

PLATFORM CAPITAL UCITS ICAV

(An umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds)

An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and with variable capital

The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C145196

PROSPECTUS

This Prospectus is dated 2 December 2021

The Directors of Platform Capital UCITS ICAV whose names appear in the section entitled **Directors of the ICAV** of the Prospectus below accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and each relevant Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure such is the case), the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

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1. DEFINITIONS

Accounting Period means a calendar year ending 31 December.

Accumulating Shares means Shares that accumulate income and pay no dividend.

Administration Agreement means the agreement dated 17 June 2019 between the ICAV and the Administrator as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Administrator means Apex Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the administrator of the ICAV and each Sub-Fund.

Anti-Dilution Levy means a levy which may be (i) added to subscription amounts payable by an investor or (ii) deducted from redemption amounts receivable by an investor to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Application Form means the application form for subscription of Shares.

Associated Person means a person who is associated with a Director if, and only if, he or she is:

- (1) that Director's spouse, parent, brother, sister or child;
- (2) a person acting in his capacity as the trustee of any trust, the principal beneficiaries of which, individually or as a whole, are the Director, his spouse or any of his children or any body corporate which he controls;
- (3) a partner of that Director.

A company will be deemed to be associated with a Director if it is controlled by that Director.

Base Currency means in relation to any Sub-Fund such currency as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Business Day means in relation to any Sub-Fund such day or days as is or are specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Central Bank means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the ICAV.

Central Bank UCITS Regulations means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 230 of 2019), as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

CIS means an open ended collective investment scheme within the meaning of Regulation 4(3) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its assets in another such collective investment scheme.

Class or Classes/Share Class or Share Classes means one or more particular division of Shares in a Sub-Fund.

Connected Person means the persons defined as such in the section headed **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest**.

Currency Share Class means a Class denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Data Protection Laws means the EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and the EU Privacy & Electronic Communications Directive 2002/58/EC, any amendments and replacement legislation including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (**GDPR**), European Commission decisions, binding EU and national guidance and all national implementing legislation.

Dealing Day means in respect of each Sub-Fund such Business Day or Business Days as is or are specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund provided that there shall be at least two dealing days at regular intervals per month.

Dealing Deadline means in relation to applications for subscription, redemption or exchange of Shares in a Sub-Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Delegate means such persons, body, corporate agent, or organisation duly appointed by the Investment Manager, from time to time, to provide a specific investment function or execute a specific investment policy.

Depository means Sparkasse Bank Malta plc, Ireland Branch or any successor thereto duly appointed as depository in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, The Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Depository Agreement means the agreement dated 17 June 2019 between the ICAV and the Depository, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Regulations.

Directors mean the directors of the ICAV, each a **Director**.

Distributing Shares means Shares in respect of which dividends may be declared and paid in accordance with the section entitled Dividend Policy in the Prospectus.

Distribution Agreement means any agreement between the Investment Manager and a Distributor as substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Distributor means such distributor appointed by the Manager or relevant Investment Manager and/or any successor thereto or additional entity duly appointed as a distributor for the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

EEA means the European Economic Area encompassing the Member States together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

ERISA means the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

EU means the European Union.

Euro, EUR or € means the lawful currency of Ireland.

Exchange Charge means the charge, if any, payable on the exchange of Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

FATCA means the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as amended, consolidated or supplemented from time to time), including any regulations issued pursuant thereto and any intergovernmental agreement entered into to facilitate its implementation.

Foreign Person means (i) a person who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes who has provided the ICAV with the appropriate declaration under Schedule 2B TCA and the ICAV is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that the declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect, or (ii) the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that person or class of shareholder to which that person belongs, and

that approval has not been withdrawn and any conditions to which that approval is subject have been satisfied.

FCA means the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom or any successor regulatory authority thereto.

FDI means Financial Derivative Instruments.

GBP or **£** means Pounds Sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom.

Hedged Share Class means a Share Class whose denominated currency is hedged against exchange rate fluctuations as set out in the section entitled **Share Class Hedging**.

ICAV means Platform Capital UCITS ICAV.

Initial Issue Price means the price (excluding any Preliminary Charge) per Share at which Shares are initially offered in a Sub-Fund during the Initial Offer Period as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Initial Offer Period means the period during which Shares in a Sub-Fund are initially offered at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Instrument of Incorporation means the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time.

Investment Management Agreement means any investment management agreement between the Manager and an Investment Manager as specified in the Supplement of each Sub-Fund, as substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Manager means such investment manager appointed by the Manager or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and as specified in the Supplement in respect of each Sub-Fund as the investment manager for that relevant Sub-Fund.

in kind means in specie.

Euronext Dublin means The Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin.

Issue Price means the Net Asset Value per Share as at the Valuation Point.

Manager means Quayside Fund Management Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Management Agreement means the management agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated 30 December 2015, as amended by the Supplemental Management Agreement dated 23 August 2018 and as may be substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Member State means a member state of the EU.

Minimum Additional Investment Amount means such amount (if any) as the Directors may from time to time prescribe as the minimum additional investment amount required by each Shareholder for Shares of each Class in a Sub-Fund as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Minimum Sub-Fund Size means such amount (if any) as the Directors decide for each Sub-Fund and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund or as otherwise notified to Shareholders in that Sub-Fund.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount means such amount (if any) as the Directors may from time to time determine as the minimum initial investment amount required by each Applicant for Shares of each Class in a Sub-Fund as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Minimum Shareholding means such number or value of Shares of any class (if any) as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Sub-Fund.

month means a calendar month.

Net Asset Value or **Net Asset Value per Share** means in respect of the assets of a Sub-Fund or the Shares in a Sub-Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the section entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets** below as the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value per Share.

OECD means the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development.

OECD Member State means a Member State of the OECD.

Par Value means the nominal value assigned to a security (which term includes loans) by the issuer of such security.

Preliminary Charge means in respect of a Sub-Fund, the charge payable (if any) on the subscription for Shares as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Prospectus means the current prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto.

Redemption Charge means in respect of a Sub-Fund, the charge payable (if any) on the redemption of Shares as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Regulated Market means one of the stock exchanges or regulated markets listed in Appendix I to this Prospectus.

Regulations means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2016 and as may be amended from time to time and any rules or notices made by the Central Bank pursuant to them which are applicable to the ICAV.

Related Companies has the meaning assigned thereto in the Companies Act 2014. In general, this states that companies are related where 50% of the paid-up share capital or 50% of the voting rights in one company are owned directly or indirectly by another company.

Settlement Date means in respect of receipt of subscription monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the redemption of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

SFDR means regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as amended and as may be further amended.

Shareholders means holders of Shares, and each a **Shareholder**.

Shares means participating shares in the ICAV representing interests in a Sub-Fund and where the context so permits or requires any Class of participating shares representing interests in a Sub-Fund.

Sub-Fund means a separate portfolio of assets which is invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies as set out in the relevant Supplement and to which all liabilities, income and expenditure attributable or allocated to such fund shall be applied and charged and **Sub-Funds** means all or some of the Sub-Funds as the context requires or any other funds as may be established by the ICAV from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Sub-Investment Advisor means any sub-investment advisor or sub-investment advisors appointed by the Investment Manager or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as specified in the Supplement in respect of each Sub-Fund as the sub-investment advisor for

that relevant Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Advisory Agreement(s) means the agreement or agreements between the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment advisor (as specified in the Supplement for a Sub-Fund) as substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Sub-Investment Manager means any sub-investment manager or sub-investment managers appointed by the Investment Manager or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as specified in the Supplement in respect of each Sub-Fund as the sub-investment manager for that relevant Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Management Agreement(s) means the agreement or agreements between the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager (as specified in the Supplement for a Sub-Fund) as substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Supplement means any supplement, including any Addendum thereto, to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the ICAV from time to time.

Sustainability Risk means a sustainability risk in the context of the Sub-Funds is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. The particular sustainability risks which apply to the Sub-Funds are included in the Risk Factors section.

Taxable Irish Person means any person, other than:

- (1) a Foreign Person;
- (2) an intermediary, including a nominee, for a Foreign Person;
- (3) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
- (4) a specified company within the meaning of section 734 TCA;
- (5) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
- (6) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- (7) an exempt approved scheme or a retirement annuity contract or trust scheme within the provisions of sections 774, 784 or 785 TCA;
- (8) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (9) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- (10) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (11) a charity entitled to an exemption from income tax or corporation tax under section 207(1)(b) TCA;
- (12) a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under section 784A(2) TCA, section 787I TCA or section 848E TCA and the units held are assets of an approved retirement fund, an approved minimum retirement fund, a special savings incentive account or a personal retirement savings account (as defined in section 787A TCA);
- (13) the Courts Service;
- (14) a Credit Union;

- (15) a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;
- (16) a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 110(2) TCA;
- (17) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (18) the National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle within the meaning of section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;
- (19) the Motor Insurer's Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurers Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018);
- (20) the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission or a Commission investment vehicle (within the meaning given by section 2 of the National Pensions Reserve Fund Act 2000 as amended);
- (21) the State acting through the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission or a Commission investment vehicle within the meaning given by section 2 of the National Pensions Reserve Fund Act 2000 (as amended); and
- (22) any other person as may be approved by the Directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the ICAV in respect of that Shareholder under section Part 27, Chapter 1A of the TCA,

in respect of each of which the appropriate declaration set out in Schedule 2B TCA or otherwise and such other information evidencing such status is in the possession of the ICAV on the appropriate date.

Taxonomy Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020, as may be amended from time to time.

TCA means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended.

transferable securities shall have the meaning prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

UCITS means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the Regulations.

Unhedged Currency Share Class means a Class where typically, Shares may be applied and paid for, income payments calculated and paid and redemption proceeds paid in a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund on the basis of a currency conversion at the prevailing spot currency exchange rate of the relevant Base Currency for the currency of the relevant Class.

