supplement and the Prospectus, this Supplement shall prevail.

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DEFINITIONS

"*Account Opening Form",* such account opening form or application form (as the context requires) as the Directors may prescribe, to be completed by the Authorised Participant for the purposes of opening a Primary Market dealing account in relation to the Fund; or to be completed by the Common Depositary's Nominee for the purposes of applying for Shares to be issued in its name and to include authorisation for the Company to deal with Authorised Participants (as applicable).

"*Accumulating Share Class*", a Share Class designated as being "Accumulating" in the list of Share Classes listed under the heading "Introduction" of this Supplement or "Acc" in the "Current Share Classes" table of this Supplement and in respect of which income and other profits will be accumulated and reinvested.

"*Authorised Participant*", a market maker or broker entity which is registered with the Company as an authorised participant and therefore able to deal on the Primary Market for Shares in the Fund.

"*Base Currency"*, the base currency of the Fund, which is US Dollar (US$).

"*Central Bank*", the Central Bank of Ireland.

"*Central Bank UCITS Regulations*", Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2026, as may be amended or replaced.

"*Central Securities Depositaries",* such Recognised Clearing Systems which are national settlement systems for individual national markets. The Central Securities Depositaries will be Participants in the International Central Securities Depositaries.

"*Clearstream",* Clearstream Banking, Société Anonyme, Luxembourg and any successor in business thereto.

"*Common Depositary",* the entity appointed as a depositary for the International Central Securities Depositaries, currently Citibank Europe plc, having its registered office at 1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1.

"*Common Depositary's Nominee*", the entity appointed as nominee for any Common Depositary and as such acts as the registered holder of the Shares in the Fund, currently Citivic Nominees Limited.

"*Company*", iShares III plc.

"*Currency Hedged Share Class*", a Share Class which allows the use of hedging transactions to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations as described under the heading "Currency Hedged Share Classes" in "Current Share Classes" table of this Supplement.

"*Current Share Classes*", the Share Classes of the Fund available for launch at the discretion of the Manager as at the date of this Supplement as listed in the "Current Share Classes" table of this Supplement.

"*Dealing Day*", in general each Business Day will be a Dealing Day. However, some Business Days will not be Dealing Days where, for example, markets on which the Fund's Investments are listed or traded are suspended or closed or where there is a public holiday in the relevant jurisdiction in which a delegate of the Investment Manager is based provided there is at least one Dealing Day per fortnight, subject always to the Directors' discretion to temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value and the sale, switching and/or redemption of Shares in the Company or the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus and the Articles. The Investment Manager produces dealing calendars which detail in advance the Dealing Days for the Fund. The dealing calendar may be amended from time to time by the Investment Manager where, for example, the relevant market operator, regulator or exchange (as applicable) declares a relevant market closed for trading and/or settlement (such closure may be made with little or no notice to the Investment Manager). The dealing calendar for the Fund and each Share Class within the Fund is available from the Investment Manager.

"*Distributing Share Class*", a Share Class designated as being "Distributing" in the list of Share Classes listed under the heading " Introduction" of this Supplement or "Dist" in the "Current Share Classes" table of this Supplement and in respect of which distributions of income will be declared.

"*Electronic Order Entry Facility",* the website facility which may be used by Authorised Participants to submit dealing requests in respect of Shares in the Fund and to obtain information in relation to the dealing procedures.

"*Euroclear"*, Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and any such successor in business thereto.

"*Euronext*", Euronext N.V.

"*FDI*", financial derivative instruments.

"*Fund",* iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF; a reference to the "Fund" shall, in the context where no particular Share Class is specified, include all Share Classes attributable to the Fund.

"*Global Share Certificate",* means the certificate evidencing entitlement to the Shares issued pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles and the Prospectus, described in further detail under the section titled "Global Clearing

and Settlement" in the Prospectus.

"*International Central Securities Depositaries*", such Recognised Clearing Systems used by the Fund issuing its Shares through the International Central Securities Depositary settlement system, which is an international settlement system connected to multiple national markets, and which includes Euroclear and/or Clearstream.

"*Investment"*, any investment authorised by the Memorandum which is permitted by the Regulations and the Articles.

"*KIID" or "KID",* the key investor information document issued in respect of the Fund pursuant to either the Regulations or the PRIIPs Regulation, as may be amended from time to time.

"*Launched Share Class*", a Share Class in existence and available for investment.

"*LSE",* the London Stock Exchange, a division of the London Stock Exchange Group plc.

"*OTC*", over the counter.

"*Participants",* account holders in an International Central Securities Depositary, which may include Authorised Participants, their nominees or agents and who hold their interest in Shares settled and/or cleared through the applicable International Central Securities Depositary.

"*Paying Agent",* the entity appointed to act as paying agent to the Fund.

"*Portfolio Composition File",* the file setting out the Investments and Cash Component which may be transferred to the Fund, in the case of subscriptions, and by the Company, in the case of redemptions, in satisfaction of the price of Shares thereof. Each Share Class of the Fund will have a Portfolio Composition File, which may (but need not) differ from the Portfolio Composition Files for other Share Classes within the Fund.

"*PRIIPs Regulation*", Regulation (EU) No.1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 as may be amended or replaced.

"*Primary Market",* the off exchange market whereon Shares of the Fund are created and redeemed directly with the Company.

"*Regulations*", European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 as amended by European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 as may be amended or replaced.

"Securitisation Regulation", Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 laying down a general framework for securitisation and creating a specific framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation, as may be amended or replaced.

"*SFDR*", Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

"*Share",* a participating share of no par value in the Fund or any Share Class representing a participation in the capital of the Company and carrying rights attributable to the Fund or Share Class, issued in accordance with the Articles and with the rights provided for under the Articles.

"*Share Class",* any class of Share attributable to the Fund and carrying rights to participate in the assets and liabilities of the Fund, as further described below under the "Introduction" section of this Supplement.

"*Shareholder"*, the registered holder of a Share in the Fund.

"*SIX*", SIX Swiss Exchange.

"*Taxonomy Regulation",* Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

"*Valuation Currency*", in respect of a Share Class, the currency in which a class of Shares is priced by the Administrator and in which such Shares are denominated.

"*Xetra*", Deutsche Börse Xetra, in Frankfurt, Germany.

All other defined terms shall bear the same meaning as are ascribed thereto in the Prospectus.

INTRODUCTION

The Company is an open-ended investment company with variable capital and having segregated liability between its funds organised under the laws of Ireland. The Company was authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS for the purposes of the Regulations on 6 March 2008, to offer pooled investment. The Company is structured as an umbrella fund in that the share capital of the Company may be divided into different classes of shares with one or more classes representing a separate fund of the Company. Each fund may have more than one share class. Other funds of the Company are set out in Appendix I to this Supplement.

Each fund of the Company comprises a distinct portfolio of Investments. The shares of each fund of the Company may be issued with different rights, features and on different terms and conditions to those of the other funds. Shares of the Fund may be divided into different Share Classes with different dividend policies, currency hedging and Valuation Currencies and may therefore have different fees and expenses.

The Prospectus sets out information that applies to each and every fund of the Company. This includes risk factors that apply to investing in funds, the management and administration of the funds by the Company, fund valuations, procedures for subscriptions, redemptions and transfers of shares in the funds, details of fees and expenses payable by the funds and taxation of shares in the funds. The Prospectus also contains information from the Company's Articles of Association.

This Supplement contains specific information relating to the Fund, including details of how to buy and sell Shares and the settlement system used by the Fund. The Base Currency of the Fund is US Dollar (US$). The types of Share Classes that may be made available by the Company in the Fund are set out below.

Income Treatment	Share Class Valuation Currency	Hedged / Unhedged	Currency into which the Share Class is Hedged
Accumulating	Base Currency	Unhedged	N/A
Accumulating	Differs from the Base Currency	Unhedged	N/A
Accumulating	Differs from the Base Currency	Hedged	The same as the Valuation Currency
Distributing	Base Currency	Unhedged	N/A
Distributing	Differs from the Base Currency	Unhedged	N/A
Distributing	Differs from the Base Currency	Hedged	The same as the Valuation Currency

Currency Hedged Share Classes offered in the Fund aim to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency of the Fund and the Valuation Currency of a Currency Hedged Share Class, on returns of the Fund to investors in that Share Class, through entering into foreign exchange contracts for currency hedging.

For details of the Share Classes in the Fund that have launched and for those currently available at the Manager's discretion, please refer to the tables below under the heading "Current Share Classes". Additional classes of Shares, including Share Classes of the type not currently listed above, may be added by the Company to the Fund in the future, at its discretion, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The creation of additional Share Classes will not result in any material prejudice to the rights attaching to existing Share Classes. Details of the Share Classes available for subscription, and to which different fee structures may apply, may be set out in separate Supplements. In addition, a list of all Funds and issued Share Classes thereof will be set out in the annual and semi-annual reports of the Company.

Please note that if you hold a Share Class and you wish to change your holding to a different Share Class of the same Fund, any such change may be treated by tax authorities as a redemption and sale and may be a realisation for the purposes of capital gains taxation.

Please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this Supplement for the specific risks associated with investment in a Share Class of the Fund.

Potential investors in the Fund should read the Fund's KIID or KID. Potential investors in the Fund should also read this Supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus, which is available, free of charge, from the Administrator or the Investment Manager or from the official iShares website (www.iShares.com). All terms and conditions relating to the Company generally as set out in the Prospectus apply to the Fund, save as set out in this Supplement.

Potential investors should also refer to the Company's most recent annual and semi-annual reports (if any) which contain information on the financial performance of the funds of the Company and form part of the Prospectus.

Upon issue the Shares will be traded on Euronext. It is also intended that the Shares of the Fund will be listed and admitted to trading on a number of other stock exchanges including, without limitation, LSE, Xetra and SIX.

Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is suitable for both retail and professional investors seeking to achieve investment objectives which align

with those of the Fund in the context of the investor's overall portfolio.

Investors are expected to be able to make an investment decision based on the information set out in this Supplement, the Prospectus and the Fund's KIID / KID. In addition, investors should consider obtaining professional advice. Investors should also be able to bear capital and income risk and view an investment in the Fund as a medium to long term investment.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be suitable for all investors. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" section for further details.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective
The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to maximise income by primarily investing in debt and income-producing securities while seeking to maintain long term capital growth.

Investment Policy
The Fund is actively managed. In order to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will invest in fixed income transferable securities (i.e. bonds) issued by governments, government agencies, companies, supranationals worldwide, including in emerging markets, and asset-backed securities, described further below. In order to maximise income, the Fund will seek diversified income sources across a variety of such fixed income transferable securities, namely fixed rate, floating rate, inflation-linked, investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated. The Fund may invest up to 70% of its assets in non-investment grade and unrated securities.

The Fund will seek to invest in fixed income transferable securities and asset-backed securities that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, attractively priced, having regard to top-down asset allocation factors (such as interest rates, global economic trends as well as the credit cycle and geopolitical developments), bottom-up security analysis (identifying securities that are undervalued by the market), the contribution to the Fund's income, leverage and/or subordination, default risk and liquidity as well as risk factors as outlined below. The Investment Manager seeks to add value across a broad investment universe by identifying attractive investment opportunities while mitigating macroeconomic risks. The Investment Manager will do this by allocating assets on a top-down basis, informed by factors such as macro regime conditions (i.e. periods of time that set the conditions for the economy as a whole), inflation, central bank policies and interest rates. The Investment Manager will then form a view on the underlying issuer's creditworthiness following a bottom-up security analysis using valuations of the securities, as well as credit fundamentals, sector trends, idiosyncratic risk, and relevant market technicals, such as investor flows into the asset class. Having formed a view on the credit of an issuer, the Investment Manager will also consider which tranche in the debt stack of the issuer is most attractively valued. When identifying potential opportunities and reviewing securities held in the portfolio, the Investment Manager will consider fundamental, valuation and technical factors (e.g. market flows, positioning, liquidity, risk sentiment and supply) as part of the portfolio construction process which includes conducting qualitative country and macro analysis (i.e. assessment of broad economic and political conditions) and utilising a wide range of quantitative (i.e. mathematical or statistical) tools to formulate investment convictions.

The Fund's currency exposure is flexibly managed. This means that the Investment Manager may regularly employ currency management and hedging techniques in the Fund, such as currency overlay strategies, to generate positive returns. A currency overlay strategy involves the creation of long positions and synthetic trades in currencies to implement tactical views using currency derivatives, namely forward foreign exchange contracts, currency futures, options and swaps providing exposure to changes in exchange rates. The Investment Manager may also hedge the currency exposure on the Fund's portfolio. This does not mean that the Fund's portfolio will always be hedged in whole or in part.

