Sarasin IE Multi Asset - Strategic (EUR) (the **Trust**)

Supplement to the Prospectus dated 5 January 2022

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to the Sarasin IE Multi Asset – Strategic (EUR) (the **Trust**) an open-ended investment unit trust governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the **Central Bank**).

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 5 January 2022.

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

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

Dated: 5 January 2022

A&L Goodbody LLP

DIRECTORY

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Trust is to seek to provide a real return for investors over the long term through a combination of income and capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Trust will seek to achieve its investment objective through investment in a broadly diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, units of collective investment schemes, money market instruments, warrants and financial derivative instruments (**FDIs**) on a global basis. The Trust will seek to achieve a low risk profile using a balanced, multi asset approach, targeting a real return. While taking active positions, the Investment Manager will seek to protect value and reduce volatility by allocating capital between various assets classes to provide diversification. The Trust will invest in the shares of companies listed and traded on Regulated Markets on a global basis. The Trust may also invest in fixed and floating rate, government and public securities and corporate bonds as well as convertible bonds, warrants and to a lesser extent closed-ended funds. Such debt securities will normally have a minimum credit rating of BBB as rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or an equivalent credit rating agency and in any event no more than 30% of the Trust's Net Asset Value will be invested in debt securities with a rating of below BBB and in most circumstances, the proportion will be significantly less. The Trust may also invest in other collective investment schemes, subject to the Investment Restrictions as set out in the Prospectus and in accordance with its investment objective.

The Trust may also employ FDIs including futures, forward contracts, options and swaps for efficient portfolio management. The use of such instruments is more particularly described under the headings **Efficient Portfolio Management and Financial Derivative Instruments** below and in the Prospectus and will at all times be in accordance with the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time.

The Trust may also invest in both UCITS and AIF collective investment schemes in accordance with its investment objective and subject to the Investment Restrictions as set out in the Prospectus. The Trust may invest in UCITS collective investment schemes in order to maintain a fully invested position while at the same time accommodating liquidity requirements. Such collective investment schemes may include UCITS which may be domiciled anywhere in the EU, other open and closed-ended collective investment schemes that may be constituted as investment companies, unit trusts, limited partnerships or other typical fund structures that satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank, such as (i) schemes established in Guernsey and authorised as Class A Schemes; (ii) schemes established in Jersey as Recognised Funds; and (iii) schemes established in the Isle of Man as Authorised Schemes.

The Trust may also hold and invest in bank deposits and money market instruments such as fixed or floating rate instruments including but not limited to commercial paper, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit, freely transferable promissory notes and short-term government or corporate bonds in the interests of efficient management of the Trust's assets.

The transferable securities and other assets in which the Trust may invest will be principally quoted, or dealt in, on a Regulated Market, as set out in Schedule 1 of the Prospectus.

As part of the Trust's investment strategy, the Investment Manager will assess securities for environmental, social and governance issues and consider Sustainability Risks to inform the security selection in the Trust. Decisions to purchase or sell investments will be influenced by consideration of Sustainability Risks. Please see further detail in the appendix hereto.

2. EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Manager currently employs a risk management process relating to the use of FDIs on behalf of the Trust which details how it accurately measures, monitors and manages the various risks associated with FDIs. The Manager will on request provide supplementary information to Unitholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the Trust. Any FDI not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised submission has been provided to the Central Bank.

The following is a description of the types of FDIs which may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes by the Trust:

Futures: Futures contracts are standardised, exchange-traded contracts between two parties to buy or sell a specified asset at an agreed upon price at a specified future date. The underlying reference asset can be a single asset, basket or index and contracts are marked-to-market daily, reducing counterparty risk.

The Trust may use futures contracts to hedge against market or price risk or allow it to gain exposure to the underlying equity market. The Trust may also use futures to equitise cash balances, both pending investment of a cash flow or with respect to fixed cash targets or alternatively to reduce financial exposures in an effort to reduce either absolute or relative position exposure. Frequently, using futures to achieve a particular strategy instead of using the underlying or related equity security results in lower transaction costs being incurred and less disruption to the underlying assets of a portfolio.