United Kingdom and **UK** means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

United States and **U.S.** means the United States of America, (including each of the states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction.

US Dollars, USD, US\$, Dollars and **\$** means the lawful currency of the United States or any successor currency.

US. Person shall have the meaning prescribed in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**) and thus shall include (i) any natural person resident in the United States; (ii) any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States; (iii) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person; (iv) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; (v) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; (vi) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a

U.S. Person; (vii) any discretionary account held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and (viii) any partnership or corporation if (A) organised or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and (B) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Securities Act, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) under the Securities Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

Valuation Point the point in time by reference to which the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share are calculated as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

2. INTRODUCTION

If Applicants are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement Applicants should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

The ICAV was registered as an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between sub-funds pursuant to Part 2, Chapter 1 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as amended (the **ICAV Act**) and is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the **Central Bank**) pursuant to Regulations.

This authorisation however, does not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. Authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of the Prospectus and the Supplements.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. Shares representing interests in different Sub-Funds may be issued from time to time by the ICAV. Shares of more than one Class in a Class may be issued in relation to a Sub-Fund. All Shares of each Class will rank rateably amongst themselves and pari passu save as provided for in the relevant Supplement. On the introduction of any new Sub-Fund (for which prior Central Bank approval is required) or any new Class of Shares (which must be issued in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank), the ICAV will prepare and issue a new or updated Supplement setting out the relevant details of each such Sub-Fund or new Class of Shares as the case may be. A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained for each Sub-Fund (and accordingly not for each Class of Shares) and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund. Particulars relating to individual Sub-Funds and the Classes of Shares available therein are set out in the relevant Supplement. Any amendments to the Prospectus and any Supplements must be notified to and cleared in advance by the Central Bank.

The ICAV has segregated liability between its Sub-Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Sub-Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Sub-Fund, but please refer to the section headed **Risk Factors** below.

Distribution of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement is not authorised in any jurisdiction after publication of the annual report and audited accounts unless accompanied by a copy of such report and accounts. Such reports and this Prospectus together form the prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

Application may be made to Euronext Dublin for the listing of Shares issued and available for issue, to be admitted to listing on the official list and trading on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin. The Prospectus, which includes all information required to be disclosed by Euronext Dublin listing requirements, comprises listing particulars for the purpose of the listing of such shares on Euronext Dublin. It is not anticipated that an active secondary market will develop in such Shares.

Neither the admission of Shares to listing on the official list and trading on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin nor the approval of the Prospectus pursuant to the listing requirements of Euronext Dublin shall constitute a warranty or representation by Euronext Dublin as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the Prospectus or the suitability of the ICAV or any of the Sub-Funds for investment purposes.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV gives powers to the Directors to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares directly or indirectly by (and consequently to redeem Shares held by), or the transfer of Shares to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or will hold shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status

under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Sub-Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein.

NEITHER THIS PROSPECTUS NOR THE SHARES HAVE BEEN QUALIFIED FOR OFFER, SALE OR DISTRIBUTION UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY JURISDICTION GOVERNING THE OFFER OR SALE OF SHARES OR OTHER SECURITIES, AND THIS PROSPECTUS SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY SALE OF SUCH SHARES IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFER, SOLICITATION OR SALE IS NOT AUTHORIZED, OR TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL, TO MAKE SUCH OFFER, SOLICITATION OR SALE. NO APPLICATION FOR LISTING OF THE SHARES HAS BEEN MADE ON ANY RECOGNIZED SECURITIES EXCHANGE NOR HAS ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANY PERSON IN POSSESSION OF THIS PROSPECTUS AND ANY PERSON WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SHARES PURSUANT TO AN APPLICATION FORM TO INFORM THEMSELVES OF AND TO OBSERVE ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF ANY RELEVANT JURISDICTIONS.

Where a Taxable Irish Person acquires and holds Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for Irish taxation purposes and pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meanings as this English language document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this English language document and the document in another language, this English language document shall prevail.

Potential subscribers and purchasers of Shares should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements, (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements and (d) any other requisite governmental or other consents or formalities which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding or disposal of Shares.

The value of and income from Shares in a Sub-Fund may go up or down and Applicants may not get back the amount they have invested in the Sub-Fund. Applicants may lose their entire investment. Shares constituting each Sub-Fund are described in a Supplement to this Prospectus for each such Sub-Fund, each of which is an integral part of this Prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference with respect to the relevant Sub-Fund. Investment in Shares may involve above average risk and Applicants' attention is drawn to the section entitled Risk Factors below and also to the equivalent section in each Supplement. An investment in a Sub-Fund is only suitable for sophisticated applicants who are in a position to understand and take such risks and satisfy themselves that such investment is appropriate for them.

Where there is a Preliminary Charge and a Redemption Charge payable on the issue and redemption of Shares, an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term. A Preliminary Charge and/or a Redemption Charge may be charged by a Sub-Fund, as set out in the relevant Supplement.

The maximum preliminary charge and/or redemption charge, if any, will not exceed 5%.

As distributions may be made out of the capital of the ICAV, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and 'income' will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard.

This Prospectus and any other documents referred to in it and the relevant Supplement(s) should be read in their entirety before making an application for Shares. Statements made in the Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the laws and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change.

Any information given, or representations made, by any dealer, salesman or other person which are not contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement or in any reports and accounts of the ICAV forming part hereof must be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement. This Prospectus or the relevant Supplement may from time to time be updated and intending subscribers should enquire of the Investment Manager or the Administrator as to the issue of any later Prospectus or as to the issue of any reports and accounts of the ICAV.

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available as mentioned herein.

This Prospectus and the relevant Supplement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law.

The ICAV is required to and will comply with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as defined herein).

Shares may not be offered or sold in the United Kingdom except as permitted by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA") and the regulations made under it, and this Prospectus must not be communicated to any person in the United Kingdom except in circumstances permitted by FSMA or those regulations or to a person to whom this Prospectus may otherwise lawfully be issued in the United Kingdom.

The ICAV notified the FCA in the UK pursuant to section 264 of the FSMA and is a recognised scheme in the UK for the purposes of the FSMA. It is registered with the FCA under the number 750917.

UK investors are advised that the rules made by the FCA under the FSMA do not in general apply to the ICAV in relation to its investment business. In particular, the rules made under the Act for the protection of private customers (for example, those conferring rights to cancel or withdraw from certain investment agreements) do not apply, and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme will not be available, in connection with an investment in the ICAV. In addition, the protections available under the Financial Ombudsman Service will not be available in connection with an investment in the ICAV.

This document is confidential to the addressee and may not be copied or passed on, in whole or in part, or its contents reproduced, disclosed, distributed to or used by any other person outside the group of affiliates of the addressee or their professional advisers. By accepting delivery of this document, each recipient agrees that it will (i) use this Prospectus for the sole purpose of evaluating a possible investment in a Sub-Fund and (ii) keep permanently confidential all information contained herein not already in the public domain.

Defined terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings attributed to them in the section entitled **Definitions** section.

3. SUB-FUNDS

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund in that different Sub-Funds may be established from time to time by

the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. On the introduction of any new Sub-Fund, the Directors will issue documentation setting out the relevant details of each such Sub-Fund. A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained for each Sub-Fund. Separate records will also be maintained for each Sub-Fund with assets and liabilities allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund and each Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to such Sub-Fund. Particulars relating to each Sub-Fund are set out in a Supplement to the Prospectus.

Shares may be issued in relation to each Sub-Fund. Different Classes of Shares may also be issued in relation to any Sub-Fund subject to notifying and clearing in advance with the Central Bank of the creation of each Class of Shares and the different Classes of Shares available for issue in each Sub-Fund will be set out in a Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. The different Classes of Shares in a Sub-Fund may have different charging structures, designation of Shares in different currencies or gains/losses on and costs of different financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the Base Currency of a Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of a Sub-Fund and the designated currency of the relevant Class of Shares and the Minimum Initial Investment Amount therefore may also differ. Details of such structures and amounts for each Sub-Fund shall be set out in a Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. The different Classes of Shares within a Sub-Fund together represent interests in a single pool of assets of the Sub-Fund.

Within each Sub-Fund and Share Class, the ICAV may issue Accumulating shares and Distributing shares which shall represent interests in the same distinct portfolio on investments. The net income per Distributing Share may be distributed or re-invested in accordance with the dividend policy for the Sub-Fund as set out in the relevant Supplement and may be in the form of additional Shares to Shareholders. No declarations shall be made in respect of the Accumulating Shares.

The ICAV has segregated liability between its Sub-Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Sub-Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Sub-Fund.

3.1. Investment Objective and Policies

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the investment objective and policies for each Sub-Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of that Sub-Fund. Details of the investment objective and policies for each Sub-Fund of the ICAV appear in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Any change in the investment objective or material change to the investment policy of a Sub-Fund may only be made with approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or by way of a written resolution of all the Shareholders in the Sub-Fund. Subject and without prejudice to the first sentence of this paragraph, in the event of a change of investment objective and/or policies of a Sub-Fund, approved by way of a majority of votes at a general meeting, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the Sub-Fund to enable a Shareholder to have its Shares redeemed prior to the implementation of such change.

The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) has been given full discretion in the investment and reinvestment of the assets of each Sub-Fund, provided that it complies with the Sub-Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions in exercising that discretion. Each Sub-Fund's asset allocation shall be determined solely by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager. Accordingly, the exposure of each Sub-Fund to individual issuers, instruments or markets shall be determined from time to time solely by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

3.2. Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions for each Sub-Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of the Sub-Fund. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that investments may only be made as permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations. In any event, each Sub-Fund will comply with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The following general investment restrictions apply to each Sub-Fund except where restrictions are expressly or

implicitly disappplied in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In that case, the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund will set out the extent to which such investment restrictions do not apply and specify if any additional restrictions apply.