The Fund may invest up to 30% in aggregate of its total assets in emerging markets.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in collateralised loan obligations ("**CLOs**") (a CLO is an asset-backed security that is backed by corporate loans, typically actively managed by a CLO manager and split into tranches, representing differing levels of risk), provided at least 80% of the Fund's investment in CLOs is invested in AAA-rated tranches and the remainder in investment grade tranches, or, alternatively, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in CLOs without credit rating restrictions. In circumstances where the Fund invests over 10% of its total assets in CLOs, the credit rating restrictions outlined above will apply to the entire CLO allocation.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), i.e. securities backed by pools of mortgage loans. MBS include residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"). Certain MBS may be structured as collateralised mortgage obligations ("CMOs") being debt obligations issued by a legal entity that are collateralised by a pool of mortgage loans or mortgage-backed securities and divided into multiple classes ("tranches") with differing payment priorities, maturities and exposure to prepayment risk. The Fund's investments in a) agency-backed CMOs shall not exceed 40% of its total assets and b) non-agency-backed CMOs (i.e. CMOs not issued or guaranteed by a government or government-sponsored entity) shall not exceed 10% of its total assets. MBS, including CMOs, may be issued by entities which have elected to be treated as real estate mortgage investment conduits ("**REMICs**"), which is a US federal tax classification, and such MBS are commonly referred to as REMICs.

The Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities and asset-backed commercial paper ("ABS"). The types of ABS include credit card ABS which are backed by credit card receivables, auto ABS which are backed by auto loans and leases, student loan ABS which are backed by student loans and Asset-Backed Commercial Paper ("ABCP") which can be backed by any type of financial receivable. Certain asset-backed securities may be structured by using a

derivative such as a credit default swap or a basket of such derivatives to gain exposure to the performance of securities of various issuers without having to invest in the securities directly. Further information on the ABS and MBS the Fund may invest in can be found in the section entitled "Risk Factors" - "Considerations relating to specific types of ABS/MBS in which the Fund may invest".

ABS and MBS are typically split into tranches, representing differing levels of risk. Save as otherwise provided above in respect of the Fund's investments in CLOs, the Fund's investments in ABS and MBS may be in investment grade tranches (rated from AAA to BBB-), in tranches that are rated below investment grade (i.e. a rating below BBB-, as rated by a recognised rating agency including but not limited to Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch, DBRS Morningstar or Kroll Bond Rating Agency; or if unrated, deemed to be of equivalent quality in the opinion of the Investment Manager). ABS and MBS held by the Fund will comply with the Securitisation Regulation and may be unlisted or be listed or traded on a Regulated Market.

The Fund's exposure to contingent convertible bonds is limited to 10% of total assets.

The Fund may invest in securities of an issuer in high risk of default (i.e. a credit rating below CCC-, as rated by a recognised rating agency including but not limited to Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch, DBRS Morningstar or Kroll Bond Rating Agency; or if unrated, deemed to be of equivalent quality in the opinion of the Investment Manager) and may remain invested in securities of an issuer that is in default. The Fund's exposure to securities of an issuer that is either in default or in high risk of default is limited to 10% of the Fund's total assets.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in cash and deposits (excluding any cash held for the purposes of supporting positions in FDI) ("**Cash Holdings**") and ancillary liquid assets (which will normally have dividend/income receivables) subject to the limits set out in Schedule III of the Prospectus. The Fund may, to preserve the value of such Cash Holdings, invest in one or more daily dealing money market collective investment schemes as set out below under the heading "Management of Cash Holdings and FDI Cash Holdings".

In order to assist in achieving its investment objective, the Fund may, subject to the provisions of the Regulations and the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, invest up to 10% of its total assets in aggregate in other open-ended collective investment undertakings, including exchange traded funds.

The Fund may invest in FDI for direct investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes, namely futures, options, forward contracts and options on such contracts, mortgage TBAs (to-be-announced securities) and swap contracts (including credit default swaps and total return swaps) and credit derivatives in accordance with the limitations set down in Schedule II of the Prospectus (subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank) to assist in achieving its investment objective, to gain exposure to the fixed income securities described above and for currency hedging purposes. The reference assets underlying the total return swaps, if any, shall be any security, basket of securities or eligible indices which are consistent with the investment policy of the Fund. Details of indices utilised by the Fund will be provided in the annual report of the Company.

The maximum proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that can be subject to total return swaps is 20%. The expected proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that will be subject to total return swaps is between 0% and 10%. The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions.

In the event that the Fund invests in non-fully funded FDI, the Fund may invest (i) cash representing up to the notional amount of such FDI less margin payments (if any) in such FDI, and (ii) any variation margin cash collateral received in respect of such FDI (together "FDI Cash Holdings") in one or more daily dealing money market collective investment schemes as set out below under the heading "Management of Cash Holdings and FDI Cash Holdings".

The Fund may also employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the terms set out in the section headed "Efficient Portfolio Management" below and in the Prospectus.

The Fund's Investments will be limited to investments permitted by the Regulations which are described in more detail in Schedule III of the Prospectus. The Fund's Investments, other than its Investments in OTC FDI, fixed income securities traded OTC and unlisted open-ended collective investment undertakings, will normally be listed or traded on Regulated Markets set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus. Potential investors in the Fund may obtain a breakdown of the constituents of the Fund from the official iShares website (www.iShares.com) or from the Investment Manager.

Benchmark

The Fund is actively managed, and the Investment Manager has full discretion to select the Fund's investments and is not bound by any index. The Bloomberg US Universal Index may be used by investors to compare the performance of the Fund to the performance of the market for US Dollar-denominated bonds.

SFDR

The Fund does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics and does not have sustainable investment as its objective, and therefore it has not been categorised as an Article 8 fund or an Article 9 fund under the SFDR.

Consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs")

The Investment Manager has access to a range of data sources, including PAI data, when managing fund portfolios.

However, whilst the Manager is responsible for considering the aggregate PAI data relating to the portfolios of all funds under its management, the Fund does not commit to considering PAIs in the selection of its investments in view of its investment objective and policy.

Taxonomy Regulation

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The Investment Manager, as the delegate of the Management Company, considers sustainability risk alongside other investment risks in its processes. In order to seek the best risk-adjusted returns for the Fund, the Investment Manager will manage material risks and opportunities that could impact the Fund's portfolio, including financially material environmental, social and/or governance (ESG) risks where relevant data or information is available. ESG integration links sustainability risks to investment decisions by using ESG data in financial analysis and risk management to identify, assess, and mitigate risks that could impact an investment's long-term value and performance. The Investment Manager will consider such ESG data or information within the total set of information in its research process and make a determination as to its materiality in its investment process. This information is not the sole consideration when making investment decisions and the extent to which sustainability risk is considered during investment decision making will also be determined by the materiality of such risks. For further information on how ESG integration is incorporated into the investment process, please see the "Environmental Social and Governance Integration" section of the Prospectus.

The potential exposure to and impact of sustainability risk on the Fund's returns is determined by the Fund's investment strategy (including its ESG Policy its geographical focus, portfolio management style, liquidity, sector allocation and product design). Given the investment strategy of the Fund and the Fund's risk profile, the impact of sustainability risk on the Fund is considered to be not material.

For further explanation of sustainability risk, please see the Risk Factors.

Risk Management Process

The Investment Manager employs a risk management process in respect of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to enable it to accurately monitor, measure and manage, the global exposure from FDI ("global exposure") which the Fund gains. Any FDI not included in the risk management process will not be used until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank. Information regarding the risks associated with the use of FDI can be found in the section entitled "Risk Factors - FDI Risks".

The Investment Manager uses a methodology known as the "*Value at Risk*" ("**VaR**") approach in order to measure the global exposure and manage the potential loss to the Fund due to market risk. The VaR methodology measures the potential loss to the Fund at a particular confidence (probability) level over a specific time period and under normal market conditions. The Investment Manager uses the 99% confidence interval and one month measurement period for the purposes of carrying out this calculation.

The Investment Manager uses "Absolute VaR" to monitor and manage the global exposure of the Fund. The Regulations specify that the Absolute VaR of a Fund must not exceed 20% of that Fund's Net Asset Value.

The expected level of leverage of the Fund is set out below and expressed as a percentage of its Net Asset Value. The Fund may have higher levels of leverage in atypical or volatile market conditions, for example when there are sudden movements in investment prices due to difficult economic conditions in a sector or region. In such circumstances the Investment Manager may increase its use of derivatives in the Fund in order to reduce the market risk to which the Fund is exposed, this in turn would have the effect of increasing its levels of leverage. For the purposes of this disclosure, leverage is the investment exposure gained through the use of financial derivative instruments. It is calculated using the sum of the notional values of all of the financial derivative instruments held by the Fund, without netting. The expected level of leverage is not a limit and may vary over time.

In implementing its investment policy, the Fund is generally expected to be leveraged at around 200% of its Net Asset Value and not expected to exceed 400% of its Net Asset Value.

Management of Cash Holdings and FDI Cash Holdings

The Fund may invest Cash Holdings and / or FDI Cash Holdings in one or more daily dealing money market collective investment schemes authorised as UCITS. Such collective investment undertakings may be managed by the Investment Manager and / or an Affiliate and are subject to the limits set out in Schedule III of the Prospectus. Such collective investment schemes may comprise sub-funds in Institutional Cash Series plc which invest in money market instruments. Institutional Cash Series plc is a BlackRock umbrella fund and open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland and having segregated liability between its sub-funds. It is not anticipated that the Fund's Cash Holdings and / or FDI Cash Holdings will result in additional market exposure or capital erosion, however, to the extent that additional market exposure or capital erosion occurs it is expected to be minimal.

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS

The Company is a UCITS and accordingly the Fund is subject to the investment and borrowing restrictions set out in

the Regulations and the Central Bank's guidance. These are set out in detail in Schedule III of the Prospectus.

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Fund may enter into securities lending agreements for the purposes of efficient portfolio management subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Fund may not enter into repurchase and/or reverse repurchase agreements.

All revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques will be returned to the Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which do not include hidden revenue).

The maximum proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that can be subject to securities lending is 100%. The demand to borrow securities and to comply with investor tax regulations in certain jurisdictions are significant drivers for the amount that is actually lent from the Fund at a given time. Borrowing demand fluctuates over time and depends to a large extent on market factors and prevailing investor tax legislation in certain jurisdictions, neither of which can be forecasted precisely. Based on historical data, it is expected that the lending volume for the Fund will typically range between 0% and 20% of the Net Asset Value, though past levels are no guarantee of future levels.

The Investment Manager has been appointed by the Company as the securities lending agent of the Fund under the terms of a securities lending management agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the securities lending agent is appointed to manage the Fund's securities lending activities and is entitled to receive a fee out of the income generated from securities lending which is in addition to its fee as investment manager. The fee of the securities lending agent represents direct costs (and if relevant indirect operational costs/fees) of the Fund's securities lending activities. All revenue generated from securities lending activities net of the securities lending agent's fee will be returned to the Fund. If there is securities lending revenue generated, the securities lending agent will receive a fee of 37.5% of such securities lending revenue and will pay any third party operational and administrative costs associated with, and incurred in respect of, such activity, out of its fee. To the extent that the securities lending costs payable to third parties exceed the fee received by the securities lending agent, the securities lending agent will discharge any excess amounts out of its own assets. Full financial details of the amounts earned and expenses incurred with respect to securities lending for the Fund, including fees paid or payable, will also be included in the annual and semi-annual financial statements. The securities lending arrangements and associated costs will be reviewed at least annually.

For additional information about techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities for efficient portfolio management purposes, please see the section headed "Efficient Portfolio Management" in the Prospectus.

METHODOLOGY FOR CURRENCY HEDGING

Currency hedging is undertaken for each Currency Hedged Share Class by hedging the Base Currency against the Valuation Currency to keep the difference between the Base Currency and the Valuation Currency within a pre-determined tolerance. The Investment Manager will monitor the currency exposure of each Currency Hedged Share Class against the pre-determined tolerances daily and will determine when a currency hedge should be reset and the gain or loss arising from the currency hedge reinvested or settled, while taking into consideration the frequency and associated transaction and reinvestment costs of resetting the currency hedge. Currency hedging is carried out on a best efforts basis and there is no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in fully hedging the currency risks. This could result in mismatches between the currency position of the Fund and the Currency Hedged Share Class.