Forwards: A forward contract is a non-standardised, negotiated, over-the-counter contract between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified future time at a price agreed upon today. Most typically, the underlying assets are currencies, although forwards can be structured on other assets, baskets, indices or reference securities. Forward contracts may be cash or physically settled between the parties and these contracts cannot be transferred.

The Trust's use of forward foreign exchange contracts may include altering the currency exposure of securities held, hedging against exchange risks, increasing exposure to a currency, shifting exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another and hedging classes denominated in a currency (other than the Base Currency) to the Base Currency. Other forward contracts, including equity, basket and index, could potentially be used to alter the currency, hedging against financial risks, or increase exposure to an asset.

Options: Option contracts give their holders the right, but not the obligation, to engage in a transaction on an asset, most typically to buy or sell a specific amount of a reference asset at or before a predetermined date at a pre-specified price. There are two basic forms of options: put options and call options. Put options are contracts that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the seller of the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option. In return for granting the option the seller of the option collects a payment, or premium, from the buyer. Options may be cash or physically settled.

The Trust may use options in isolation, or in combination with equities, to more efficiently express a view in a given position, to generate income, or to protect financial risk of equities. If a price target is known, for example, and optionality is deemed expensive, a call option might be sold against that asset. If a security is deemed advantageous to a portfolio but considerable downside risk is seen by the portfolio manager, a long put position can be used against the long position to protect against short-term price risk. The Trust may be a seller or buyer of put and call options.

Swaps: A standard swap is an agreement between two counterparties in which the cash flows from two assets are exchanged as they are received for a fixed time period, with the terms initially set so that the present value of the swap is zero. The Trust may enter into swaps, including, but not limited to, equity swaps, swaptions, interest rate swaps or currency swaps and other derivative instruments to hedge existing long positions. Swaps may extend over substantial periods of time, and typically call for the making of payments on a periodic basis. Swaptions are contracts whereby one party receives a fee in return for agreeing to enter into a forward swap at a predetermined fixed rate if some contingency event occurs (normally where future rates are set in relation to a fixed benchmark). Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Trust with another party of their respective commitments to make or receive interest payments (e.g. an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). On each payment date under an interest rate swap, the net payments owed by each party, and only the net amount, is paid by one party to the other. Currency swaps are agreements between two parties to exchange future payments in one currency for payments in another currency. These agreements are used to transform the currency denomination of assets and liabilities. Unlike interest rate swaps, currency swaps must include an exchange of principal at maturity.

Calculation of Global Exposure

The Investment Manager uses a risk management technique known as value-at-risk (**VaR**) to measure the Trust's global exposure and to seek to ensure that the use of FDIs by the Trust is within regulatory limits. The Investment Manager will use the absolute VaR measure. The absolute VaR on the Trust's portfolio is calculated to ensure that it never exceeds 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Trust. VaR calculations will be carried out daily using a one tailed 99% confidence level for a holding period of 20 business days and a historical observation period of 250 business days.

<u>Leverage</u>

The use of FDIs will result in the creation of leverage. The level of leverage (calculated as the sum of all the gross notionals of all FDIs) is not expected to be in excess of 200% of the Net Asset Value of the Trust under normal circumstances, but investors should note the possibility of higher leverage levels in certain circumstances.

3. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions are set out under the heading "Investment Restrictions" in the Prospectus.

4. PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

Investment in the Trust is suitable for investors seeking a return over the medium term.

5. BORROWING

In accordance with the general provisions set out in the Prospectus under the heading Borrowing and Lending Powers, the Trust may borrow up to 10% of its total Net Asset Value on a temporary basis and not for speculative purposes.

6. RISK FACTORS

The general risk factors set out in the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus apply to the Trust. In addition, the following risk factors apply to the Trust. These risk factors may not be a complete list of all risk factors associated with an investment in the Trust.