3.3. *Permitted Investments*

Investments of a Sub-Fund must be confined to:

- 3.3.1. transferable securities and money market instruments as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State and is listed in Appendix I;
- 3.3.2. recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;
- 3.3.3. money market instruments, as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market;
- 3.3.4. shares or units of UCITS;
- 3.3.5. shares or units of alternative investment funds (**AIFs**);
- 3.3.6. deposits with credit institutions; and
- 3.3.7. financial derivative instruments.

3.4. *Investment Limits*

- 3.4.1. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 3.3 above.
- 3.4.2. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 3.3.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by a Sub-Fund in certain U.S. securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within one year of issue and the securities are not illiquid securities, i.e. they may be realised by the Sub-Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Sub-Fund.
- 3.4.3. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
- 3.4.4. Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3.4.3 above) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its Net Asset Value in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

- 3.4.5. The limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3.4.3 above) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a Non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 3.4.6. The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 3.4.4 and 3.4.5 above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph 3.4.3.
- 3.4.7. A Sub-Fund shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.
- 3.4.8. The risk exposure of a Sub-Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of its Net Asset Value.

This limit is raised to 10% in the case of credit institutions authorised in the EEA, credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
- 3.4.9. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3.4.3, 3.4.7 and 3.4.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value: investments in transferable securities or money market instruments; deposits; and/or risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 3.4.10. The limits referred to in paragraphs 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.4.5, 3.4.7, 3.4.8 and 3.4.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 3.4.11. Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.4.5, 3.4.7, 3.4.8 and 3.4.9. However, a limit of 20% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 3.4.12. A Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, Non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

The individual issuers may be drawn from the following list:

OECD governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC.

The Sub-Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

3.5. *Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes*

- 3.5.1. A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
- 3.5.2. Investment in AIFs CIS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 3.5.3. The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- 3.5.4. When a Sub-Fund invests in the shares or units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Investment Manager or other company may not charge subscription, switching or redemption fees on account of the investment by the Sub-Fund in the shares or units of such other CIS.
- 3.5.5. Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Investment Manager by virtue of an investment in the shares or units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the Sub-Fund.
- 3.5.6. Investment by a Sub-Fund in another Sub-Fund of the ICAV is subject to the following additional provisions:
 - (i) Investment must not be made in a Sub-Fund which itself holds Shares in another Sub-Fund within the ICAV; and
 - (ii) The investing Sub-Fund may not charge an annual management fee in respect of that portion of its assets invested in other Sub-Funds within the ICAV. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the Investment Manager where such fee is paid directly out of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

3.6. *Index Tracking UCITS*

A Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Sub-Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.

The limit referred to above may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

3.7. *Sustainability disclosures under the Taxonomy Regulation*

Investments underlying a Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities where the Sub-Fund does not integrate any kind of sustainability into the investment process. Where a Sub-Fund does take into account EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, this will be reflected in the relevant Supplement.

3.8. *Integration of Sustainability Risks in the Investment Process*

The impact of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Sub-Funds have been assessed by the ICAV and the Manager and they have determined that the impact of Sustainability Risks are not materially relevant to the returns of the Sub-Funds. For that reason, Sustainability Risks are not integrated into investment decisions for the Sub-Funds.

3.9. *General Provisions*

- 3.9.1. The ICAV acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights that would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

3.9.2. A Sub-Fund may acquire no more than:

- (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
- (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
- (iii) 25% of the shares or units of any single CIS;
- (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

NOTE: The limits laid down in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

3.9.3. Paragraphs 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 above shall not be applicable to:

- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
 - (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Non-Member State;
 - (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
 - (iii) shares held by a Sub-Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a Non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that Non-Member State, where under the legislation of that Non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which the Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that Non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment strategies the company from the Non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in paragraphs 2.3, 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2 above and paragraphs 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 below, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed;
 - (iv) shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of shares or units at the request of share or unit holders exclusively on their behalf.

3.9.4. A Sub-Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments that form part of their assets.

3.9.5. The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Sub-Funds to derogate from the provisions of paragraphs 3.4.3 to 3.4.8, 3.5, 3.5.2, 4.1 and 3.6 above for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

3.9.6. If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Sub-Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

3.9.7. The ICAV may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities; money market instruments (any short selling of money market instruments by the ICAV is prohibited); shares or units of CIS; or financial derivative instruments.

3.9.8. A Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

3.10. *Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI)*

A Sub-Fund's global exposure (as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.

Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Regulations. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations).

A Sub-Fund may invest in FDI dealt in over-the-counter (**OTC**) provided that the counterparties to the OTC transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

Investment in FDI are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

The following is a description of the types of FDI which may be used by a Sub-Fund:

(1) Currency Swaps

A currency swap is an agreement between parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. The cash flows that the counterparties make are tied to the value of foreign currencies.

(2) Equity Swaps

An equity swap contract which gives the holder the economic benefits of a notional holding of an underlying security or basket of securities, in exchange for an interest stream representing the financing cost for the notional value of that security or basket of securities. A swap can be a 'long' exposure, where the holder is receiving the economic benefits of the underlying security from the other party or a 'short' exposure where the holder is paying the economic benefits of the underlying security to the other party. The Sub-Fund may enter into equity swaps to achieve both long and short exposure.

(3) Caps/Floors

The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined value, to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling the cap. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined value, to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling the floor. Swap agreements, including caps and floors can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options.

(4) Credit Default Swap

Credit default swaps (**CDS**) provide a measure of protection against or exposure to defaults of debt issuers. The Sub-Fund's use of CDS does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. The Sub-Fund may at the discretion of the Investment Manager be the buyer and/or seller in CDS transactions to which the Sub-Fund is a party. CDS are transactions under which the parties' obligations depend on whether a credit event has occurred in relation to the reference asset. The credit events are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset. On settlement, credit default products may

be cash settled or involve the physical delivery of an obligation of the reference entity following a default. The buyer in a CDS contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference asset has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference asset that may have little or no value. If the Sub-Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs the Sub-Fund's losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Sub-Fund will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

(5) Futures

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

(6) Options

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that gives one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) to the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled. The Sub-Fund may be a seller or buyer of put and call options (including index equity options). The Sub-Fund may purchase or sell these instruments either individually or in combinations. This would allow the Sub-Fund to benefit from any upside in the performance, while limiting its overall exposure to the original premium paid by the Sub-Fund. Currency options may be used to express positional views on the direction of currency movements and volatility. Bond options may be used to express similar positional views as would be the case as buying or selling the underlying bond or alternatively to express the Investment Manager's view on the bond's volatility. The Sub-Fund may also enter into options on interest rate or bond futures to reflect its view that interest rate risk may change in a particular way or alternatively, to reflect its view on interest rate volatility. The Investment Manager may also buy put options on equity indices or equity exchange traded funds for hedging purposes.

(7) Swaptions

A swaption is an option on a swap. It gives the holder the right but not the obligation to enter into a swap at a specific date in the future, at a particular fixed rate and for a specified term. The Sub-Fund may use swaptions for hedging and investment purposes.

(8) Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Sub-Fund may also enter into forward foreign exchange contracts. A forward contract locks-in the price at which an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date.

Forward foreign exchange contracts may be used to hedge, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, any currency exposure back to the Base Currency. They may also be used to change the

currency compositions all or part of the Sub-Fund without necessarily hedging back to the Base Currency.

(9) Contracts for Differences

The Sub-Fund may enter into contracts for differences which allow a direct exposure to the market, a sector or an individual security. Unlike a forward contract, there is no final maturity, the position being closed out at the discretion of the position taker. Contracts for differences (**CFD**) are used to gain exposure to share price movements without buying the shares themselves. A CFD on a company's shares will specify the price of the shares when the contract was started. The contract is an agreement to pay out cash on the difference between the starting share price and when the contract is closed.

The Investment Manager may also buy put options on equity indices for hedging purposes. The Sub-Fund may purchase or sell these instruments either individually or in combinations

3.11. *Borrowing, Leverage, Lending Powers and Restrictions*

The ICAV may borrow up to 10% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value at any time and the Depositary may charge the assets of such Sub-Fund as security for any such borrowing, provided that such borrowing is only for temporary purposes. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding. Assets of a Sub-Fund may not be passed outside the Depositary's custody network to secure borrowings. The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purposes of the borrowing restrictions set out above provided that the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. Where the offsetting deposit is not denominated in the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the offsetting deposit may lead to a depreciation of the value of the offsetting deposit as expressed in the Base Currency.

Without prejudice to the powers of the ICAV to invest in transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 of the Investment Restrictions under the heading Permitted Investments above, the ICAV may not lend to, or act as guarantor on behalf of, third parties.

A Sub-Fund may acquire transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 of the Investment Restrictions above which are not fully paid. The ICAV may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments.

Any particular borrowing restrictions for a Sub-Fund will appear in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

3.12. *Changes to Investment and Borrowing Restrictions*

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank and, where necessary, approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or by way of a written resolution of all the Shareholders in the relevant Sub-Fund) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions specified in the Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the Regulations.

3.13. *Efficient Portfolio Management*

A Sub-Fund may employ investment techniques and instruments (including, but not limited to, the use of securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements) relating to transferable securities and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the investment strategy of the relevant Sub-Fund and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The specific techniques and instruments to be utilised by each Sub-Fund (if any) are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. Any such technique or instrument should be reasonably believed by the Investment Manager to be economically appropriate to the efficient portfolio management of the relevant Sub-Fund, i.e., the use of such a technique or instrument may only be

undertaken for the purpose of one or more of the following: a reduction in risk; a reduction in cost; or an increase in capital or income returns to a Sub-Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Regulations.