In the event that, the over-hedged or under-hedged position on any currency exposure of a Currency Hedged Share Class exceeds the pre-determined tolerance as at the close of a Business Day (for example, due to market movement), the hedge in respect of that Currency Hedged Share Class will be reset on the next Business Day (on which the relevant currency markets are open). Over-hedged positions shall not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class that is to be hedged against currency risk. In addition, if the aggregate gain or loss arising from the currency forwards for hedging the Valuation Currency of a Currency Hedged Share Class exceeds the pre-determined tolerance as at the close of a Business Day, the Investment Manager will determine on the next Business Day (on which the relevant currency markets are open) whether some or all of the currency hedges held by that Share Class are required to be reset to reduce the gain or loss if the gain or loss remains outside the tolerance. Applying the above tolerance thresholds will enable the Investment Manager to better manage the frequency and associated costs arising from FX transactions to effect the hedge for Currency Hedged Share Classes. The pre-determined tolerance threshold for each Currency Hedged Share Class is reviewed by BlackRock's Risk and Quantitative Analysis team.

In relation to the foreign currency hedging component of the Currency Hedged Share Classes, in the event that there is a gain on the foreign currency hedge, no leverage will result from such gain. In the event that there is a loss on the foreign currency hedge, leverage will result in the relevant Currency Hedged Share Classes from such loss. Any leverage will be removed or reduced when the relevant currency hedge is adjusted or reset as required for the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class. The Investment Manager does not intend to leverage the Currency Hedged Share Classes beyond the tolerance threshold at which point a reset of some or all of the currency hedges for that Currency Hedged Share Class will be triggered. In extreme market circumstances the tolerance threshold may be temporarily breached.

Upon receipt of a subscription/redemption in a Currency Hedged Share Class, the Investment Manager will allocate monies representing the subscription/redemption in proportion to the weightings between the securities held by the Fund that are attributable to that Share Class and increase/reduce the value of the hedge of that Currency Hedged

Share Class accordingly.

RISK FACTORS

Potential investors' attention is drawn to the "Risk Factors" section detailed at pages 136 to 178 of the Prospectus. In addition to the risk factors outlined in the Prospectus, the Fund has additional risk factors that investors should consider before investing in the Fund:

General Investment Risks

Investment Risks
Past performance is not a guide to the future. The prices of Shares and the income from them may fall as well as rise and an investor may not recover the full amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that an investor will recover the full amount invested in the Fund. The capital return and income of the Fund are based on the capital appreciation and income of the securities it holds, less expenses incurred and any relevant Duties and Charges. Therefore, the Fund's return may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such capital appreciation or income.

Market Risk and Selection Risk
Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Sustainability Risks – General
BlackRock defines sustainability risk as an investment risk (likelihood of material losses relative to the expected return of an investment) that arises from environmental, social and/or governance issues. In assessing this risk, BlackRock focuses on the investment risks that are financially material to the Fund and its investments. The definition of sustainability risk is not intended to capture the risk that a fund with sustainable characteristics or objectives fails to meet its sustainable commitments.

As with other investment risks and opportunities, the financial materiality of sustainability risk may vary by issuer, sector, product, mandate and time horizon. See the BlackRock SFDR Sustainability Risk Statement applicable to the Manager, as required under Article 3 of SFDR, for further information (which is available at: www.blackrock.com/corporate/sustainability).

The outcome of the sustainability risk assessment outlined below is an assessment at the fund level with no reference to the Fund's active objective. This is designed to give investors an indication of the total level of sustainability risk they may be exposed to when investing in the Fund. It is not intended to represent how sustainability risk is managed within the investment processes, as risk is managed within the objective of the Fund, and typically assessed relative to the benchmark of the Fund. Like other investment risks, the ability to manage sustainability risk depends on the fund chosen. If an investor chooses a fund with limited investment discretion - such as an index replicating fund - the ability to manage or control the sustainability risk present in that fund will be constrained.

Whilst the impact of sustainability risk may differ from fund to fund, as noted in the Risk Factors above, all funds may be subject to some aspects of sustainability risk, given sustainability risk may manifest itself through existing other risk types (including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, concentration, credit, asset-liability mismatches etc.).

Sustainability risk may be reflected in two ways: 1) the Fund's potential exposure to a sustainability risk event and 2) the potential financial impact to the Fund's performance should such a sustainability risk event or factor occur. In assessing the potential impact of sustainability risk, these aspects are considered against the Fund's characteristics as listed below. Exposure and impact are assessed across a 5 year (or less) time horizon as aligned with the investment horizon of the majority of BlackRock funds.

- **Fund Geographical Focus**: the geographic location of underlying investments may impact the extent to which a fund is exposed to and impacted by a sustainability risk event or factor. Certain conditions in a geographic location such as the local climate, regulatory environment, economic diversification or level of infrastructure may impact the extent to which a fund is exposed to either the physical impacts of climate change, the risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy or social and governance risks.

- **Fund Liquidity**: funds with lower liquidity may be less able to exit positions impacted by sustainability risk and may therefore be more exposed to sustainability risk events and more likely to be financially impacted by a sustainability risk event if it occurs.

- **Fund Sector Allocation**: certain sectors are likely to be more exposed to the impacts of sustainability risk. As a result, issuers in such sectors may require significant business model transformation or face decreased demand for their goods or services. These effects could be positive or negative depending on company positioning for the future, current economic activities and ability to manage change. Funds with a higher allocation to such sectors, for example, the energy sector, are expected to have higher exposure to sustainability-related risk and also expect a higher impact on financial performance should a

sustainability risk event occur. Funds that have lower exposures to these sectors are expected to have lower exposure to sustainability related risk and are expected to experience a lower impact on financial performance should a sustainability risk event occur.

- **Product design**: funds with explicit aims to consider environmental or social characteristics, or with explicit sustainability objectives, adopt investment strategies which drive greater exposure to sustainability related themes and therefore have a higher exposure to a sustainability risk event. As these funds have greater exposure to sustainability related themes, they can expect a higher financial performance impact should a sustainability risk event occur.

BlackRock classifies each of the above factors and aggregates the factor assessments to a fund by fund overall classification of material or not material.

Risks specific to investing in exchange traded funds (ETFs)

Authorised Participant Concentration Risk
Only an Authorised Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund may have a limited number of institutions that act as Authorised Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorised Participant is able to step forward to make creation and/or redemption orders, the Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's Net Asset Value and possibly face delisting.

Secondary Trading Risk
The Shares will be traded on Euronext and may be listed or traded on one or more other stock exchanges. There can be no certainty that there will be liquidity in the Shares on any one or more of the stock exchanges or that the market price at which Shares may be traded on a stock exchange will be the same as the Net Asset Value per Share. There can be no guarantee that once the Shares are listed or traded on a stock exchange they will remain listed or traded on that stock exchange.

Suspension risk on local markets
In certain markets, trading on the local exchange may be carried out by one or a small number of local market account holders. If such account holder(s) fail(s) to deliver securities or monies in relation to a trade, there is a risk of suspension in relation to all funds which effect their trading on the local market through such account holder(s). This risk may be increased where the Fund participates in a securities lending programme. Suspension in either case may increase the costs of the Fund.

Counterparty and trading risks

Counterparty Risk
The Company will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. This would include the counterparties to any FDI that is entered into by the Fund. Trading in FDI which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. The Company mitigates much of its credit risk to its FDI counterparties by receiving collateral with a value at least equal to the exposure to each counterparty but, to the extent that any FDI is not fully collateralised, a default by the counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Fund. Currency forwards used by the Currency Hedged Share Classes to hedge their currency risks are not collateralised and the Currency Hedged Share Classes have uncollateralised counterparty exposure to such foreign exchange counterparties in respect of such FDI, subject to the investment limits in Schedules II & III of the Prospectus and subject to Currency Hedged Share Classes not being permitted to have over-hedged positions in excess of 105% of their Net Asset Value. As at the date of this Supplement, State Street is the sole counterparty for currency forwards used by Currency Hedged Share Classes. A formal review of each new counterparty is completed and all approved counterparties are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process. Counterparty exposure is subject to the investment restrictions in Schedule III of the Prospectus.

Counterparty Risk to the Depositary and other depositaries
The Company will be exposed to the credit risk of the Depositary or any depositary used by the Depositary where cash or other assets are held by the Depositary or other depositaries. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. Cash held by the Depositary and other depositaries will not be segregated in practice but will be a debt owing from the Depositary or other depositaries to the Company as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Depositary and/or other depositaries. In the event of the insolvency of the Depositary or other depositaries, the Company will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Depositary or other depositaries in relation to cash holdings of the Company. The Company may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Fund will lose some or all of its cash. The Company's securities are however maintained by the Depositary and sub-custodians used by the Depositary in segregated accounts and should be protected in the event of insolvency of the Depositary or sub-custodians. The Company may enter into additional arrangements (for example placing cash in money market collective investment schemes) in order to mitigate credit exposure for its cash holdings but may be exposed to other risks as a result.

To mitigate the Company's exposure to the Depositary, the Investment Manager employs specific procedures to ensure that the Depositary is a reputable institution and that the credit risk is acceptable to the Company. If there is a change in Depositary then the new depositary will be a regulated entity subject to prudential supervision with a high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Liability of the Depositary and Responsibility of the Depositary for Sub-Custodians
The Depositary shall be liable to the Company and its shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a sub-custodian of financial instruments of the Company held in custody. In the case of such a loss, the Depositary is required, pursuant to the Regulations, to return the financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay, unless the Depositary can prove that the loss arose as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. This standard of liability only applies to assets capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian and assets capable of being physically delivered to the Depositary.

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

The liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the Company's assets to a third party. In the event that custody is delegated to local entities that are not subject to effective prudential regulation, including minimum capital requirements, and supervision in the jurisdiction concerned, prior Shareholder notice will be provided advising of the risks involved in such delegation. As noted above, in the absence of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Regulations, the Depositary may not be liable to the Company or its shareholders for the loss of an asset of the Fund which is not capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian or being physically delivered to the Depositary. Accordingly, while the liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the Company's assets to a third party, in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems may not be fully developed, the Fund may be exposed to sub-custodial risk in respect of the loss of such assets in circumstances whereby the Depositary may have no liability.

Counterparty risk to the Paying Agent - dividend monies
The Paying Agent for the Fund is responsible for making dividend payments to Participants on the relevant dividend payment date. Shortly before the dividend payment date, monies for distribution to Participants as dividends will be transferred from the Company's cash accounts with the Depositary to the Paying Agent. During the interim period, dividend monies are held with the Paying Agent (or its associated depositary bank) in the form of cash and the Company will have credit risk exposure, in respect of such cash, to the Paying Agent and its associated depositary bank. Cash held by the Paying Agent will not be segregated in practice but will be a debt owing from the Paying Agent (or its associated depositary bank) to the Company as a depositor. In the event of the insolvency of the Paying Agent (or its associated depositary bank) during the interim period, the Company will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Paying Agent (or its associated depositary bank) in relation to the cash. The Company may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Company may lose some or all of the dividend monies being distributed by the Paying Agent resulting in a reduction in the value of the Fund.

On Exchange Trading
Where a counterparty to an on exchange trade in the Fund's underlying securities suffers an Insolvency Event, there are risks associated with the recognised investment exchanges and markets themselves set out in Schedule I of the Prospectus. There is a risk that the relevant recognised investment exchange or market on which the trade is being conducted will not apply its rules fairly and consistently and that failed trades will be effected notwithstanding the insolvency of one of the counterparties. There is also a risk that a failed trade will be pooled with other failed trades, which may make it difficult to identify a failed trade to which the Fund has been a party. Either of these events may have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Specific investment risks for the Fund

Fixed Income Transferable Securities
Debt securities are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. The amount of credit risk may be assessed using the issuer's credit rating which is assigned by one or more independent rating agencies. This does not amount to a guarantee of the issuer's creditworthiness but provides an indicator of the likelihood of default. Securities which have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. Companies often issue securities which are ranked in order of seniority which in the event of default would be reflected in the priority in which investors might be paid back. The "downgrading" of an investment grade rated debt security or adverse publicity and investor perception, which may not be based on fundamental analysis, could decrease the value and liquidity of the security, particularly in a thinly traded market.

The Fund may be affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and by credit quality considerations. Changes in market rates of interest will generally affect the Fund's asset values as the prices of fixed rate securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Prices of shorter-term securities generally fluctuate less in response to interest rate changes than do longer-term securities. An economic recession may adversely affect an issuer's financial condition and the market value of high yield debt securities issued by such entity. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, the Fund may experience losses and incur costs.

Government Bonds
The Fund may invest in government bonds which pay a fixed rate of interest (also known as the 'coupon') and behave similarly to a loan. These bonds are therefore exposed to changes in interest rates which will affect their value. In addition, periods of low inflation will mean the positive growth of a government bond fund may be limited.