The Manager will also be entitled to receive a performance fee out of the assets of the Trust which may be based on net realised and net unrealised gains and losses at the end of each calculation period and consequently, such fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

7. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Directors may declare dividends semi-annually on or about 30 June and 31 December in each year to the Unitholders of the Income Units out of the profits of the Trust attributable to the Income Units, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

The profits attributable to the Accumulating Units in the Trust shall be retained within the Trust and will be reflected in the value of the Accumulating Units.

8. KEY INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBING AND REDEEMING

Unit Classes

Class A Income Units
Class D Income Units
Class I Income Units
Class P Income Units
Class V Income Units
Class X Income Units
Class Z Income Units
(**Income Units**)

Class A Accumulating Units
Class D Accumulating Units

Class I Accumulating Units
Class P Accumulation Units
Class V Accumulating Units
Class X Accumulating Units
Class Z Accumulating Units
(**Accumulating Units**)

Base Currency

Euros.

Initial Issue Price

The initial issue price in respect of the Class P Income Units, Class D Income Units and Class D Accumulating Units will be the prevailing Net Asset Value per Unit in respect of the Class I Income Units which will be available from the Administrator.

Initial Offer Period

The initial offer period in respect of the Class P Income Units, Class D Income Units and Class D Accumulating Units will be from 9.00 a.m. (GMT) on 6 January 2022 to 5.00 p.m. (GMT) on 5 July 2022 (or such shorter or longer period as the Manager may determine and notify to the Central Bank). After the Initial Offer Period, the Trust will be continuously open for subscriptions at each Dealing Day.

Business Day

Any day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks are open for business in Dublin.

Dealing Day

The Dealing Days for the Trust will be each Business Day and such other Business Days(s) as the Manager may determine and notify in advance to Unitholders.

Dealing Deadline

In relation to applications for subscription or redemption of Units, 12 noon (GMT) on the relevant Dealing Day although the Directors of the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager may agree to waive the notice period at their discretion provided such applications are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

Valuation Point

The point in time by reference to which the Net Asset Value of the Trust is calculated which, unless otherwise specified by the Directors of the Manager in consultation with the Investment Manager (and notified in advance to Unitholders) with the approval of the Trustee, shall be 12 noon (GMT) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount

Class A Income Units	EUR 1,000
Class A Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000
Class D Income Units	EUR 5,000,000
Class D Accumulating Units	EUR 5,000,000
Class I Income Units	EUR 1,000,000
Class I Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000,000
Class P Income Units	EUR 1,000
Class P Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000
Class V Income Units	EUR 1,000
Class V Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000
Class X Income Units	EUR 1,000
Class X Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000
Class Z Income Units	EUR 1,000
Class Z Accumulating Units	EUR 1,000

or its equivalent in the relevant currency or such lesser amounts as the Directors of the Manager may, in consultation with the Investment Manager, in their absolute discretion, decide.

Please note that:

Class P Units may only be held by investors who subscribe through a Platform Service.

It is expected that the Platform Service will provide straight-through processing using industry-standard systems and that underlying client trades will be aggregated to provide bundled dealing. Investment in Class P Units by other investors may be accepted by the Manager at its discretion.

Class X Units, Class D Units and Class Z Units may only be held by investors who have a discretionary investment management arrangement with the Investment Manager or who are otherwise clients of the Investment Manager. Investment in Class X Units, Class D Units and Class Z Units by other investors may be accepted by the Manager at its discretion.

Class V Income Units and Class V Accumulating Units may only be held by investors who have a discretionary investment management arrangement with specific providers of independent advisory services or discretionary investment management services who have entered into an agreement with the Investment Manager. Investment in Class V Units by other investors may be accepted by the Manager at its discretion.

Preliminary Charge

No preliminary charge will be levied by the Manager in respect of any Class of Units of the Trust.

Issue Price

Following the Initial Offer Period, the Issue Price is the Net Asset Value per Unit.