Direct and indirect operational costs and/or fees arising from the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes on behalf of a Sub-Fund may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the relevant Sub-Fund. These costs and/or fees will be charged at normal commercial rates and will not include hidden revenue.

Where applicable, the entities to which such direct and indirect operational costs and/or fees have been paid during the annual period to the relevant accounting year end of the Sub-Fund (including whether such entities are related to the ICAV or Depositary) will be disclosed in the annual report for such period.

All revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Please see the "**Risk Factors**" section below and refer to the section headed Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest for detail on counterparty risk and conflicts of interest in the context of efficient portfolio management.

3.14. *Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)*

The ICAV may use FDIs in respect of its Sub-Funds for the purposes set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. In accordance with the Central Bank's requirements, prior to establishing a Sub-Fund which may use FDIs, the ICAV will adopt a risk management process relating to the use of such derivatives on behalf of the relevant Sub-Funds which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDIs. The ICAV shall not utilise any derivative that is not included in the risk management process which has been cleared by the Central Bank. While the prudent use of FDIs can be beneficial, FDI also involves risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. Investors should refer to the section entitled "Derivatives Risk" under the Risk Factors Section further below.

To the extent that the ICAV established Sub-Funds which will use FDIs in the future, it will on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders 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 of the Sub-Funds.

3.15. *Collateral Policy*

Types of Collateral

3.15.1. Non-Cash Collateral

Non-cash collateral must, at all times, meet with the following requirements:

- (ii) Liquidity: Non-cash collateral should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Regulations (paragraphs 5.1-5.3 in the section entitled "Investment Restrictions" at 3.4 above);
 - (1) Valuation: Collateral must be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
 - (2) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality, issuers being rated BBB – to AAA by Standard and Poor's or equivalent by any other recognised rating agency.

- (3) Correlation: Collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- (4) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. When a Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer;
- (5) Immediately available: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV at any time without reference to or approval from the relevant counterparty; and

Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the Sub-Fund.

3.16. *Cash Collateral*

Reinvestment of cash collateral must be in accordance with the following requirements:

- 3.16.1. cash received as collateral may only be invested in the following:
 - (iii) deposits with a credit institution authorised in the European Economic Area (EEA) (EU Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), a credit institution authorised within a signatory state, other than an EU Member State or a Member State of EEA, to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand (the **Relevant Institutions**);
- 3.16.2. high quality government bonds;
- 3.16.3. reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the ICAV is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
- 3.16.4. short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049);
- 3.16.5. invested cash collateral must be diversified in accordance with the requirements in the section entitled **Non-Cash Collateral** above;
- 3.16.6. invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

3.17. *Level of Collateral Required*

Unless otherwise specified in a Supplement for a Sub-Fund, the levels of collateral required are as follows:

Repurchase agreements	at least 100% of the exposure to the counterparty
Reverse repurchase agreements	at least 100% of the exposure to the counterparty
Lending of portfolio securities	at least 100% of the exposure to the counterparty
OTC derivatives	Such collateral to ensure, in any event, that counterparty

	exposure is managed within the limits set out in Investment Restrictions above
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3.18. *Haircut Policy*

In advance of entering into OTC derivative transactions and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, the Investment Manager will determine what haircut is acceptable for each class of asset received as collateral and will be set out in the agreement with the relevant counterparty or otherwise documented at the time of entering into such agreement. Such haircut will take into account the characteristics of the asset such as the credit standing or price volatility of the assets received as collateral as well as the outcome of any stress test performance in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. In the event that a Sub-Fund may enter into a securities lending transaction, the Investment Manager does not apply a haircut to the non-cash assets received as collateral but instead, in accordance with market practice, operates a policy of over-collateralisation whereby collateral is marked to market on an on-going basis. Counterparties may be required to post additional collateral from time to time.

3.19. *Share Class Hedging*

A Currency Share Class may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Currency Share Class and the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund in which that Class of Shares is issued. Alternatively, the currency exposure of the currency(ies) of a Sub-Fund's underlying assets may be hedged in order to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) of the Sub-Fund's underlying assets and the currency of the Share Class. Any financial instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Hedged Share Classes shall not be assets/liabilities of a Sub-Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Where a Share Class is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Sub-Fund in which such Share Class is issued. Any currency exposure of a Hedged Share Class may not be combined with or offset against that of any other Share Class of a Sub-Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Hedged Share Class may not be allocated to other Share Classes. Where the ICAV seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class and hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Hedged Share Class the performance of the Hedged Share Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the Base Currency or the underlying assets with the result that Shareholders in that Hedged Share Class will not gain if the Hedged Share Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the particular Sub-Fund are denominated. A Hedged Share Class will not be leveraged as a result of such currency hedging transactions.

In the case of an Unhedged Currency Share Class a currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, switches and distributions at prevailing exchange rates. The value of the Shares expressed in the Share Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency.

3.20. *Dividend Policy*

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Sub-Fund and details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement.

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of net income (i.e. income less expenses) and/or realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or capital as specified in the relevant Supplement.

In the event that the net distributable income attributable to the relevant Share Class during the relevant period is insufficient to pay dividends as declared, the Directors may in their discretion determine such dividends be paid from capital. Investors should note that where the payment of dividends are paid out of capital, this represents and amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of the amount originally invested (excluding par value) or capital gains attributable to that, and may result in an immediate decrease in the value of the Shares of the relevant Class and will reduce any capital appreciation for the Shareholders of such Class.

The ICAV will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Sub-Fund who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person and pay such sum to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Dividends not claimed within 6 years from their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Dividends payable in cash to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account in the name of the Shareholder at its cost and risk.

The Directors may maintain an equalisation account with a view to ensuring that the level of dividends payable by a Sub-Fund is not effected by the issue and redemption of Distributing Shares during the relevant accounting period. The subscription price of such Distributing Shares may in such circumstances be deemed to include an equalisation payment calculated by reference to that accrued income of the relevant Sub-Fund and the first distribution in respect of any Distributing Share may include a payment of capital usually equal to the amount of such equalisation payment. The redemption price of each Distributing Share will also include an equalisation payment in respect of the accrued income of the ICAV up to the date of redemption. The Directors may adjust the manner in which equalisation is applied from time to time.

The dividend policy for each Sub-Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. Any change in the dividend policy for a Sub-Fund will be notified to all Shareholders in that Sub-Fund in advance and full details of such a change will be provided in an updated Supplement for that Sub-Fund.

4. RISK FACTORS

An investment in a Sub-Fund is a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. Such investment is designed for sophisticated persons who are able to bear a high degree of risk of an investment in the Sub-Funds. Investors may lose all or a portion of their investment. There is no assurance that the Sub-Funds will be profitable or achieve their investment objectives. Some adverse events may be more likely than others and the consequences of some adverse events may be greater than others. No attempt has been made to rank risks in the order of their likelihood or potential harm. Prior to making an investment in a Sub-Fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all the information set forth in this section, in addition to the matters set out in any Supplement and in this Prospectus generally, prior to investing in the Shares, and should evaluate the risk factors outlined below which, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on the Sub-Funds. As a result of these risk factors, as well as other risks inherent in any investment, there can be no assurance that the Sub-Funds will meet their investment objectives or will otherwise be able to carry out their investment programs successfully or return any or all of the capital contributions made by investors to the Sub-Funds.

4.1. General Risk

The Sub-Funds will be investing in assets selected by the Investment Manager in accordance with the

respective investment policies. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to each Sub-Fund, will therefore be closely linked to the performance of such investments and investors should be aware that the value can go down as well as up. Investments made by the Investment Manager may be speculative and an investment in a Sub-Fund, therefore, involves a degree of risk. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of a Sub-Fund, or its risk monitoring, will be achieved. Each Shareholder may not get back the amount they invest and may receive a return from their investment which is insufficient at the time to meet their own investment objectives. Results may vary substantially over time and all of each Shareholder's investment is at risk.

Shareholders in each Sub-Fund will share economically the investment risks in relation to that Sub-Fund on a pooled basis during the period of time that they are recorded as having Shares.

4.2. Liquidity of Investments

Investors often describe the speed and ease with which an asset can be sold and converted into cash as its liquidity. Most of the investments owned by a Sub-Fund can usually be sold promptly at a fair price and therefore can be described as relatively liquid. But a Sub-Fund may also hold investments that are illiquid, which means they can't be sold quickly or easily. Some investments are illiquid because of legal restrictions, the nature of the investment itself, settlement terms, or for other reasons. Sometimes, there may simply be a shortage of buyers. A Sub-Fund that has trouble selling an investment can lose value or incur extra costs. In addition, illiquid investments may be more difficult to value accurately and may experience larger price changes. This can cause greater fluctuations in a Sub-Fund's value.

4.3. Late or Non-Payment of Subscriptions

Any loss incurred by the ICAV or a Sub-Fund due to late or non-payment of subscription proceeds in respect of subscription applications received shall be borne by the relevant investor or, if not practical to recover such losses from the relevant investor, by the relevant Sub-Fund.

4.4. Effect of Preliminary Charge and Redemption Charge

Where a Preliminary Charge or a Redemption Charge is imposed, a Shareholder who realises his Shares after a short period may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested. Therefore, the Shares should be viewed as a medium to long term investment.

4.5. Anti-Dilution Levy

Shareholders should note that in certain circumstances an Anti-Dilution Levy may be applied on the issue or sale and/or redemption or cancellation of Shares. Where an Anti-Dilution Levy is not applied, the Sub-Fund in question may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.

4.6. Suspension of Dealings

Shareholders are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares, including a redemption by way of switching, may be suspended (see the section on Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value).

4.7. Risk relating to Dividends paid out of Capital

To the extent that the net distributable income generated by the Sub-Fund is insufficient to pay a distribution which is declared, the Directors may at their discretion determine such dividends may be paid from the capital of the Sub-Fund. This would require the Investment Manager to sell assets of the Sub-Fund to make such distributions as opposed to paying out net distributable income received by the Sub-Fund.