Investments in government bonds may be subject to liquidity constraints and periods of significantly lower liquidity in difficult market conditions. Therefore, it may be more difficult to achieve a fair value on purchase and sale transactions which may cause the Manager not to proceed with such transactions. As a result, changes in the value of the Fund's investments may be unpredictable.

Sovereign, Quasi-sovereign and Local Authority Debt
Sovereign debt includes securities issued by or guaranteed by a sovereign government. Quasi-sovereign debt includes securities issued by or guaranteed by or sponsored by an entity affiliated with or backed by a sovereign government. In some instances, the constituents of a Benchmark Index may include local authority debt securities issued by or guaranteed by or sponsored by an entity which is either a local authority or affiliated with or backed by a local authority entity. The entity that controls the repayment of sovereign, quasi-sovereign or local authority debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. The entity's ability to repay the principal and/or interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow, the extent of its foreign reserves (where relevant), the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the state of its country's economy, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, restrictions on its ability to raise more cash, the entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which the entity may be subject. Such entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearage on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on such entities' implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtors' obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay the principal and/or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the entities, which may further impair such debtors' ability to service their debt on a timely basis. Consequently, such entities may default on their sovereign, quasi-sovereign or local authority debt. Holders of sovereign, quasi-sovereign or local authority debt, including the Fund, may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to such entities. Quasi-sovereign and local authority debt obligations are typically less liquid and less standardised than sovereign debt obligations. There is a possibility that there may not be a bankruptcy proceeding by which this debt may be collected in whole or in part. Banks, Governments and companies (including within the EEA) invest in each other so if one member state performs poorly, the other countries could be impacted. If one country defaults on its debt obligations, other countries could be at risk.

Corporate Bonds
The Fund may invest in corporate bonds issued by companies within a range of creditworthiness.

Corporate bonds may be upgraded or downgraded from time to time due to a perceived increase or reduction in the credit worthiness of the companies issuing the bonds.

Sub-investment grade bonds are generally riskier investments, involving a higher risk of default by the issuer, than investment grade bonds. A default by the issuer of a bond is likely to result in a reduction in the value of the Fund.

Although the Fund may invest in bonds that are traded on the secondary market, the secondary market for corporate bonds can often be illiquid and therefore it may be difficult to achieve fair value on purchase and sale transactions.

Cash interest rates vary over time. The price of bonds will generally be affected by changing interest rates and credit spread which in turn may affect the value of your investment. Bond prices move inversely to interest rates, so generally speaking the market value of a bond will decrease as interest rates increase. The credit rating of an issuing company will generally affect the yield that can be earned on a bond; the better the credit rating the smaller the yield.

Floating Rate Notes Risk
Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their coupon rates do not reset as high, or as quickly, as comparable market interest rates. Although floating rate notes are less sensitive to interest rate risk than fixed rate securities, they are subject to credit and default risk, which could impair their value.

High Yield Bonds
Bonds that are rated sub-investment grade, or bonds which are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality with sub-investment grade bonds, at the time of purchase, may be more volatile than higher-rated bonds of similar maturity.

High yield bonds may also be subject to greater levels of credit or default risk than high-rated bonds. Such bonds are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than more highly rated securities. The value of high yield bonds can be adversely affected by overall economic conditions, such as an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, and high yield bonds may be less liquid and more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price or to value than higher-rated bonds. In particular, high yield bonds are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or by highly leveraged (indebted) firms, which are generally less able than more financially stable firms to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities generally are not meant for short-term investing. The Fund may find it more difficult to sell high yield securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Furthermore, the Fund may experience difficulty in valuing certain securities at certain times. Prices realised upon the sale of such lower or unrated rated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Net Asset Value. In addition, prices for high yield securities may be affected by legislative and regulatory developments which could adversely affect the Net Asset Value insofar as they could adversely affect the Secondary Market for high yield securities, the financial condition of issuers of these securities and the value of outstanding high yield securities.

Lower rated or unrated (i.e. high yield) securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than the more highly rated securities, which primarily react to movements in the general level of interest rates. Lower rated or unrated fixed income obligations also present risks based on payment expectations. If an issuer calls the obligations for redemption, the Fund which invests in these securities may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. If the Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its higher rated securities, resulting in a decline in the overall credit quality of that Fund's investment portfolio and increasing the exposure of the Fund to the risks of high yield securities.

Illiquidity of Bonds Close to Maturity
In addition to the liquidity risks of bonds already described above, there is a risk that bonds which are nearing maturity may become illiquid. In such cases, it may become more difficult to achieve fair value on the purchase and sale thereof.

Duration Risk
The Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments will change due to a change in the level of interest rates. Rising interest rates will lead to falling bond prices, while declining interest rates will lead to rising bond prices. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a bond to a change in interest rates and is expressed in number of years.

Active Management Risk
The Fund's assets will be actively managed by the Investment Manager, based on the expertise of individual fund managers, who will have discretion (subject to the Fund's investment objective and policy) to invest in Investments that it considers will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved based on the investments selected.

The success of the investment strategy of the Fund will depend upon the ability of the Investment Manager or its delegates to interpret market data correctly and to predict market movements. Any factor which would make it more difficult to execute timely buy and sell orders, such as a significant lessening of liquidity in a particular market or investment would also be detrimental to profitability. Such investment activities depend upon the experience and expertise of the Investment Manager and/or its delegates' team, as applicable. The loss of the services of any or all of these individuals, or the termination of the Investment Management Agreement and/or agreements with its delegates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Recent Market Events
Periods of market volatility may occur in response to various political, social and economic events both within and outside of the United States. These conditions have resulted in, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. Such market conditions may adversely affect the Fund, including by making valuation of some of the Fund's securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in the Fund's holdings. If there is a significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio, this may impact the asset coverage levels for any outstanding leverage the Fund may have.

Risks resulting from any future debt or other economic crisis could also have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, the financial condition of financial institutions and the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operation. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. To the extent uncertainty regarding the U.S. or global economy negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected. Downgrades to the credit ratings of major banks could result in increased borrowing costs for such banks and negatively affect the broader economy. Moreover, Federal Reserve policy, including with respect to certain interest rates, may also adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend- and interest-paying securities. Market volatility, rising interest rates and/or unfavourable economic conditions could impair the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective(s).

Impact of Natural or Man-Made Disasters and Disease Epidemics
Certain regions are at risk of being affected by natural disasters or catastrophic natural events. Considering that the development of infrastructure, disaster management planning agencies, disaster response and relief sources, organized public funding for natural emergencies, and natural disaster early warning technology may be immature and unbalanced in certain countries, the natural disaster toll on an individual portfolio company or the broader local economic market may be significant. Prolonged periods may pass before essential communications, electricity and other power sources are restored and operations of the portfolio company can be resumed. The Fund's Investments could also be at risk in the event of such a disaster. The magnitude of future economic repercussions of natural disasters may also be unknown, may delay the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies, and may ultimately prevent any such investment entirely.

Investments may also be negatively affected by man-made disasters. Publicity of man-made disasters may have a significant negative impact on overall consumer confidence, which in turn may materially and adversely affect the performance of the Fund's Investments, whether or not such Investments are involved in such man-made disaster.

Outbreaks of infectious diseases may also have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund. For example, an infectious respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 detected in December 2019 gave rise to a global pandemic. This pandemic adversely affected the economies of many nations globally, negatively affecting the performance of individual companies and capital markets. Future epidemics and pandemics could have similar effects, and the extent of their impact cannot be foreseen at the present time.

Moreover, the impact of infectious diseases in certain developing or emerging market countries may be more severe due to less established healthcare systems, as was evident with COVID-19. Health crises caused by infectious diseases can exacerbate existing political, social, and economic risks in these countries leading to prolonged recovery periods and greater investment risks in these regions. The long-term effects of such outbreaks may include increased volatility as investors react to uncertainty and rapidly changing conditions and potential losses in the value of investments.

Governments and regulatory bodies may implement new policies and regulations in response to health crises, which can impact various industries and investment strategies. These responses can include fiscal stimulus, changes in healthcare policies, and adjustments to trade and travel regulations.

Governmental Intervention Risk
In response to a recession, economic slowdown or financial market instability, governments and regulators may choose to intervene by implementing austerity measures and reforms, as seen in the 2007-2008 global financial crisis. There is no guarantee that a government or regulatory intervention will work and they may result in social unrest, limit future growth and economic recovery or have unintended consequences. Additionally, government and regulatory intervention have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been detrimental to the efficient functioning of financial markets.

It is impossible to predict with certainty what temporary or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets in the future and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Investment Manager's ability to implement the Fund's investment objective, the European or global economy or the global securities markets. Instability in the global financial markets or government intervention may increase the volatility of the Fund and hence the risk of loss to the value of your investment.

Emerging Markets – General
Emerging markets are subject to special risks associated with investment in an emerging market. The material risks include: generally less liquid and less efficient securities markets; generally greater price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange control; lack of available currency hedging instruments; abrupt imposition of restrictions on foreign investment; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of funds or other assets; less publicly available information about issuers; the imposition of taxes; higher transaction and custody costs; settlement delays and risk of loss; difficulties in enforcing contracts; less liquidity and smaller market capitalisations; less well regulated markets resulting in more volatile stock prices; different accounting and disclosure standards; governmental interference; risk of expropriation, nationalisation or confiscation of assets or property; higher inflation; social, economic and political instability and uncertainties; the risk of expropriation of assets and the risk of war. In the absence of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Regulations, the Depositary may not be liable to the Company or its shareholders for the loss of an asset of the Fund which is not capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian or being physically delivered to the Depositary. Accordingly, while the liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the Company's assets to a third party, in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems may not be fully developed, the Fund may be exposed to sub-custodial risk in respect of the loss of such assets in circumstances whereby the Depositary will have no liability. In the event that custody is delegated to local entities that are not subject to effective prudential regulation, including minimum capital requirements and supervision in the jurisdiction concerned, prior Shareholder notice will be provided advising of the risks involved in such delegation. There could be additional impacts on the value of the Fund as a result of sustainability risks, in particular those caused by environmental changes related to climate change, social issues (including relating to labour rights) and governance risk (including but are not limited to risks around board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management). Additionally, disclosures or third-party data coverage associated with sustainability risks is generally less available or transparent in these markets.

As a result of the above risks, the Fund's investments can be adversely affected and the value of your investments may go up or down.

Issuer Risk
The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labour problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline.

Money Market Risk
The Company, with a view to mitigating credit exposure to depositaries, may arrange for cash holdings of the Company (including pending dividend payments) to be placed into money market collective investment schemes, including other funds of the BlackRock Group. A money market collective investment scheme which invests a

significant amount of its assets in money market instruments may be considered as an alternative to investing in a regular deposit account. However, a holding in such a scheme is subject to the risks associated with investing in a collective investment scheme and, while a money market collective investment scheme is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not entirely free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of investments of such schemes, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality can reduce the scheme's yield and the scheme is still subject to the risk that the value of such scheme's investment can be eroded and the principal sum invested will not be returned in full.

Securities Lending Risk
The Company engages in a securities lending programme through the Investment Manager. Securities are lent to borrowers on a title transfer basis, so borrowers are required to return to the Fund securities that are equivalent to those lent, rather than the original securities. When securities are lent to a borrower, there is a risk that the borrower may default on their obligation to return equivalent securities. In order to mitigate this credit risk, the lending of the Fund's securities must be covered by high-quality and liquid collateral received by the Fund under a title transfer arrangement, and such collateral must maintain a market value at all times at least equivalent to the market value of the Fund's securities lent plus a premium.

The market value of securities lent and collateral received can, however, fluctuate over time. As such, credit risk can arise during the life of a loan (for example, where the market value of the collateral falls below the value of the securities lent). A default by the borrower in such circumstances may result in a reduction in the value of the Fund. To mitigate these risks, the Company benefits from a collateral shortfall indemnity provided by BlackRock, whereby the Fund is reimbursed by BlackRock if the value of the collateral received from the borrower does not cover the value of the securities lent by the Fund.

Securities lending involves exposure to certain other risks, including operational risk (such as the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process), currency risk (such as the risk that in the event of a default by the borrower there may be a shortfall when collateral received by the Fund is denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund due to movements in foreign exchange rates), legal risk (such as the risk that a court declares a contract unenforceable), taxation risk (such as the risk of changes to the status of issuers under applicable laws and regulations, including tax regulations, that may impact the regulatory or tax treatment of loaned securities and could, for example, result in a delay in the payment of dividend equivalent payments owed to the Fund as permitted by applicable law), and market risk (such as the risk that market events, including but not limited to corporate actions, could lead the Fund to lend securities that are trading at a premium due to increased demand, or to recall loaned securities or to lend less or not at all, which could lead to reduced securities lending revenue). In the context of market risk, if the Fund were to lend out securities that are subject to a corporate action and commit to the borrower a particular election as determined by the Investment Manager, the benefit the Fund would receive in respect of committing to such election may or may not be less than the benefit the Fund would have received from making a different election in such corporate action. Investors should also note that a limitation of maximum securities lending levels by the Fund, at a time when demand exceeds those maximum levels, may reduce potential income to the Fund that is attributable to securities lending. Please refer to the section headed "Efficient Portfolio Management" in the Prospectus for further detail.