To preserve the value of the underlying assets, the Manager may make a dilution adjustment to the Net Asset Value per Unit when there are significant net subscriptions which the Manager considers represents an appropriate figure to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Trust as set out in the section entitled "**Dilution Adjustment**" within the Prospectus. Any such charge will be retained for the benefit of the Trust and the Manager reserves the right to waive the application of a dilution adjustment at any time. The dilution adjustment may be waived where subscription/redemptions are settled in specie or where the Trust has sufficient cash to pay redemption proceeds from cash (rather than selling assets to raise the cash). Therefore, the Trust would not incur costs and could waive the adjustment in specific instances.

Redemption Price

The redemption price is the Net Asset Value per Unit.

To preserve the value of the underlying assets, the Manager may make a dilution adjustment to the Net Asset Value per Unit when there are significant net redemptions which the Manager considers represents an appropriate figure to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Trust as set out in the section entitled "**Dilution Adjustment**" within the Prospectus. Any such charge shall be retained for the benefit of the Trust and the Manager reserves the right to waive the application of a dilution adjustment at any time. The dilution adjustment may be waived where subscription/redemptions are settled in specie or where the Trust has sufficient cash to pay redemption proceeds from cash (rather than selling assets to raise the cash). Therefore, the Trust would not incur costs and could waive the adjustment in specific instances.

Settlement Date

In respect of receipt of monies for subscription for Units, the Settlement Date shall be three Business Days following the relevant Dealing Day and in respect of dispatch of monies for the redemption of Units, the Settlement Date shall normally be three Business Days following the relevant Dealing Day.

Minimum Net Asset Value

EUR 5,000,000 subject to the discretion of the Manager.

9. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees of the Investment Manager

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive an annual fee, payable by the Manager, out of the assets of the Trust as follows:

Class	% of Net Asset Value (plus VAT if any)
Class A Income Units	1.50%
Class A Accumulating Units	1.50%
Class D Income Units	0.50%
Class D Accumulating Units	0.50%
Class I Income Units	0.85%
Class I Accumulating Units	0.85%
Class P Income Units	0.75%
Class P Accumulating Units	0.75%
Class V Income Units	0.40%
Class V Accumulating Units	0.40%
Class X Income Units	1.35%
Class X Accumulating Units	1.35%
Class Z Income Units	0.00%
Class Z Accumulating Units	0.00%

Such fee shall be calculated on the last Business Day in each period of one month, shall accrue daily and shall be payable on the ninetieth day after receipt of a correct invoice. The Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Trust for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Expenses may be charged to the capital of the Trust to assist in addressing the objective of providing investors with a combination of income and capital growth. This may have the effect of lowering the capital value of a Unitholder’s investment by forgoing the potential for future capital growth.

Fees of the Manager, the Trustee and the Administrator

The Manager will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Trust an annual fee (the “**Fixed Rate Operating Charge**”) from which it will discharge certain fees and expenses, as disclosed in the Prospectus. The Fixed Rate Operating Charge will be levied on a tiered basis, with the applicable rates being dependent on the level of the Trust’s Net Asset Value. The thresholds applicable to the Fixed Rate Operating Charge in respect of the Trust are as follows:

Class	% of Net Asset Value on the Trust’s Net Assets between £0 - £300,000,000 (Tier 1)	% of Net Asset Value on the Trust’s Net Assets between £300,000,000 - £600,000,000 (Tier 2)	% of Net Asset Value on the Trust’s Net Assets over £600,000,000 (Tier 3)
Class A Income Units	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%
Class A Accumulating Units	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%
Class D Income Units	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Class D Accumulating Units	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Class I Income Units	0.15%	0.10%	0.05%
Class I Accumulating Units	0.15%	0.10%	0.05%
Class P Income Units	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%
Class P Accumulating Units	0.28%	0.23%	0.18%
Class V Income Units	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Class V Accumulating Units	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%

Class X Income Units	0.28%	0.28%	0.28%
Class X Accumulating Units	0.28%	0.28%	0.28%
Class Z Income Units	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
Class Z Accumulating Units	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%

The tiered rates will be applied to each unit class according to the proportions to which they relate to the Trust's Net Asset Value.