4.8. Mandatory Redemption Risk

The ICAV may compulsorily redeem all of the Shares of any Sub-Fund if the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size (if any) specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund or otherwise notified to Shareholders.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV gives powers to the Directors to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares directly or indirectly by (and consequently to redeem Shares held by), or the transfer of Shares to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or will hold Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or persons or an entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or persons or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person or entity is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the ICAV on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the ICAV being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply.

4.9. *Withholding Tax*

Any income and gains arising from the assets of the Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gains arise. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment. Investors are further referred to the section in this Prospectus entitled **Taxation**.

4.10. *United States Tax Risk*

With effect from 1 July 2014 the ICAV is obliged to report certain information in respect of U.S. investors in the ICAV and the Sub-Funds to the Irish Revenue Commissioners who will the share that information with the U.S. tax authorities.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (**FATCA**), impose a 30% US withholding tax on certain 'withholdable payments' made on or after 1 July 2014 unless the payee enters into and complies with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (**IRS**) to collect and provide to the IRS substantial information regarding direct and indirect owners and account holders.

On 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (**IGA**) with the United States to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA. Under this agreement Ireland agreed to implement legislation to collect certain information in connection with FATCA and the Irish and U.S. tax authorities have agreed to automatically exchange this information. The IGA provides for the annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held by certain U.S. persons in a broad category of Irish financial institutions and vice versa.

Under the IGA and the Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014 (as amended) (the **Irish Regulations**) implementing the information disclosure obligations Irish financial institutions such as the ICAV are required to report certain information with respect to U.S. account holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will automatically provide that information annually to the IRS. The ICAV (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy the reporting requirements whether under the IGA, the Irish Regulations or any other applicable legislation published in connection with FATCA and such information is being sought as part of the application process for Shares in the ICAV. It should be noted that the

Irish Regulations require the collection of information and filing of returns with the Irish Revenue Commissioners regardless as to whether the ICAV holds any U.S. assets or has any U.S. investors.

While the IGA and Irish Regulations should serve to reduce the burden of compliance with FATCA, and accordingly the risk of a FATCA withholding on payments to the ICAV in respect of its assets, no assurance can be given in this regard. As such Shareholders should obtain independent tax advice in relation to the potential impact of FATCA before investing.

4.11. *Currency Risk*

Prospective investors whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in currencies, other than the Base Currency of a Sub-Fund, should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between the currency of investment and such other currencies.

4.12. *Portfolio Currency Risk*

A Sub-Fund's investments and, where applicable, the investments of any collective investment scheme in which a Sub-Fund invests, may be acquired in a wide range of currencies other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Sub-Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using financial instruments.

A Sub-Fund may from time to time utilise techniques and instruments to seek to protect (hedge) currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis or by buying currency exchange forward contracts. Neither spot transactions nor forward currency exchange contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of a Sub-Fund's securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline.

A Sub-Fund may enter into currency exchange and other transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates between the trade and settlement dates of specific securities transactions or anticipated securities transactions. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of hedged currency or interest rate, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency or interest rate increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Sub-Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations. Sub-Fund performance may be strongly influenced by movements in FX rates because currency positions held by the Sub-Fund may not always correspond with the securities positions held.

4.13. *Share Class Currency Risk*

A Currency Share Class will be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such denominated currency of a Currency Share Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the denominated currency. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) of a Sub-Fund's underlying assets and the currency of a Share Class may lead to currency risk for the holders of Shares in the relevant Class. The Investment Manager may try but is not obliged to mitigate this risk by using financial instruments such as those described under the heading Portfolio Currency Risk, for Hedged Share Classes provided that such instruments shall in no case exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class of the Sub-Fund. Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the denominated currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are denominated. In such circumstances Shareholders

of the relevant Hedged Share Class of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments. Financial instruments used to implement such strategies shall not be assets/liabilities of the Sub-Fund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class of the Sub-Fund.

4.14. *Interest Rate Risk*

Changes in interest rates can influence the value and returns of some of the Sub-Funds' investments. Declining interest rates may affect the return on available reinvestment opportunities. In the event of a general rise in interest rates, the value of certain investments that may be contained in the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall, reducing the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. Fluctuation in rates may affect interest rate spreads in a manner adverse to a Sub-Fund. Interest rates are highly sensitive to factors beyond a Sub-Fund's control, including, among others, government monetary and tax policies, and domestic and international economic and political conditions.

4.15. *Reliance on the Investment Manager*

The Shareholders will have no right to participate in the management of a Sub-Fund or in the control of its business. Accordingly no person should purchase any Shares unless it is willing to entrust all aspects of management of the Sub-Fund to the ICAV and, in accordance with the terms of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement as applicable, all aspects of selection and management of the Sub-Fund's investments to the Investment Manager. The Sub-Fund's performance depends on, amongst other things, the expertise and investment decisions of the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager's opinion about the intrinsic worth of a company or security may be incorrect, the Sub-Fund's investment objective may not be achieved and the market may continue to undervalue the securities held by the Sub-Fund.

Investors will not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial and other information regarding the investments by a Sub-Fund and accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the Investment Manager in investing and managing the capital of that Sub-Fund. No assurance can be given that a Sub-Fund will be successful in obtaining suitable investments or that, if the investments are made, the objectives of that Sub-Fund will be achieved.

The ICAV and the Investment Manager will not have control over the activities of any company or collective investment scheme invested in by a Sub-Fund. Managers of a collective investment scheme may take undesirable tax positions, employ excessive leverage, or otherwise manage the collective investment schemes or allow them to be managed in a way that was not anticipated by the Investment Manager.

4.16. *Political and/or Legal/Regulatory Risk*

The value of a Sub-Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries to which the Sub-Fund is exposed through its investments.

4.17. *Segregated Liability Risk*

While there are provisions which provide for segregated liability between Sub-Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims. Accordingly, it is not free from doubt that the assets of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV may not be exposed to the liabilities of other Sub-Funds of the ICAV. At the date of this Prospectus, the Directors are not aware of any existing or contingent liability of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV that is likely to be the subject of a claim against another Sub-Fund.

4.18. *Concentration Risk*

There are no limits on each Investment Manager's investment discretion, subject to the Investment Restrictions applicable to each Sub-Fund. While the Investment Manager will regularly monitor the concentration of each

Sub-Fund's exposure to related risk, at any given time a Sub-Fund's assets may become highly concentrated within a particular region, country, company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market. In that event, the Sub-Fund's portfolio will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting the performance of that particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or economic market, than a less concentrated portfolio would be. As a result, that Sub-Fund's investment portfolio could become concentrated and its aggregate return may be volatile and may be affected substantially by the performance of only one or a few holdings and, consequently, could have an adverse impact on a Sub-Fund's financial conditions and its ability to pay distributions. The Investment Manager is not obligated to hedge its positions and expects that a Sub-Fund will always be either net long or net short the market.

4.19. *Risks associated with Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)*

A Sub-Fund may invest in one or more collective investment schemes. As a shareholder of another collective investment scheme, a Sub-Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management and/or other fees (excluding subscription or redemption charges). These fees would be in addition to the fees payable to the Investment Manager and other expenses which a Sub-Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. For details of the maximum level of management fees that may be charged by a Sub-Fund by virtue of its investment in other collective investment schemes please refer to the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Some of the CIS that a Sub-Fund may invest in may in turn invest in FDIs which will result in this Sub-Fund being indirectly exposed to the risks associated with such FDI.

The Sub-Funds will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the collective investment schemes in which they invest. Moreover, Sub-Funds will generally not have the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by any underlying collective investment schemes before they are made. Accordingly, the returns of a Sub-Fund will primarily depend on the performance of these unrelated underlying fund managers and could be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance of such underlying fund managers.

4.20. *Investment in CIS*

The investment policy of certain Sub-Funds may permit a Sub-Fund to invest up to 100% in collective investment schemes, including exchange traded funds. Such collective investment schemes may deal with a different frequency and on different days than the Sub-Fund. This characteristic of the Sub-Fund is likely to result from time to time in the Sub-Fund achieving less exposure to such collective investment schemes than would otherwise have been the case.

Furthermore, some of the underlying collective investment schemes may be valued by fund administrators affiliated to underlying fund managers, or by the underlying fund managers themselves, resulting in valuations which are not verified by an independent third party on a regular or timely basis. Accordingly there is a risk that the valuations of the Sub-Fund may not reflect the true value of such underlying collective investment scheme holdings at a specific Valuation Point, which could result in significant losses for the Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund may be subject to risks associated with any underlying collective investment schemes which may use 'side pockets' (used to separate investments which may be difficult to sell from more liquid investments). The use of side pockets by such underlying collective investment schemes may restrict the ability of a Sub-Fund or the Shareholders to fully redeem out of the underlying collective investment scheme until such investments have been removed from the side pocket. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to the performance of the underlying collective investment scheme's investment for an indefinite period of time until such investment is liquidated.

4.21. *Derivatives Risk*

A financial derivative instrument, also simply known as "a derivative", is a contract between two parties. The value of the contract is based on or derived from an underlying asset, such as a stock, a market, a currency or

a basket of securities and is not a direct investment in the underlying asset itself. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments.

Derivatives involve special risks and costs to the extent that a Sub-Fund uses derivatives it would be exposed to risks including the following.