There are potential conflicts of interest in managing the securities lending program, including but not limited to: (i) The Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to, among other things, increase or decrease the amount of securities on loan, lend particular securities, or accept and/or preference affiliated products as collateral in order to generate additional risk-adjusted fees and/or other potential benefits for the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates; (ii) The Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to allocate loans to clients that would provide more revenue to BlackRock; and (iii) an indemnity is offered to certain clients, including the Company, for any collateral shortfall in the event of a borrower's default, so the Investment Manager as securities lending agent may have an incentive to mitigate the possible risk of BlackRock incurring losses under the indemnity by preferencing un-indemnified clients over indemnified clients. BlackRock seeks to mitigate this conflict by providing its securities lending clients with equal lending opportunities over time in order to approximate pro rata allocation.

Currency Risk
The Fund's Investments may be acquired in currencies which are not the Valuation Currency of the Share Class. For Unhedged Share Classes, the fact that their Valuation Currencies and the currency of the Fund's Investments may differ may cause the cost of purchasing such Investments to be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in the relative exchange rates of the different currencies.

Contingent Convertible Bonds Risk

A contingent convertible bond is a type of complex debt security which may be converted into the issuer's equity or be partly or wholly written off if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Trigger events may be outside of the issuer's control. Common trigger events include the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time or the issuer's capital ratio falling to a pre-determined level. Coupon payments on certain contingent convertible bonds may be entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

Events that trigger the conversion from debt into equity are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer of the contingent convertible bonds is in financial difficulty, as determined either by regulatory assessment or objective losses (e.g. if the capital ratio of the issuer company falls below a pre-determined level).

Investment in contingent convertible bonds may entail the following (non-exhaustive) risks:

Contingent convertible bonds' investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not.

Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for the Fund to anticipate the trigger events that would require the debt to convert into equity. Furthermore, it might be difficult for the Fund to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion.

In case of conversion into equity, the Fund might be forced to sell these new equity shares because the investment policy of the Fund does not allow equity in its portfolio. Such a forced sale, and the increased availability of these shares might have an effect on market liquidity in so far as there may not be sufficient demand for these shares. Investment in contingent convertible bonds may also lead to an increased industry concentration risk and thus counterparty risk as such securities are issued by a limited number of banks. Contingent convertible bonds are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities, and thus are subject to higher risks than other debt securities.

In the event that a contingent convertible bond is written off (a "write-down") as the result of a pre-specified trigger event, the Fund may suffer a full, partial or staggered loss of the value of its investment. A write-down may be either temporary or permanent.

In addition, most contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments which are callable at pre determined dates. Perpetual contingent convertible bonds 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.

Investment in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities

Asset-backed Securities ("ABS")

An asset-backed security is a generic term for a debt security issued by corporations or other entities (including public or local authorities) backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of assets. The underlying assets typically include loans, leases or receivables (such as credit card debt, automobile loans and student loans). An asset-backed security is usually issued in a number of different classes with varying characteristics depending on the riskiness of the underlying assets assessed by reference to their credit quality and term and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate. Typically the higher the risk contained in the class, the more the asset-backed security pays by way of income.

The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as government issued bonds. ABS are often exposed to extension risk (where obligations on the underlying assets are paid later than expected) and prepayment risks (where obligations on the underlying assets are paid earlier than expected), these risks may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cashflows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Specific types of ABS in which the Fund may invest are set out below.

Generic risks related to ABS

While the value of fixed rate ABS typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise, and are expected to move in the same direction of the underlying related asset, there may not be a perfect correlation between these events. The value of floating rate ABS may be less impacted by movements in interest rates.

The ABS in which the Fund may invest may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below market rates and, in some instances, may not bear interest or pay preferred dividends at all.

Certain ABS may be payable at maturity in cash at the stated principal amount or, at the option of the holder, directly in a stated amount of the asset to which it is related. In such instance, the Fund may sell the ABS in the secondary market prior to maturity if the value of the stated amount of the asset exceeds the stated principal amount and thereby realise the appreciation in the underlying asset.

ABS may also be subject to extension risk, which is, the risk that, typically in a period of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur at a slower rate than expected. As a result, the average duration of the Fund's portfolio may increase. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than that of shorter-term securities.

As with other debt securities, ABS are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. Liquidity in ABS may be affected by the performance or perceived performance of the underlying assets. In some circumstances investments in ABS may become less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them. Accordingly the Fund's ability to respond to market events may be impaired and the Fund may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of such investments. In addition, the market price for an ABS may be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable. As a result, the Fund may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so, or to realise what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of less liquid securities often requires more time and can result in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses.

ABS may be leveraged which may contribute to volatility in the value of the security.

Considerations relating to specific types of ABS/MBS in which the Fund may invest

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper ("ABCP")

ABCP programmes issue short-term commercial paper (effectively a short-term bond) with a maturity that is typically between 30 and 180 days. The assets underling ABCP programmes can include a wide range of financial assets such as trade receivables, auto loans and leases, consumer loans, credit card receivables and mortgage loans As such the risk of an ABCP programme will be driven by the type of assets underlying that programme.

Collateralised Loan Obligations ("CLOs")

CLOs are a type of securitisation backed by corporate loans (i.e. loans to businesses).

CLOs are predominantly backed by floating rate loans (although transactions typically allow some exposure to fixed rate loans). The most common type of CLOs are referred to as "levered loan" CLOs and are backed by loans to high yield (non-investment grade) companies. Levered loan CLOs are usually actively managed by a CLO manager who will be an asset manager active in the high yield market.

CLOs are typically issued with multiple tranches where each tranche carries a different risk/return profile based on credit quality, risk of loss and its ranking in the priority of payments.

CLOs owned by the Fund, will generally fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the underlying corporates who have borrowed money via the loans, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates. CLOs offer a diversified exposure to corporate debt as they typically contain loans to a significant number of different companies. The concentration of an underlying portfolio in any one obligor would subject the related CLOs to a greater degree of risk with respect to defaults by such obligor, and the concentration of a portfolio in any one industry would subject to related CLOs to a greater degree of risk with respect to economic downturns relating to such industry.

CLOs can be less liquid than other fixed income securities and dealer marks and valuations provided may not represent prices where assets can actually be purchased or sold in the market from time to time.

Mortgage-backed Securities ("MBS")

A mortgage-backed security is a generic term for a debt security backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of commercial and/or residential mortgages. This type of security is commonly used to redirect the interest and principal payments from the pool of mortgages to investors. A mortgage-backed security is normally issued in a number of different classes with varying characteristics depending on the riskiness of the underlying mortgages assessed by reference to their credit quality and term and can be issued at a fixed or a floating rate of securities. The higher the risk contained in the class, the more the mortgage-backed security pays by way of income.

Specific types of MBS in which the Fund may invest are set out below.

Generic risks related to MBS

MBS may be subject to prepayment risk which is the risk that, typically in a period of falling interest rates, borrowers may refinance or otherwise repay principal on their mortgages earlier than scheduled. When this happens, certain types of MBS will be paid off more quickly than originally anticipated and the Fund will have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. MBS may also be subject to extension risk, which is, the risk that, typically in a period of rising interest rates, certain types of MBS will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of these securities will fall. As a result, the average duration of the Fund's portfolio may increase. The value of longer term fixed rated securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than that of shorter-term fixed rated securities.

Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, fixed rated MBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS. Certain MBS in which the Fund may invest may also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause the Fund to lose all or a substantial amount of its investment.

In some circumstances investments in MBS may become less liquid, making it difficult to dispose of them. Accordingly, the Fund's ability to respond to market events may be impaired and the Fund may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of such investments. In addition, the market price for MBS may be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable. As a result, the Fund may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so, or to realise what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of less liquid securities often requires more time and can result in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses.

Considerations relating to specific types of MBS in which the Fund may invest

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Security ("CMBS")

A CMBS is a type of mortgage-backed security that is secured by the loan on a commercial property. CMBS can provide liquidity to real estate investors and to commercial lenders. CMBS maybe less exposed to prepayment risk (compared to residential mortgage loans) where the underlying loan includes prepayment penalties that dissuade

the borrower from refinancing earlier than expected. CMBS are not always in a standard form so can present increased valuation risk.

Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMIC")

A REMIC is a US federal tax classification under which mortgage-backed securities, typically split into tranches with different risk, maturity and coupons, may be issued.

Residential mortgage-backed security ("RMBS")

An RMBS is a type of security whose cash flows come from residential debt such as residential mortgage loans (which could be prime or non-prime) and home-equity loans. This is a type of MBS which focuses on residential instead of commercial debt.

Holders of an RMBS receive interest and principal payments that come from the payments on the underlying loans. Typically RMBS transactions are backed by large diversified pools of mortgage loans, as such credit risk is driven mainly by changes in unemployment and interest rates.

Illiquidity and Quality of Mortgage-Backed Instruments

In addition to the risks associated with trading in FDI, there is a risk that mortgage-backed instruments may become illiquid. Additionally, the quality of mortgage pools may change from time to time. It may therefore, become more difficult to achieve fair value on the purchase and sale of such instruments.

Settlement through an International Central Securities Depositary

Inaction by the Common Depositary and/or an International Central Securities Depositary
Investors that settle or clear through an International Central Securities Depositary will not be a registered Shareholder in the Company, they will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such Shares and the rights of such investors, where Participants, shall be governed by their agreement with the applicable International Central Securities Depositary and otherwise by the arrangement with a Participant of the International Central Securities Depositary (for example, their nominee, broker or Central Securities Depositaries, as appropriate). The Company will issue any notices and associated documentation to the registered holder of the Global Share Certificate, the Common Depositary's Nominee, with such notice as is given by the Company in the ordinary course when convening general meetings. The Common Depositary's Nominee has a contractual obligation to relay any such notices received by the Common Depositary's Nominee to the Common Depositary which, in turn, has a contractual obligation to relay any such notices to the applicable International Central Securities Depositary, pursuant to the terms of its appointment by the relevant International Central Securities Depositary. The applicable International Central Securities Depositary will in turn relay notices received from the Common Depositary to its Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. The Directors understand that the Common Depositary is contractually bound to collate all votes received from the applicable International Central Securities Depositaries (which reflects votes received by the applicable International Central Securities Depositary from Participants) and that the Common Depositary's Nominee is obligated to vote in accordance with such instructions. The Company has no power to ensure the Common Depositary relays notices of votes in accordance with their instructions. The Company cannot accept voting instructions from any persons, other than the Common Depositary's Nominee.

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

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

Risks specific to investing in Currency Hedged Share Classes

Currency Hedged Share Classes
Investors should be aware that currency hedging may adversely affect the returns on their investment due to transaction costs and spreads, market inefficiency, risk premia and other factors which may be material in the case of certain currencies and/or over the long term.

Currency Hedged Share Classes use forward FX contracts and spot FX contracts to reduce or minimise the risk of currency fluctuations between the Base Currency and the Share Class Valuation Currency. In circumstances where the Valuation Currency of a Currency Hedged Share Class is generally strengthening against the Base Currency, currency hedging may protect investors in the relevant Share Class against such currency movements. However, where the Valuation Currency of a Currency Hedged Share Class is generally weakening against the currency exposures being hedged, currency hedging may preclude investors from benefiting from such currency movements.

Investors should only invest in a Currency Hedged Share Class if they are willing to forego potential gains from appreciations in the Base Currency against the Currency Hedged Share Class' Valuation Currency.

While currency hedging is likely to reduce currency risk in the Currency Hedged Share classes, it is unlikely to completely eliminate currency risk.

Currency Hedged Share Classes in non-major currencies may be affected by the fact that capacity of the relevant currency market may be limited, which could reduce the ability of the Currency Hedged Share Class to reduce its currency risk and the volatility of such Currency Hedged Share Class.

Currency Hedged Share Classes use a currency hedging approach whereby the hedge is proportionately adjusted for net subscriptions and redemptions in the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class. An adjustment is made to the hedge to account for the price movements of the underlying securities held for the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class, corporate events affecting such securities, or additions, deletions or any other changes to the underlying portfolio holdings for the Currency Hedged Share Class, however, the hedge will only be reset or adjusted on a monthly basis and as and when a pre-determined tolerance is triggered intra-month, and not whenever there is market movement in the underlying securities. In any event, any over-hedged position arising in a Currency Hedged Share Class will be monitored daily and is not permitted to exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of that Share Class as prescribed by the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class that is to be hedged against currency risk.