For example, where the Trust has a Net Asset Value of £1,000,000,000, 30% of each unit class Net Asset Value would be subject to the Tier 1 Fixed Rate Operating Charge, 30% would be subject the Tier 2 Fixed Rate Operating Charge, and 40% would be subject to would be subject the Tier 3 Fixed Rate Operating Charge. By way of example, the Class A Income Unit class would therefore attract an overall Fixed Rate Operating Charge of 0.225%.

However, where the Trust has a Net Asset Value of £100,000,000, then 100% of each unit class Net Asset Value would be subject to the Tier 1 Fixed Rate Operating Charge. By way of example the Class A Income Unit class would therefore attract an overall Fixed Rate Operating Charge of 0.28%.

The Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Trust for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

In addition, the Trustee shall be entitled to a transaction fee for each transaction conducted pursuant to the Trust Deed. Such fees and charges shall accrue daily and be calculated on the last Business Day in each period of one month and shall be payable on the ninetieth day after receipt of a correct invoice. The Trustee and Administrator shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Trust for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. The fees of any sub-custodian shall be discharged by the Trustee out of its own fee. The Investment Manager may, in its sole discretion, discharge all or part of any fees or expenses that may become due to the Trustee and/or the Administrator.

Fees of Underlying Collective Investment Schemes

Where the Trust invests in other UCITS or open-ended collective investment undertakings or both, management fees will be charged at the underlying fund level. It is expected that the maximum level of management fees (excluding any additional performance fees that might be payable) that may be charged to the Trust by the underlying collective investment schemes in which it currently intends to invests in will not exceed 2% per annum of the net asset value of the relevant collective investment scheme.

Other Fees and Expenses

Any other fees and expenses payable out of the assets of the Trust are set out in the Prospectus under the heading “Fees and Expenses”.

APPENDIX – SFDR

In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, this Trust promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have sustainable investment as its objective.

The Investment Manager believes that social and environmental impacts can represent material risks to investment values and a narrow focus on financial factors is unsustainable.

Environmental or social characteristics are promoted in two ways: first, the Investment Manager has developed and operates detailed methodologies to assess, measure and monitor the environmental and social factors for investments within each asset class. For each asset class there is a common set of considerations.

For each investment, environmental assessments may include: climate change; use of materials, waste and failure to recycle (Circular Economy); land and biodiversity damage; water and ocean pollution and mismanagement; air pollution and particulates.

For each investment, social assessments may include: supply chain including working conditions, forced labour and discrimination; employee contracts and treatment; customer harms (including, for example, harms such as cancer from tobacco smoking or addiction to gambling); bribery and corruption; unfair social contribution and broader societal impacts such as tax behaviour.

Secondly, the Investment Manager also promotes positive environmental and social outcomes through its engagement with investee entities and broader policy outreach. It devotes resources to raising concerns with entities where their environmental, social and/or governance performance is inadequate, and in the case of equity holdings, it implements a voting policy that is aligned with its ESG expectations. It may join collective actions on sustainability issues or pledge certain actions to promote sustainable outcomes on behalf of the Trust.

It is the Investment Manager's intention that all of the Trust's investments are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. However, exceptions may occur if sufficiently detailed information about the investment cannot be obtained but the Investment Manager believes that the investment does not conflict with the objective and policy of the Trust.

The Trust promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR, including climate change mitigation. In due course, the Trust intends to specify the proportion of its investments that are in environmentally sustainable activities under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The regulatory technical standards underpinning the environmental disclosures required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation define economic activities and assets aligned with climate change mitigation and adaptation, and subsequently other environmentally-aligned activities will be defined. However, as at the date of this Addendum, the data required to accurately measure taxonomy alignment is not available for many of the Trust's investments and the Manager therefore considers that the Trust is not yet in a position to establish accurately the proportion of assets meeting the taxonomy criteria or to set a specific minimum target.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the Trust that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of the Trust do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable activities.

More product-specific information about the Trust can be found on the website at www.sarasinandpartners.com