4.22. *Counterparty and Settlement Risk*

The Sub-Funds would be exposed to a credit risk on the counterparties with which they traded in relation to non-exchange traded contracts such as futures, options, swaps, repurchase transactions and forward exchange rate contracts. Non-exchange traded contracts are not afforded the same protections as may apply to participants trading such contracts on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house. Non-exchange traded contracts are agreements specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor which enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. The counterparty for these agreements will be the specific company or firm involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange and accordingly the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which a Sub-Fund trades such contracts could result in substantial losses to a Sub-Fund. If settlement never occurs the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund would be the difference between the price of the original contract and the price of the replacement contract or, in the case where the contract is not replaced, the absolute value of the contract at the time it is voided. Furthermore, in some markets 'Delivery versus Payment' may not be possible in which case the absolute value of the contract is at risk if the Sub-Fund meets its settlement obligations but the counterparty fails before meeting its obligations under the relevant contract. Furthermore, if the creditworthiness of a derivative counterparty declines, the risk that the counterparty may not perform could increase, potentially resulting in a loss to the portfolio. Regardless of the measures a Sub-Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Sub-Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

4.23. *OTC Markets Risk*

Were any Sub-Fund to acquire securities on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility.

4.24. *Liquidity Risk*

Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the seller would like. The seller may have to lower the price to effect a secondary market sale, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on fund management or performance.

4.25. *Correlation Risk*

Forward contracts and currency options seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of a fund's portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the value of portfolio positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolios positions nor does it prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the positions' value. Such hedge transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against any exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation which is so generally anticipated that it is not possible to enter into a hedging transaction at a price sufficient to afford protection from the decline in value of the portfolio position anticipated as a result of such a fluctuation.

4.26. *Legal Risk*

There is a possibility that the agreements governing derivative techniques may be terminated due, for instance, to supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was

originated. There is also a risk if such agreements are not legally enforceable or if the derivative transactions are not documented correctly.

4.27. *Repurchase Agreements*

The value of the security purchased may be more or less than the price at which the counterparty has agreed to purchase the security. If the other party to a repurchase agreement should default, the Sub-Fund might suffer a delay or loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Sub-Fund in connection with the repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or its failure to repurchase the securities as agreed, the Sub-Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement.

4.28. *Reverse Repurchase Agreements*

Reverse repurchase transactions involve risks in that (a) in the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of a Sub-Fund has been placed there is the risk that collateral received may realise less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded; and that (b) (i) locking cash in transactions of excessive size or duration, (ii) delays in recovering cash placed out, or (iii) difficulty in realising collateral may restrict the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

4.29. *Securities Lending / Stock Lending Risk*

Securities lending, as applicable for a Sub-Fund, involves lending for a fee portfolio securities held by a Sub-Fund for a set period of time to willing, qualified borrowers who have posted collateral. In lending its securities, a Sub-Fund is subject to the risk that the borrower may not fulfill its obligations or go bankrupt leaving the Sub-Fund holding collateral worth less than the securities it has lent, resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. However, a Sub-Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral. The collateral will typically be maintained at a value of at least equal to the market value of any securities loaned. However in the event of a sudden market movement there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred.

For securities lending made with connected persons of the Depositary and/or the Investment Manager, such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and are in the best interests of the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund. Please see the **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest** section below.

4.30. *Collateral Risk*

Cash received as collateral may be invested in other eligible securities, including shares of a short term money market fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the securities loaned, to market appreciation or depreciation and the risks associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

4.31. *Availability of Suitable Investment Opportunities*

The ICAV will compete with other potential investors to acquire assets. Certain of the ICAV's competitors may have greater financial and other resources and may have better access to suitable investment opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy a particular Sub-Fund's rate of return objectives or that a Sub-Fund will be able to invest fully its committed capital. If no suitable investments can be made then cash will be held by such Sub-Fund and this will

reduce returns to Shareholders. Whether or not suitable investment opportunities are available to a Sub-Fund, Shareholders will bear the cost of management fees and other Sub-Fund expenses.

In the event that a Sub-Fund is terminated or the ICAV is wound up, and to the extent that the assets may be realised, any such realisation may not be at full market value and will be subject to deductions for any expenses for the termination of such Sub-Fund or the liquidation of the ICAV.

4.32. Insolvency of Service Providers and Conflicts of Interest

The ICAV will rely on the Investment Manager in implementing its investment strategies for a Sub-Fund. The Directors have determined the investment policies and the Investment Manager will monitor the performance of such investments on an ongoing basis. The bankruptcy or liquidation of the Investment Manager or the Administrator, or the Depositary may have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value. The Investment Manager and its principals will devote a portion of their business time to the ICAV's business. Furthermore any bankruptcy or liquidation of the Investment Manager or the Depositary or the Administrator or any other entity described herein may have an adverse impact on the ability of a Sub-Fund to realise its investment objective in the manner described herein. In addition, where valuations are provided by an Investment Manager there is a possible conflict of interest where their fees are affected by the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. Please also refer to the section headed **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest** for further disclosure.

4.33. Limited Recourse

A Shareholder will solely be entitled to look to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of all payments in respect of its Shares. If the realised net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts payable in respect of the Shares, the Shareholder will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares nor any claim against or recourse to any of the assets of any other Sub-Fund or any other asset of the ICAV.

4.34. Lack of Operating History

The ICAV is a newly organised entity that has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Accordingly, the ICAV and the Sub-Funds have no operating history upon which prospective investors may evaluate their performance.

4.35. Possible Effects of Substantial Redemptions or Withdrawals

Redemptions or withdrawals from a Sub-Fund could require that Sub-Fund to liquidate its positions more rapidly than otherwise desirable, which could adversely affect that Sub-Fund's net asset value. Illiquidity in certain securities could make it difficult for a Sub-Fund to liquidate positions on favourable terms, which may affect that Sub-Fund's net asset value. Although a Sub-Fund may suspend redemptions or withdrawals in the manner described under the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** in order to minimize this risk, it might not always do so, nor would use of this provision eliminate such value or liquidity risks.

The purchase or redemption of a substantial number of shares in the Sub-Fund may require the Investment Manager to change the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio significantly or may force the Investment Manager to buy or sell investments at unfavourable prices, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's returns and its overall performance. Portfolio turnover for the Sub-Fund may also result in increased trading costs, and may adversely impact the Sub-Fund's trading expense ratio.

4.36. Limitations on Redemption of Shares/Liquidity

The Directors may limit (and in certain cases refuse) requests to redeem Shares. Please refer to the section headed **Limitation on Redemptions** below and to the terms of the relevant Supplement. In addition, in certain circumstances the ICAV may decline to effect a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Sub-Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Sub-Fund. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the ICAV as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

4.37. *Regulatory Restrictions*

The investment strategies pursued by a Sub-Fund may be affected by national and federal laws governing the beneficial ownership of securities in a public company which may inhibit that Sub-Fund's ability to freely acquire and dispose of certain securities. Should a Sub-Fund be affected by such rules and regulations, it may not be able to transact in ways that would realise value for that Sub-Fund. In addition, any changes to government regulations could make some or all forms of corporate governance strategies unlawful or impractical. Accordingly, such changes, if any, could have an adverse effect on the ability of a Sub-Fund to achieve its investment objective.

4.38. *Portfolio Valuation*

Because of overall size, concentration in particular markets and maturities of positions held by the Sub-Fund, the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the interim valuations arrived at using the methodology described in the section in the Prospectus headed **Calculation of Net Asset Value/ Valuation of Assets**. In addition, the timing of liquidations may also affect the values obtained on liquidation. Securities to be held by the Sub-Fund may routinely trade with bid-ask spreads that may be significant. At times, third-party pricing information may not be available for certain positions held by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold securities for which no public market exists. The Administrator is entitled to rely, without independent investigation, upon pricing information and valuations furnished to the Investment Manager by third parties, including pricing services.

4.39. *Accuracy of Public Information*

The Investment Manager selects investments for the relevant Sub-Fund, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to the Investment Manager by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Investment Manager evaluates all such information and data and ordinarily seeks independent corroboration when it considers it is appropriate, the Investment Manager may not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information is not available.

4.40. *Material, Non-Public Information*

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with a Sub-Fund and other activities, personnel of the Investment Manager may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. In such circumstances the Investment Manager will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, a Sub-Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

4.41. *Accounting Standards; Limited Availability of Information; Due Diligence*

Accounting standards in certain emerging market countries generally do not correspond to international accounting standards, and in some countries national accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards may not yet be in place. The financial information appearing on the financial statements of the companies in those foreign countries may not reflect the financial position or results of operations in the way they would be reflected if the financial statements had been prepared in accordance with generally accepted international accounting principles. Investors in such companies generally have access to less reliable information than investors in more economically sophisticated countries. In addition, the scope and nature of the Investment Manager's due diligence activities in connection with portfolio investments in certain countries will be more limited than due diligence reviews conducted in countries with more developed economies because reliable information is often unavailable or prohibitively costly to obtain. The lower standard of due diligence and financial controls in investments in certain countries increases the likelihood of material losses on such investments.

4.42. *Specialisation Risk*

Some Sub-Funds may specialise in a particular industry, or in a single country or region of the world. This

allows them to focus on the potential of that industry or geographic area, but it also means they may be more volatile than more broadly diversified funds because prices of securities in the same industry or region may tend to move up and down together. These Sub-Funds must continue to invest in a particular industry or geographic area, even if it is performing poorly.

4.43. *Depository Risk*

A substantial part of the Sub-Funds' assets as well as the assets provided to the Sub-Funds as are held in custody by the Depositary or, as the case may be, third party depositaries and sub-custodians. This exposes the Sub-Funds to custody risk. This means that the Sub-Funds are exposed to the risk of loss of these assets as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary and these third parties. The Sub-Funds are also exposed to the risk of loss of these assets as a result of fire and other natural disasters.

Where the Sub-Funds' assets as well as the assets provided to the Sub-Funds as collateral are held by the Depositary or third party depositaries and sub-custodians in emerging market jurisdictions, the Sub-Funds are exposed to greater custody risk due to the fact that emerging markets are by definition "in transformation" and are therefore exposed to the risk of swift political change and economic downturn. In recent years, many emerging market countries have undergone significant political, economic and social change. In many cases, political concerns have resulted in significant economic and social tensions and in some cases both political and economic instability has occurred. Political or economic instability may adversely affect the safe custody of the Sub-Fund's assets.