The aggregate gain or loss arising from the hedging positions of a Currency Hedged Share Class will be reduced by an adjustment to some or all of the currency hedges only on a monthly basis and as and when the aggregate exceeds a pre-determined tolerance intra-month as determined by the Investment Manager, and not whenever there is an aggregate gain or loss. When a gain or loss from a currency hedge is adjusted, either the gain will be reinvested into underlying securities or the underlying securities will be sold to meet the loss. In the event that there is a loss on the foreign currency hedge of the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class prior to an adjustment or reset, the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class will have an exposure to securities which will exceed its Net Asset Value as its Net Asset Value comprises both the value of its underlying securities plus the unrealised loss on its foreign currency hedge. Conversely, in the event that there is a gain on the foreign currency hedge of the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class prior to an adjustment or reset, the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class will have a lower exposure to securities than its Net Asset Value as, in this case, its Net Asset Value will include an unrealised gain on the foreign currency hedge. When the foreign currency hedge is adjusted or reset, any such difference will be materially addressed.

The Investment Manager will monitor the currency exposure and gain or loss arising from hedge positions of each Currency Hedged Share Class against the pre-determined tolerances daily and will determine when a currency hedge should be reset and the gain or loss arising from the currency forwards reinvested or settled, while taking into consideration the frequency and associated transaction and reinvestment costs of resetting the currency forwards. When a pre-determined tolerance threshold for a Currency Hedged Share Class is triggered as at the close of a Business Day, the relevant currency hedge will be reset or adjusted only on the next Business Day (on which the relevant currency markets are open); therefore, there could be a Business Day's lag prior to the hedge position being reset or adjusted.

The triggers for resetting and adjusting the hedge are pre-determined by the Investment Manager and periodically reviewed for appropriateness. Other than this periodic adjustment of the tolerance levels, the Investment Manager has no discretion to alter or vary the hedging methodology used by the relevant Currency Hedged Share Class (other than in exceptional market circumstances where the Investment Manager believes that it would be in investors' interests to reset or adjust the hedge before the trigger levels are exceeded, or not reset or adjust the hedge if they are exceeded).

Risks specific to use of FDI

FDI Risks

In accordance with the investment limits and restrictions set out in Schedule III of the Prospectus and in the section headed "Investment Objective and Policies", the Fund may use FDI for investment purposes, for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and to hedge currency risk.

The use of FDI may expose the Fund to a higher degree of risk. These risks may include credit risk with regard to counterparties with whom the Fund trades, the risk of settlement default, volatility risk, over-the-counter transaction risk, lack of liquidity of the FDI, imperfect tracking between the change in value of the FDI, and the change in value of the underlying asset that the Fund is seeking to track and greater transaction costs than investing in the underlying assets directly. Some FDI are leveraged and therefore may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Fund.

In accordance with standard industry practice when entering into FDI, the Fund may be required to secure its obligations to its counterparty. For non-fully funded FDI, this may involve the placing of initial and/or variation margin assets with the counterparty. For FDI which require the Fund to place initial margin assets with a counterparty, such assets may not be segregated from the counterparty's own assets and, being freely exchangeable and replaceable, the Fund may have a right to the return of equivalent assets rather than the original margin assets deposited with the counterparty. These deposits or assets may exceed the value of the Fund's obligations to the counterparty in the event that the counterparty requires excess margin or collateral. In addition, as the terms of a FDI may provide for one counterparty to provide collateral to the other counterparty to cover the variation margin exposure arising under the FDI only if a minimum transfer amount is triggered, the Fund may have an uncollateralised risk exposure to a counterparty under a FDI up to such minimum transfer amount.

FDI can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions may be leveraged in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on FDI than on standard bonds or equities. Leveraged FDI positions can therefore increase Fund volatility. The Fund may enter into long positions executed using FDI (synthetic long positions) such as futures positions and may also enter into currency forwards.

Additional risks associated with investing in FDI may include a counterparty breaching its obligations to provide collateral, or due to operational issues (such as time gaps between the calculation of risk exposure to a counterparty's provision of additional collateral or substitutions of collateral or the sale of collateral in the event of a default by a counterparty), there may be instances where the Fund's credit exposure to its counterparty under a FDI is not fully collateralised but the Fund will continue to observe the limits set out in Schedule III of the Prospectus. The use of FDI may also expose the Fund to legal risk, which is the risk of loss resulting from changing laws or from the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable.

Delayed Delivery Transactions
The Fund may purchase TBAs. This refers to the common trading practice in the mortgage-backed securities market in which a security is to be bought from a mortgage pool (including but not limited to Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac) for a fixed price at a future date. At the time of purchase the exact security is not known, but the main characteristics of it are specified.

Although the price has been established at the time of purchase, the principal value has not been finalised. As a TBA is not settled at the time of purchase, this may lead to leveraged positions within the Fund. Purchasing a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Risks may also arise upon entering into these contracts from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The Funds may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if it is deemed appropriate to do so. Proceeds of TBA sales are not received until the contractual settlement date. During the time a TBA sale commitment is outstanding, equivalent deliverable securities, or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date), are held as cover for the transaction.

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

Other general risks

Fund Liability Risk
The Company is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its funds. As a matter of Irish law, the assets of one fund will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the Company is a single legal entity that may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions that may not necessarily recognise such segregation of liability. As at the date of this Supplement, the Directors are not aware of any such existing or contingent liability.

Fund with Multiple Share Classes
While assets and liabilities that are specific to a Share Class within the Fund would be attributable to (and should be borne by) only that Share Class, there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes as a matter of Irish law. Due to the lack of segregation of liabilities as a matter of law, there is a risk that the creditors of a Share Class may bring a claim against the assets of the Fund notionally allocated to other Share Classes.

In practice, cross liability between Share Classes is only likely to arise where the aggregate liabilities attributable to a Share Class exceed the aggregate assets of the Fund notionally allocated to that Share Class. Such a situation could arise if, for example, there is a default by a counterparty in respect of the Fund's Investments. In these circumstances, the remaining assets of the Fund notionally allocated to other Share Classes of the same Fund may be available to meet such payments and may accordingly not be available to meet any amounts that otherwise would have been payable to holders of Shares of such other Share Classes.

Fund with One or More Currency Hedged Share Classes
Currency Hedged Share Classes hedge their currency exposure using forward FX contracts and spot FX contracts. All gains, losses and expenses arising from hedging transactions for a particular Currency Hedged Share Class are attributed only to that Currency Hedged Share Class and should generally be borne only by the investors in that Share Class. However, given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes under law, there is a risk that, if the assets notionally allocated to a Currency Hedged Share Class are insufficient to meet the losses arising from its hedging transactions (in addition to other fees and expenses attributable to such Share Class), the losses arising from the hedging transactions for such Share Class could affect the Net Asset Value per Share of one or more other Share Classes of the Fund.

Insufficiency of Duties and Charges
The Fund levies Duties and Charges in order to defray the costs associated with the purchase and sale of Investments. The level of Duties and Charges may be determined by the Manager in advance of the actual purchase or sale of Investments or execution of associated foreign exchange. It may be estimated based on historic information concerning the costs incurred in trading the relevant securities in the relevant markets. This figure is reviewed periodically and adjusted as necessary. If the Fund levies Duties and Charges which are insufficient to discharge all of the costs incurred in the purchase or sale of Investments, the difference will be paid out of the assets of the Fund, which, pending the reimbursement of the shortfall by an Authorised Participant, will result in a reduction in the value

of the Fund (and a corresponding reduction in the value of each Share). In circumstances where Shares subscribed have been issued to an Authorised Participant prior to the receipt by the Fund from the Authorised Participant of the full costs incurred or to be incurred by the Fund in acquiring underlying investments attributable to a subscription, the Fund will have a credit exposure as an unsecured creditor to the Authorised Participant in respect of any shortfall. Similarly, in circumstances where redemption proceeds have been paid to the Authorised Participant prior to the deduction from such proceeds of the full costs incurred or to be incurred by the Fund in disposing of underlying investments attributable to a redemption, the Fund will have a credit exposure as an unsecured creditor to the Authorised Participant in respect of any shortfall.

Failure to Settle
If an Authorised Participant submits a dealing request and subsequently fails or is unable to settle and complete the dealing request, the Company will have no recourse to the Authorised Participant other than its contractual right to recover such costs. In the event that no recovery can be made from the Authorised Participant and any costs incurred as a result of the failure to settle will be borne by the Fund and its investors.

Taxation Risks
Potential investors' attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investment in the Company. See sections headed "Taxation" in the Prospectus and this Supplement.

Changes in taxation legislation may adversely affect the Fund.

The tax information provided in the "Taxation" sections is based, to the best knowledge of the Company, upon tax law and practice as at the date of this Supplement. Tax legislation, the tax status of the Company and the Fund, the taxation of investors and any tax relief, and the consequences of such tax status and tax relief, may change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland or in any jurisdiction where the Fund is registered, cross-listed, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the Company and the Fund, affect the value of the Fund's Investments in the affected jurisdiction, affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and/or alter the post tax returns on Shares held. Where the Fund invests in FDI, or participates in securities lending, the preceding sentence may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the FDI contract, or securities lending contract and/or the FDI counterparty and/or borrower and/or to the market(s) comprising the underlying exposure(s) of the FDI.

The availability and value of any tax relief available to investors depend on the individual circumstances of investors. The information in the "Taxation" section in the Prospectus and this Supplement is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the Fund.

Withholding tax reclaims

The Company may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. Where the Company invests in securities that are not subject to withholding or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Company may not be able to recover such tax and so any such change could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares.

The Company (or its representative) may file claims on behalf of the Fund to recover withholding tax on dividend and interest income (if any) received from issuers in certain countries where such withholding tax reclaim is possible. Whether or when the Fund will receive a withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. Where the Company expects to recover withholding tax for the Fund based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery, the Net Asset Value of the Fund generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The Company continues to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery for the Fund. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the Fund's Net Asset Value for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Fund's Net Asset Value. Investors in the Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in Net Asset Value regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if the Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the Fund at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the Fund's Net Asset Value. Investors who disposed of their interest in Shares prior to such time will not benefit from such Net Asset Value increase.

FATCA
Investors should also read the information set out under the heading "FATCA and other cross-border reporting systems" in the Prospectus, particularly in relation to the consequences of the Company being unable to comply with the terms of such reporting systems.

Dealing Day Risk
As foreign exchanges can be open on days when the Fund may have suspended calculation of its Net Asset Value and the subscription and redemption of Shares and, therefore, Shares in the Fund are not priced, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when the Fund's Shares will not be able to be purchased or sold.

Liquidity Risk
The Fund's Investments may be subject to liquidity constraints, which means they may trade less frequently and in small volumes. Securities of certain types, such as bonds and mortgage-backed instruments, may also be subject to periods of significantly lower liquidity in difficult market conditions. As a result, changes in the value of investments may be more unpredictable. In certain cases, it may not be possible to sell the security at the price at which it has

been valued for the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value of the Fund or at a value considered to be fairest. Reduced liquidity of the Fund's Investments may result in a loss to the value of your investment.

Share Subscriptions and Redemptions
Provisions relating to the redemption of Shares grant the Company discretion to limit the amount of Shares available for redemption on any Dealing Day to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and, in conjunction with such limitations, to defer or pro-rate such redemption requests. In addition, where requests for subscription or redemption are received late, there will be a delay between the time of submission of the request and the actual date of subscription or redemption. Such deferrals or delays may operate to decrease the number of Shares or the redemption amount to be received.

Trading Currency Exposure
Shares may be traded in various currencies on various stock exchanges. In addition, subscriptions and redemptions of Shares in the Fund will ordinarily be made in the Valuation Currency of the Shares and may in some cases be permitted in other currencies. Depending on the currency in which an investor invests in the Fund, foreign exchange fluctuations between the currency of investment, the Valuation Currency of the Shares and the Base Currency of the Fund will have an impact on, and may adversely affect, the value of such investor's investments.

Temporary Suspension
Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or switch Shares may be temporarily suspended. Please see 'Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Redemptions and Switching' in the Prospectus.