4.44. *Emerging Market Risk*

Many emerging markets are relatively small, have low trading volumes, suffer periods of illiquidity and are characterised by significant price volatility. The latter can undergo sharp one-time devaluations. Currency fluctuations can be severe in emerging markets that have both floating and/or "fixed" exchange rate regimes and emerging market countries can experience long delays between the trade and settlement dates of securities purchased or sold. Regulation and oversight of trading activity may not be up to the standards of developed countries. Political instability and government interference in the private sector varies country by country, and may evolve to the detriment of Sub-Fund holdings. In particular, some emerging markets have no legal tradition of protecting shareholder rights.

4.45. *Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account*

Subscription monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in an account, the cash subscriptions and redemptions account (**Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account**) in the name of the relevant Sub-Fund and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Sub-Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Sub-Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the Sub-Fund until Shares are issued on the Dealing Day. As such, investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued on the relevant Dealing Day. In the event of an insolvency of a Sub-Fund there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. The Sub-Fund has the right to cancel Shares or seek recovery, including any relevant credit charges, from investors who fail to pay subscription proceeds within the stated settlement period and ICAV may charge the applicant for any resulting loss incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund the potential impact on the relevant sub-fund where this situation arises.

Payment of redemption proceeds and dividends in respect of a particular Sub-Fund is subject to receipt by the Administrator of subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Shares, and will be unsecured creditors of the particular Fund, from the relevant Dealing Day. Pending redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will, pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, be held in the Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account in the name of the Sub-Fund. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to such distributions will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Sub-Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution

amount held in the Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account.

In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Sub-Fund, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk.

In the event of the insolvency of another Sub-Fund of the ICAV (the **Insolvent Sub-Fund**), recovery of any amounts held in the Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account to which another Sub-Fund is entitled (the **Entitled Sub-Fund**), but which may have transferred to the Insolvent Sub-Fund as a result of the operation of the Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish insolvency law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Cash Subscriptions and Redemptions Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the Insolvent Sub-Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the Entitled Sub-Fund.

Additional risk factors (if any) in respect of each Sub-Fund are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

4.46. *Sustainability Risks that could impact the value of the Sub-Funds*

Sustainability Risks that could impact on the value of the Sub-Funds include:

Environmental Risk

- Carbon Emissions Risk
- Climate Change Risk
- Natural Resource Depletion Risk
- Pollution and Waste Risk

Social Risks

- Human Capital Risk
- External Social Risk
- Megatrends Risk

Governance

- Board Diversity and Structure Risk
- Inadequate External or Internal Audit Risk
- Fair Tax Strategy Risk
- Shareholders' Rights Risk
- Bribery and Corruption Risk
- IT Safeguards Risk
- Employee Safeguards Risk

4.47. *Impact of Sustainability Risks*

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and may vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value. Any Sustainability Risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to other risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks or counterparty risks.

4.48. *Pandemic Risk*

An outbreak of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern could occur in any jurisdiction in which a Fund may invest, leading to changes in regional and global economic conditions and cycles which may have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund's investments and consequently its Net Asset Value. Any such outbreak may also have an adverse effect on the wider global economy and/or markets which may negatively impact a Sub-Fund's investments more generally. In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the ICAV has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have contracted to provide to the Sub-Funds (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst case scenario, this may result with the Sub-Funds being delayed in calculating their Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of the sub-Funds or processing trades in respect of the Sub-Funds. However each of the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and the Investment Manager have business continuity plans in place which are tested regularly.

5. **MANAGEMENT OF THE ICAV**

5.1. *Directors of the ICAV*

The Directors of the ICAV are described below:

Philip Craig (Irish resident) has worked in the fund's industry since 1991 and is an independent certified investment fund director. Mr Craig is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland for Pre-Approval Controlled Functions PCF-2 Non-Executive Director and PCF-3 Chairman on a broad range of both UCITS and alternative investment funds. Mr Craig was a director with HSBC Securities Services in Geneva from 2011 to 2012. Between 2008 and 2011 Mr Craig held the positions of regional director for Continental Europe, managing director of the Geneva office of Fortis/ABN AMRO Prime Fund Solutions and interim country manager for Fortis Bank in Switzerland. Between 1995 and 2008, Mr Craig held the positions of commercial director and head of investor services at Fortis/ABN AMRO Prime Fund Solutions Ireland. Mr Craig also worked at Ulster Bank Investment Services in Dublin from 1993 to 1995 and with Global Asset Management (GAM) in their Isle of Man and Dublin offices from 1991 to 1992.

Mr Craig received a Bachelor of Arts Degree (History and Economics) from University College Dublin in 1990. Mr Craig is a member of the Certified Investment Fund Director Institute, the Institute of Banking in Ireland and currently serves as a council member of the Irish Fund Directors Association. Mr Craig was also granted the designation of Certified Investment Fund Director (CIFD) in 2013 by the Institute of Banking in Ireland, a recognised college of University College Dublin and Irish Funds.

Ronan Gahan (Irish Resident) Ronan is a Fellow of the Association of Compliance Officers in Ireland (FCOI), a Licentiate of The Institute of Banking (LIB), a Qualified Financial Advisor (QFA), a Certified Data Protection Officer (CDPO) and a Certified Financial Crime Prevention Practitioner (CFCPP). Ronan holds an MSc in Compliance from University College Dublin (UCD), a first class honours MBA from the Smurfit Business School, UCD as well as a Higher Diploma in Technology Management from the National Institute of Technology Management (NITM) in UCD. Ronan most recently established Conexim Advisors Ltd which was formed in response to the changing regulatory landscape and to provide platform access across multiple asset classes to IFAs and asset management firms wishing to adapt their business models to RDR (Retail Distribution Review), and Certified Financial PlannerTM frameworks. Ronan has previously providing consulting services in Compliance and Risk management to a range of regulated entities in commodity brokerages, stockbroking, ECN platform & clearing, algorithmic & trading, banking, corporate and trustee services and collective investment vehicles. Prior to Ronan's consulting career, he had a strong intra and entrepreneurial background: pre-2003 was responsible for several business start-ups across Europe (Ireland, UK, Germany, Denmark &

Hungary) as well as the U.S.A (Chicago and Dallas), and has been deeply involved with acquisitions, JVs, mergers and MBOs.

Kevin O'Doherty (Irish resident) Kevin O'Doherty is a Chartered Accountant and a Chartered Director. He holds an MBS degree in Finance from University College Dublin where his thesis was on mutual funds. After qualifying as a Chartered Accountant, Kevin worked in Dublin in a variety of fund accounting and fund administration positions. In 1998, Kevin became the Managing Director of a company providing trustee and securities custody services to primarily Irish-domiciled UCITS and AIF funds. Upon leaving this position in 2006, Kevin co-founded regulatory affairs consultancy, Compliance Ireland. Kevin co-founded Quayside in 2014 and currently serves in an executive capacity as Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer as well as a director. Kevin is a direct shareholder in Quayside with a 50% control holding. In addition, Kevin currently serves as an independent nonexecutive director for a number of regulated and unregulated firms, including other Irish-domiciled UCITS funds.

For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of all of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

5.2. *The ICAV*

The ICAV has delegated the day to day investment management and administration of all the assets of the ICAV and any subsidiaries to the Investment Manager and the Administrator respectively and has approved the Depositary to act as the depositary of all of the assets of the ICAV.

The ICAV may appoint Distributors or other agents from time to time, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

5.3. *Manager*

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager has responsibility for the investment management and general administration of the ICAV with power to delegate such functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors of the ICAV. The Manager was incorporated in Ireland on 10 February 2014. Platform Capital Holdings Limited, parent company of the Investment Manager also holds 50% of the 'A' voting shares in the Manager. Platform Capital Holdings Limited will also act as promoter to the ICAV. The Manager is authorised and regulated as an UCITS management company by the Central Bank under the Regulations to act as a management company and may act as manager for other collective investment schemes. The Manager (and/or its members, employees, related entities and connected persons) may subscribe, directly or indirectly, for Shares.

5.4. *Investment Manager*

The relevant Investment Manager for each Sub-Fund will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Under the terms of each Investment Management Agreement, each Investment Manager provides, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Manager, investment management services to the Manager in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio of assets. It may delegate all or part of the investment management responsibilities to one or more sub-investment managers, may obtain the services of investment advisers on a non-discretionary basis and may obtain third party research advice with the fees in respect of any such delegation being paid by the Investment Manager out of its own fee.

5.5. *Depositary*

The ICAV has appointed Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company, acting through its Ireland Branch, as depositary (the **Depositary**). The Depositary has been approved to act as depositary to the ICAV by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Sparkasse Bank Malta plc Ireland Branch is a branch of Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company, a public limited liability company registered in Malta with registration number C27152 and registered office at 101 Townsquare, Ix-Xatt Ta' Qui-Si-Sana, Sliema, Malta. Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company is registered in Ireland with registration number 908881. Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company is licensed

by the Malta Financial Services Authority to carry out the business of banking, to provide investment services and to act as custodian for collective investment schemes. Sparkasse Bank Malta plc Ireland Branch is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to act as depositary to Irish authorised investment funds. The principal activity of the Depositary in Ireland is to act as depositary of collective investment schemes.

The parent undertaking of Sparkasse Bank Malta p.l.c. is Anteilsverwaltungssparkasse Schwaz, a corporate entity governed by the Austrian Savings Bank Act, established in Austria, whose activities consist in holding and managing its assets, mainly its participation in Sparkasse Schwaz AG and Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company. Sparkasse Schwaz AG is a savings bank established in Austria; it is a member of the Austrian savings banks forming part of the Erste Group.