Valuation Risk
Certain assets of the Fund may become illiquid and/or not publicly traded. Such securities and financial instruments may not have readily available prices and may therefore be difficult to value. The Manager, Investment Manager or Administrator may provide valuation services (to assist in calculating the Net Asset Value of the Fund) in relation to such securities and financial instruments. Investors should be aware that in these circumstances a possible conflict of interest may arise as the higher the estimated valuation of the securities the higher the fees payable to the Manager, Investment Manager or Administrator. Please see "Conflicts of Interest - General" in the Prospectus for details of how the Company deals with conflicts. In addition, given the nature of such Investments, determinations as to their fair value may not represent the actual amount that will be realised upon the eventual disposal of such Investments.

Operational Risk, Technology Risk and Cybersecurity Risk
The Fund is directly and indirectly exposed to operational and technology risks, arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of service providers, counterparties or other third parties, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, technology or systems failures, cybersecurity incidents, and increased use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Such occurrences may result in losses for the Fund and its Shareholders or may impair the Company's operations. Operational and technology risks for the issuers in which the Fund invests could also result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may in turn cause the Fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

The Fund's operations (including investment management, custody, securities lending, distribution, collateral management, administration, currency hedging and accounting) are carried out by several service providers which are selected based on a rigorous due diligence process. Nevertheless, the Manager, Investment Manager, other service providers (e.g., index and benchmark providers, accountants, custodians, and transfer agents), market makers, Authorised Participants, stock exchanges, other financial market operators, and governmental authorities may experience operational and technological malfunctions, disruptions or errors which may have a negative effect on the Fund's operations and technology and may expose the Fund to a risk of loss. This can manifest itself in various ways, including business interruption, poor performance, information system malfunction or failure, unauthorised access to systems, provision or receipt of erroneous or incomplete data, or corruption or destruction of data, misappropriation of assets or sensitive information, operational, regulatory or contractual breaches, human error, negligent execution, impediments to trading, problems with settlement and accounting processes (including inability to calculate the NAV). Investors could experience delays (for example, delays in the processing of subscriptions, switching and redemption of Shares) or other disruptions. While the Manager and the Investment Manager seek to minimise operational errors as set out below, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund and reduce the value of the Fund.

The increasing use of AI technologies, introduces additional risks, including data risk, transparency risk and operational risk. The AI technologies, which are generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, may incorporate biased or inaccurate data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into such technologies. The output or results of any such AI technologies may therefore be incomplete, erroneous, distorted or misleading. Further, AI tools may lack transparency as to how data is utilised and how outputs are generated. AI technologies may also allow the unintended introduction of vulnerabilities into infrastructures and applications. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of risks associated with AI technologies. AI technologies and their current and potential future applications, and the regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to quickly evolve, and it is impossible to anticipate the full scope of future AI capabilities or rules and the associated risks to the Company or the Fund.

The Company or any of the service providers, including the Manager and the Investment Manager, may also be subject to risks resulting from cybersecurity incidents. A cybersecurity incident is an event that may cause a loss of proprietary information, data corruption or a loss of operational capacity. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events against the Company, its service providers, or issuers in which the Fund invests. Such incidents may include gaining unauthorised access to systems, misappropriating assets or sensitive

information, corrupting or destroying data, and causing operational disruption. Geopolitical tension may increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those form nation states or from entities with nation state backing. Cybersecurity incidents may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial of service attacks on websites, which may make network services unavailable to intended users. The issuers of securities and counterparties to other financial instruments in which the Fund invests may also be subject to cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may give rise to financial losses, disclosure of confidential information, regulatory investigations, fines or penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or compensation costs, and increased legal and compliance expenses. Records relating to the Fund's assets, transactions or Shareholder ownership may become inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete.

While the Manager and the Investment Manager have established business continuity plans and risk management strategies to seek to prevent operational, technology and cybersecurity risk through internal controls, procedures, oversight of service providers and business continuity planning, there are inherent limitations in any such measures.

Given the evolving nature of such threats, it is not possible for the Manager and other service providers to identify and address all of the operational, technology and cybersecurity risks that may affect the Company or the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their effects. It is not guaranteed that prevention and remediation efforts will be successful or that incidents will be detected. Furthermore, none of the Manager or the Investment Manager can control the business continuity plans or cybersecurity strategies put in place by other service providers to the Company or the Fund or by issuers of securities, counterparties and other third parties whose activities affect the Company or the Fund. The Fund may incur significant costs in seeking to prevent, mitigate or remediate operational, technology and cybersecurity risks, which could adversely affect its performance.

DEALINGS IN THE FUND

The Fund is an exchange traded fund which means that the Shares of the Fund are listed on one or more stock exchanges. Certain market makers and brokers are authorised by the Company to deal in Shares of the Fund in the Primary Market and they are referred to as "Authorised Participants". Such Authorised Participants have the capability to ensure delivery of the Shares of the Fund within the International Central Securities Depositary relevant to the stock exchanges on which the Shares are listed. Authorised Participants usually sell the Shares they acquire on one or more stock exchanges, the Secondary Market, where such Shares become freely tradable. Potential investors who are not Authorised Participants can purchase and sell Shares of the Fund on the Secondary Market through a broker/dealer on a recognised stock exchange or OTC. For further details of such brokers please contact the Investment Manager.

Authorised Participants dealing on the Primary Market should refer to the section below titled "Procedure for Dealing on the Primary Market" set out below. Investors who are not Authorised Participants should refer to the "Procedure for Dealing on the Secondary Market" section detailed at page 195 of the Prospectus.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING ON THE PRIMARY MARKET

Initial Offer of Shares

Shares listed in the Current Share Classes as set out in the tables below under the heading "Current Share Classes" will initially be offered between 9.00a.m. (Irish time) on 14 October 2026 and 12.00 noon (Irish time) on 13 April 2027 (which period may be shortened, extended, changed to an earlier date, or changed to a later date by the Directors) and at a fixed price per Share equal to 5 units of the relevant currency (e.g. US$5) or such other amount determined by the Investment Manager at the relevant time and communicated to investors prior to investment.

Account Opening Forms for first time Authorised Participants and Dealing Forms must be received during the initial offer period noted above to receive the initial offering price. Arrangements must also be made by that date for the settlement of the transfer of Investments and cash payments within the settlement times available on the Electronic Order Entry Facility (which can range from one to four Business Days).

It is expected that trading in the Shares will commence on or about 13 April 2027, and the Shares will be admitted to trading upon issue.

Shares will be issued for a price to be satisfied in cash or, where available, in kind, together with any applicable Duties and Charges, as described under the heading "Procedure for Dealing on the Primary Market" in the Prospectus. The initial Portfolio Composition File (where relevant) will be available upon request from the Administrator.

Subscriptions and Redemptions after the Initial Offer

Shares may be subscribed at the Net Asset Value per Share together with associated Duties and Charges which may be varied to reflect the cost of execution. Shares may be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share less any associated Duties and Charges which may be varied to reflect the cost of execution. The Articles empower the Company to charge such sum as the Manager considers represents an appropriate figure for Duties and Charges. The level and basis of calculating Duties and Charges may also be varied depending on the size of the relevant dealing request and the costs relating to, or associated with, the primary market transactions. Where Authorised Participants subscribe for or redeem Shares in cash in a currency that is different from the currencies in which the Fund's underlying Investments are denominated, the foreign exchange transaction costs associated with converting the subscription amount to the currencies needed to purchase the underlying Investments (in the case of a subscription) or converting the sale proceeds from selling the underlying Investments to the currency needed to pay redemption proceeds (in the case of a redemption) will be included in the Duties and Charges which are applied to

the relevant subscription or redemption amounts (respectively) paid or received (as the case may be) by such Authorised Participants.

Where Authorised Participants subscribe for or redeem shares in a Currency Hedged Share Class, the transaction costs associated with increasing (in the case of a subscription) or decreasing (in the case of a redemption) such hedge will be included in the Duties and Charges which are applied to the relevant subscription or redemption amounts (respectively) paid or received (as the case may be) by such Authorised Participants.

In some cases, the level of Duties and Charges has to be determined in advance of the completion of the actual purchase or sale of Investments or execution of associated foreign exchange by or on behalf of the Company and the subscription or redemption price may be based on estimated Duties and Charges (which could be based on historic information concerning the costs incurred or expected costs in trading the relevant securities in the relevant markets). Where the sum representing the subscription or redemption price is based on estimated Duties and Charges which turn out to be different to the costs actually incurred by the Fund when acquiring or disposing of Investments as a result of a subscription or redemption, the Authorised Participant shall reimburse the Fund for any shortfall in the sum paid to the Fund (on a subscription) or any excess sum received from the Fund (on a redemption), and the Fund shall reimburse the Authorised Participant for any excess received by the Fund (on a subscription) or any shortfall paid by the Fund (on a redemption), as the case may be. Authorised Participants should note that no interest will accrue or be payable on any amount reimbursed or to be reimbursed by the Fund. In order to protect the Fund and holders of its Shares, the Company and the Manager reserve the right to factor into the estimated Duties and Charges a buffer to protect the Fund from potential market and foreign exchange exposure pending the payment of the actual Duties and Charges.

Dealing orders will normally be accepted in multiples of the minimum number of Shares. Such minima may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager. Authorised Participants should refer to the Electronic Order Entry Facility for details of minimum dealing order amounts for the Fund. Detail in relation to the Valuation Point and cut-off times for the Fund are also set out in the Primary Market dealing timetable below. Details of the dealing cut-off times for dealing orders are also available from the Administrator. There is no minimum holding requirement for the Fund as at the date of this Supplement.

Applications for Shares in the Fund received after the times listed in the dealing timetable will generally not be accepted for dealing on the relevant Dealing Day. However, such applications may be accepted for dealing on the relevant Dealing Day, at the discretion of the Company, Manager or the Investment Manager, in exceptional circumstances, provided they are received prior to the Valuation Point. Settlement of the transfer of Investments and/or cash payments in respect of dealing orders must take place within a prescribed number of Business Days after the Dealing Day (or such earlier time as the Manager may determine in consultation with the Authorised Participant). Authorised Participants should refer to the Electronic Order Entry Facility for details of the maximum and minimum settlement times (which can range from one to four Business Days) in respect of subscriptions and redemptions. If a Significant Market is closed for trading or settlement on any Business Day during the period between the relevant Dealing Day and the expected settlement date (inclusive), and/or settlement in the base currency of the Fund is not available on the expected settlement date, there may be corresponding delays to the settlement times (but such delays will not exceed the regulatory requirements for settlement).

Title to Shares
As with other Irish companies limited by shares, the Company is required to maintain a register of Shareholders. Shares will be held by the Common Depositary's Nominee (as registered holder) in registered form. Only persons appearing on the register of Shareholders (i.e. the Common Depositary's Nominee) will be a Shareholder. Fractional Shares will not be issued. No temporary documents of title or Share certificates will be issued, other than Global Share Certificate required for the International Central Securities Depositaries. The Administrator will also send a trade confirmation to Authorised Participants. Potential investors should refer to the section in the Prospectus titled "Global Clearing and Settlement" for details of the settlement system and the relative rights of investors through such settlement system.

Details in relation to applying for and redeeming Shares and other general information concerning dealing is set out in the Prospectus under the following headings:

Section Heading in Prospectus	**Page number in Prospectus**
Dealings in the Company	183
Procedure for Dealing on the Primary Market	184
Portfolio Composition File	184
Dealings in Kind, in Cash and Directed Cash Dealings	184
Failure to Deliver	194
Procedure for Dealing on the Secondary Market	195
Switching	199
Transfer of Shares	200
Confirmations	200
Mandatory Redemption of Shares	200
Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Redemptions and Switching	201

CURRENT SHARE CLASSES

The Current Share Classes are indicated with a 'Y' and are available to launch at the discretion of the Manager.

Current Unhedged Share Classes

Fund Name	Fund Base Ccy	Valuation Currency											
		DKK		EUR		GBP		JPY		SEK		USD	
		Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist
iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF	USD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y

Current Currency Hedged Share Classes

Fund Name	Fund Base Ccy	Currency into which the exposure is hedged and Valuation Currency																							
		AUD		CAD		CHF		DKK		EUR		GBP		HKD		JPY		MXP		NZD		SEK		SGD		USD	
		Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist	Acc	Dist
iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF	USD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-

*It is intended that this Share Class will be the first Share Class to become a Launched Share Class.

PRIMARY MARKET DEALING TIMETABLE

Fund Name	**Initial Share Class(es)**	**Initial Offer Price**	**Fund Valuation Point on DD***	**Dealing request cut off on DD** **(Cash/Market Trade dealings and, where available, In Kind FOP/OTC DVP dealings)** (or, in exceptional circumstances, such later time as approved by the Manager in its absolute discretion)****** Authorised Participants should refer to the Electronic Order Entry Facility for further details.
iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF	USD Distributing	US$5	11.00pm	8:00pm

This Primary Market Dealing Timetable is applicable to Authorised Participants that are able to effect subscriptions and redemptions of Shares with the Company on the Primary Market. Authorised Participants should also refer to the terms of the Electronic Order Entry Facility.

"BD" means Business Day and "DD" means Dealing Day. Any application received after the cut off time on a Dealing Day will be treated as an application for the next Dealing Day.

*The Fund Valuation Point relevant to an application is the Fund Valuation Point on the Dealing Day for which that application is treated as being received.

** Dealing requests received after the cut off time for the Fund may be accepted in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Manager, provided always that the application is received before the Fund Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day for which the application is treated as being received. Applications received after the Valuation Point will be treated as applications for the next Dealing Day.

Subscription and redemption orders will normally be accepted in multiples of the minimum number of Shares set at the discretion of the Manager or the Investment Manager. Authorised Participants should refer to the Electronic Order Entry Facility for details of minimum subscription and redemption orders for the Launched Share Classes.

Earlier or later times may be determined by the Manager or the Investment Manager at their discretion with prior notice to Authorised Participants.

On the Dealing Day prior to 25 December and 1 January, dealing requests for subscriptions or redemptions must be received by the earlier of the stated dealing request cut-off and 12.00 noon.

NOTE: ALL TIME REFERENCES IN THIS DEALING TIMETABLE ARE TO GREENWICH MEAN TIME (GMT), OR BRITISH SUMMER TIME (BST), WHEN SUCH IS APPLICABLE - NOT CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME (CET).

VALUATION

The Net Asset Value per Share of the class of the Fund on offer pursuant to this Supplement shall be calculated for each Dealing Day taking the value of the Fund's Investments as at the Valuation Point. Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been suspended in the circumstances described under "Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Redemptions and Switching", the Net Asset Value per Share shall be made available at the registered office of the Administrator on or before the close of business of each Dealing Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share for each class of Shares shall also be published daily on the Business Day following the Valuation Point for the Fund by means of a Regulatory Information Service or the official iShares website (www.iShares.com), which shall be kept up to date, and such other publications and with such frequency as the Directors may determine. The publishing of the Net Asset Value per Share for each class of Shares in the Fund is for information purposes only, and is not an invitation to subscribe, redeem or switch Shares at the published Net Asset Value per Share.

Assets of the Fund listed or traded on a Regulated Market for which market quotations are readily available shall be priced at the Valuation Point using the bid price for fixed income securities and the last traded price for shares, units of or participations in open-ended collective investment schemes on the principal Regulated Market for such Investment. If the assets of the Fund are listed or traded on several Regulated Markets, the bid price or the last traded price, as applicable, on the Regulated Market which, in the opinion of the Administrator, constitutes the main market for such assets, will be used.

INDICATIVE NET ASSET VALUE

The indicative net asset value (iNAV) is the net asset value per Share of each class of Shares in the Fund calculated on a real time basis (every 15 seconds) during trading hours. The values are intended to provide investors and market participants with a continuous indication of the value of each class of Shares. The values are usually calculated based on a valuation of the actual Fund portfolio using real-time prices from Tradeweb Markets LLC and other sources.

The Investment Manager has appointed Tradeweb Markets LLC to calculate and publish the iNAVs of each class of Shares. These iNAVs are published by the relevant stock exchanges. There are provisions for the BlackRock Group to receive payments from the iNAV provider for its engagement in the development and enhancement of service levels.

An iNAV is not, and should not be taken to be or relied on as being, the value of a Share or the price at which Shares may be subscribed for or redeemed or purchased or sold on any relevant stock exchange. In particular, any iNAV provided for the Fund where the Investments are not actively traded during the time of publication of such iNAV may not reflect the true value of a Share and may therefore be misleading and should not be relied on. The inability of the Investment Manager or its designee to provide an iNAV, on a real-time basis, or for any period of time, will not in itself result in a halt in the trading of the Shares on a relevant stock exchange, which will be determined by the rules of the relevant stock exchange in the circumstances. Investors should be aware that the calculation and reporting of any iNAV may reflect time delays in the receipt of the prices of the relevant constituent securities in comparison to other calculated values for example, the iNAV of other exchange traded funds based on the same Investments. Investors interested in dealing in Shares on a relevant stock exchange should not rely solely on any iNAV which is made available in making investment decisions, but should also consider other market information and relevant economic and other factors (including, where relevant, information regarding Investments or investments corresponding to the Fund). None of the Company, the Directors, the Investment Manager or its designee, the Depositary, the Administrator, and Authorised Participant and the other service providers shall be liable to any person who relies on the iNAV.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company intends to declare dividends pursuant to this Supplement on the Shares of the Distributing Share Classes. Dividends may be paid out of the total income of the applicable Distributing Share Class net of any relevant expenses in respect of each financial year. Dividends will normally be declared with a view to being paid either monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. No smoothing of dividends will be applied across the dividend payments in a calendar year. The dividend payment frequency for each Distributing Share Class is as follows (please refer to www.ishares.com for further information on the dividend payment dates).

Fund	**Frequency of Distributions for Distributing Share Classes**	**Months of Distributions**
iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF	Monthly	

Distributions will not be made in respect of Accumulating Share Classes and income and other profits will be accumulated and reinvested.

Full details of any change to the dividend policy will be provided in an updated Prospectus or Supplement and a Shareholder notice will be issued in advance.

Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company and become the property of the Fund.

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

FUND EXPENSES

The Company employs an "all in one" fee structure for its Funds (and Share Classes). Each Fund pays all of its fees, operating costs and expenses (and its due proportion of any costs and expenses of the Company allocated to it) as a single flat fee (the "Total Expense Ratio" or "TER"). Any fees, operating costs and expenses which are attributable to a particular Share Class (rather than the entire Fund) will be deducted from the assets notionally allocated by the Fund to that Share Class. Expenses paid out of the TER include, but are not limited to, fees and expenses paid to the Manager, regulators and auditors and certain legal expenses of the Company, but exclude transaction costs and extraordinary legal costs.

The Total Expense Ratio for a Share Class is calculated and accrued daily from the current Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class as follows and shall be payable monthly in arrears:

Fund	Fund / Share Classes	TER
iShares $ Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF	Unhedged Share Classes	0.52%
	Currency Hedged Share Classes	Up to 1.00%*

The Manager is responsible for discharging all operational expenses, including but not limited to, fees and expenses of the Directors, the Investment Manager, Depositary and Administrator from the amounts received by the Manager from the Total Expense Ratio. Such operational expenses include regulatory and audit fees but exclude transaction costs and extraordinary legal costs. In the event the costs and expenses of a Share Class that are intended to be covered within the TER exceed the stated TER, the Manager will discharge any excess amounts out of its own assets.

Establishment costs for the Fund will be paid by the Manager.

For additional information about fees and expenses of the Fund, see the heading "Fund Expenses" in the Prospectus.

*For the current TER charged on each Share Class please refer to its KIID / KID and/or the product pages of the website at www.ishares.com.

TAXATION

General
The information given in the Prospectus and below is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching or disposing of Shares under the laws of the jurisdictions in which they may be subject to tax.

In addition to the United Kingdom taxation considerations detailed on pages 232 to 235 of the Prospectus, the following taxation considerations apply specifically to the Fund.

United Kingdom Taxation
Investors who are insurance companies within the charge to United Kingdom taxation holding their Shares in the Fund for the purposes of their long-term business (other than their pensions business) will be deemed to dispose of and immediately reacquire those Shares at the end of each accounting period. In general terms, the chargeable gains and allowable losses arising under the annual deemed disposal rules are aggregated and one-seventh of the net amount thus emerging is chargeable (where there are net gains) or allowable (where there are net losses) at the end of the accounting period in which the deemed disposals have taken place.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at any time during normal business hours on any day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays), free of charge, at the registered offices of the Company (J.P. Morgan, 200 Capital Dock, 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 RK57, Ireland) and the offices of the Investment Manager (BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL, England):

(a) the Prospectus;
(b) this Supplement;
(c) the KIID / KID;
(d) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and
(e) the latest annual and semi-annual reports of the Company (if any).

The documents listed above may also be obtained, on request free of charge, from the Administrator.

DISCLAIMERS

Tradeweb Markets LLC

Tradeweb Markets LLC exercises reasonable care when sourcing data input and calculating the iNAV in accordance with the methodologies disclosed on Tradeweb's website.

However, Tradeweb Markets LLC cannot and does not guarantee or represent that the iNAV is always calculated free of errors or will be accurate. Tradeweb Markets LLC accepts no liability for any direct or indirect losses suffered, incurred or, arising from any incorrect calculation of the iNAV or from the use of the iNAV by any person. The iNAV are indicative values and should not be relied on or used by any person for anything other than as a simple indication of the possible value of a share at that time.

The applicable iNAV calculation methodologies, changes to those methodologies, and decisions regarding the sources of data inputs to the iNAV, are considered by Tradeweb Markets LLC with best practices and standards in mind. However, Tradeweb Markets LLC does not represent that any of the foregoing will remain consistent in its calculation of the iNAV and for the avoidance of doubt, shall not be liable for any direct or indirect losses arising from any changes to or decisions made regarding the methodologies or sources of data inputs.

The iNAV is not a recommendation for investment of whatever nature. In particular, the iNAV shall not be construed as a recommendation to buy or sell: (i) individual securities, (ii) the constituent basket underlying a given iNAV or exchange traded fund, or (iii) any exchange traded fund on Tradeweb Markets LLC or on any other relevant exchange or trading platform.

APPENDIX I

Funds of the Company

As at the date of this Supplement, there are 87 other funds of the Company which are listed below:

- iShares $ Asia Investment Grade Corp Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares $ Corp Bond Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares $ Corp Bond ESG Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares $ Development Bank Bonds UCITS ETF
- iShares $ EM Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares $ High Yield Corp Bond Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares $ High Yield Corp Bond ESG Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares $ Intermediate Credit Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares € Aggregate Bond ESG SRI UCITS ETF
- iShares € Cash UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond 1-5yr UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond BBB-BB UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond ESG Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond ex-Financials 1-5yr ESG SRI UCITS ETF
- iShares € Corp Bond ex-Financials UCITS ETF
- iShares € Covered Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares € Flexible Income Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares € Govt Bond 0-1yr UCITS ETF
- iShares € Govt Bond 10-15yr UCITS ETF
- iShares € Govt Bond 5-7yr UCITS ETF
- iShares € Govt Bond Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares € High Yield Corp Bond Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares € High Yield Corp Bond ESG Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares € Investment Grade Corp Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares £ Corp Bond ex-Financials UCITS ETF
- iShares AI Adopters & Applications UCITS ETF
- iShares AI Infrastructure UCITS ETF
- iShares AI Innovation Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Asia ex Japan Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares AT1 Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Blockchain Technology UCITS ETF
- iShares Broad $ Corp Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Broad $ High Yield Corp Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Broad € High Yield Corp Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Broad Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Conservative Portfolio UCITS ETF
- iShares Core € Corp Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Core € Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Core MSCI Europe UCITS ETF EUR (Acc)
- iShares Core MSCI Japan IMI UCITS ETF
- iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF
- iShares Developed World ex-UK UCITS ETF
- iShares EM Local Govt Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Emerging Asia Local Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Emerging Markets Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares EURO STOXX 50 UCITS ETF (Acc)
- iShares Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares European High Yield Corp Bond Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Aggregate Bond ESG SRI UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Defence & Security Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Govt Bond Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Inflation Linked Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Global Real Estate Environmental Tilt UCITS ETF
- iShares Growth Portfolio UCITS ETF
- iShares India Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares Japan Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares J.P. Morgan € EM Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares J.P. Morgan EM Local Govt Bond UCITS ETF
- iShares Moderate Portfolio UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Australia UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI EM Small Cap UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI EM UCITS ETF USD (Acc)
- iShares MSCI Europe Small Cap UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Japan Small Cap UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Pacific ex-Japan CTB Enhanced ESG UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Pacific ex-Japan UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Saudi Arabia Capped UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI South Africa UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI Target UK Real Estate UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI World ex-USA UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI World Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI World Sector & Country Neutral Equal Weight UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI World Small Cap CTB Enhanced ESG UCITS ETF
- iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF
- iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF
- iShares S&P 500 Scored and Screened UCITS ETF
- iShares S&P SmallCap 600 UCITS ETF
- iShares U.S. Equity High Income Active UCITS ETF
- iShares UK Gilts 0-5yr UCITS ETF
- iShares US Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
- iShares World Equity High Income Active UCITS ETF
- iShares World Equity Factor Rotation Active UCITS ETF
- iShares World Thematic Rotation Active UCITS ETF

The Shares of each Fund are issued on different terms and conditions to those of the other funds.

APPENDIX II

The following sections in the Prospectus contain further general information and have been referenced in this Supplement:

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