Depositary's functions

The Depositary has been appointed to act as depositary in respect of the ICAV pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary. The Depositary will perform its depositary functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UCITS Regulations, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries (the "Delegated Regulation"), the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Depositary Agreement, which includes provisions reflecting the relevant depositary requirements under Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (the **UCITS Directive**) as transposed into Irish law.

The Depositary's functions include the following:

- (i) ensuring that the ICAV's cash flows are properly monitored, and in particular that all payments made by or on behalf of shareholders upon the subscription of shares of the ICAV have been received and that all the cash of the ICAV has been booked in cash accounts that are:
 - a) opened in the name of the ICAV or the Management Company acting on behalf of the ICAV, or of the Depositary acting on behalf of the ICAV;
 - b) opened at an entity referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 18(1) of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC; and
 - c) maintained in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC;
- (ii) and where the cash accounts are opened in the name of the Depositary acting on behalf of the ICAV, no cash of the entity referred to in point (b) and none of the own cash of the Depositary shall be booked on such accounts.
- (iii) the safekeeping of the assets of the ICAV, which means (a) for financial instruments that may be held in custody: holding in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary (if any), and (b) for other assets: verifying the ownership of the ICAV and maintaining a record of such other assets;
- (iv) the following oversight duties:
 - a) to ensure that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
 - b) to ensure that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Regulations, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation and the procedures laid down in Regulation 20 of the UCITS Regulations;

- c) to carry out the instructions of the ICAV or the Management Company, unless they conflict with the UCITS Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation;
 - d) to ensure that in transactions involving the assets of the ICAV, any consideration is remitted to the ICAV within the usual time limits;
 - e) to ensure that an ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation.
- (v) The ICAV and the Manager are required to ensure that all assets of the ICAV are entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping, and the Depositary has accepted to perform the safekeeping function in respect of all the ICAV's assets, in accordance with the Depositary Agreement. The ICAV and the Manager have agreed with the Depositary not to invest in or hold any types of financial instruments and other assets that are not listed in the relevant Schedules to the Depositary Agreement.
- (vi) The Depositary will enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each annual accounting period and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary will deliver its report to the Manager or the ICAV in good time to enable the ICAV to include a copy of the report in its annual report. The Depositary's report will state whether in the Depositary's opinion, the ICAV has been managed in the relevant period:
- a) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the ICAV and Depositary by the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations; and
 - b) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations.

If the ICAV has not been managed in accordance with point (a) or (b), the Depositary must state why this is the case and outline the steps which the Depositary has taken to rectify the situation.

The Depositary is not responsible for the valuation of the assets of the ICAV, the calculation of the net asset value of the ICAV or any of its shares, or the marketing or distribution of the shares. The Depositary is not responsible for the contents of the prospectus or any supplement, nor the approval thereof.

Sparkasse Bank Malta public limited company (the **Bank**) is a credit institution and therefore any investor money and cash held in any account with the Bank will be held by as banker.

Fees and expenses

The Depositary is entitled to receive fees and reimbursement of expenses for the provision of its services in accordance with the Depositary Agreement. Information on custody / depositary fees is given in section 9 of the prospectus and in the relevant supplement of the sub-fund(s).

Liability

The Depositary is liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody, by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of financial instruments held in custody has been delegated in accordance with Regulation 34 (4)(a) of the UCITS Regulations. In the case of such loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary is required return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the ICAV or the Management Company acting on behalf of the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary will not be liable for such loss of a financial instrument held in custody, if it can prove that the loss has arisen 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.

The Depositary will also be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

The Depositary's liability in terms of the UCITS Regulations will not be affected by any delegation in accordance

with Regulation 34A of the UCITS Regulations.

Liability to the Shareholders of the ICAV may be invoked directly or indirectly through the ICAV or the Management Company, provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of Shareholders.

The Depositary Agreement contains provisions whereby the ICAV and the Management Company, jointly and severally, agree to indemnify and keep indemnified the Depositary against all liabilities, costs, losses, claims, demands, damages, expenses (including legal and professional expenses), actions or proceedings of any nature (each a **Claim**) which may be brought against, suffered, incurred or sustained by the Depositary and which are in any way connected with or arising from the performance by the Depositary of its obligations under the Depositary Agreement, or other agreements the Depositary enters into or executes because of its role as depositary of the ICAV, except for any Claim for which the Depositary is liable as explained above.

Termination

The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by the Depositary, the ICAV and the Management Company, by giving at least three (3) months' prior written notice to the other parties (or such shorter time as the parties may agree). The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by any party to it, at any time, by giving notice in writing to the other parties:

- a) if any other party commits a material breach of the provisions of the Depositary Agreement which, if capable of remedy, it fails to remedy within thirty (30) days of the receipt of a written notice requiring it to be remedied; or
- b) if fraud is proven against any other party in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- c) if the continued performance of the Depositary Agreement for any reason ceases to be lawful; or
- d) if the Manager ceases to be authorised by the Central Bank or the competent authority in its home EEA State, as the case may be, as UCITS management company in terms of the UCITS Directive or to act in respect of the ICAV; or
- e) if the Depositary ceases to be approved to act as depositary of the ICAV or ceases to be authorised to act as depositary.

However, the ICAV and the Management Company may terminate the appointment of the Depositary only upon the appointment of a new depositary, or upon the revocation of the authorisation of the ICAV. The appointment of a new depositary must be approved by the Central Bank in advance.

The Depositary may not retire until a new depositary is appointed. If despite attempts by the ICAV and the Management Company to appoint a new depositary, no replacement for the Depositary has been appointed in accordance with the Regulation 32 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, and the Depositary is unwilling or unable to continue to act as such, then:

- a) a general meeting of the ICAV shall be convened at which an ordinary resolution, or such a resolution passed by such majority as is specified in the Instrument of Incorporation, to wind up or otherwise dissolve the ICAV is proposed; and
- b) the appointment of the Depositary may be terminated only upon the revocation of the authorisation of the ICAV.

Delegation

The Depositary is permitted to delegate safekeeping functions to third parties (**Sub-Custodians**) subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in the Depositary Agreement. The list of Sub-Custodians and sub-delegates which the Depositary may use, and any conflicts of interest that may arise from delegation to such entities, as at the date of this Prospectus, is given in Appendix II. Such list may be updated from time to time; up-to-date

information on the Depositary's Sub-Custodians and sub-delegates may be obtained, upon request, from the ICAV or the Management Company.

The Depositary is not permitted to delegate the cash flow monitoring function and oversight duties referred to in points (i) and (iii) under "Depositary's functions" above to third parties.

Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary, the Bank and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other entities. For example, the Depositary or the Bank and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary or custodian to other collective investment schemes. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise where the Bank and/or its affiliates provides banking and, or investment services to the ICAV and/or other persons, alongside the depositary services provided by the Depositary, or where the Depositary, the Bank and/or its affiliates acts as nominee, trustee or custodian for the subscription, holding and redemption of Shares in the ICAV on behalf of an investor in the ICAV.

The Depositary will ensure that where activities carried out with regard to the ICAV or the Manager on behalf of the ICAV, may create conflicts of interest between the ICAV, the Shareholders, the Manager and the Depositary, the performance of its depositary tasks is functionally and hierarchically separated from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed.

Up-to-date information in relation to the Depositary, its duties, the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates to whom safekeeping functions have been delegated and any relevant conflicts of interest that may arise, will be made available to investors upon request to the ICAV or the Management Company.

5.6. *Administrator*

The Administrator was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company on 26 January 2007 with registration number 433608 pursuant to the Companies Acts 2014 with its registered office at 2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, D01 P767, Ireland and is engaged in the business of administration of collective investment schemes.

The Administrator's principal business is the provision of administration services to collective investment schemes and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the ICAV.

The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank to provide investment business services to collective investment schemes. Its services include the calculation of the Net Asset Value, calculation of management and performance fees, establishing and maintaining a register of Shareholders, carrying out the issue and redemption of Shares and assisting in the preparation of the ICAV's financial statements, and acting as registrar and transfer agent.

The Administration Agreement between the Administrator and the ICAV is for an initial one year term and thereafter may be terminated by the ICAV on 90 calendar days' notice in writing to the Administrator and on 90 calendar days' notice in writing by the Administrator to the ICAV although in certain circumstances the Administration Agreement may be terminated immediately by either party.

The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by either party if the other party is in material breach of its obligations under the Administration Agreement and fails to remedy the breach within 30 days of being requested to do so.

The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of gross negligence, wilful misconduct or fraud on its part or that of its officers, employees, agents or delegates, the Administrator will not be liable for any loss arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement. The ICAV shall indemnify the Administrator out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and hold it harmless from and against all liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses (including and without limitation

reasonable legal fees) incurred by the Administrator in the performance of any of its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement (including and without limitation complying with instructions given to the Administrator by or on behalf of the ICAV) save where such liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses arise from the Administrator's own gross negligence, wilful misconduct or fraud.

5.7. *Paying Agents/Correspondent Banks*

Local laws/regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents/representatives/distributors/correspondent banks (**Paying Agent(s)**) and maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to the Depositary (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the account of the ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

The ICAV may, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, appoint Paying Agents in one or more countries. Where a Paying Agent is appointed in a particular country it will maintain facilities whereby Shareholders who are resident in the relevant country can obtain payment of dividends and redemption proceeds, examine and receive copies of the Instrument of Incorporation and periodic reports and notices of the ICAV and make complaints if and when appropriate which shall be forwarded to the ICAV's registered office for consideration.

5.8. *Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest*

Subject to the provisions of this section, the Manager, the relevant Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, any Shareholder and any of their respective subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, agents or delegates (each a **Connected Person**) may contract or enter into any financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with the ICAV. This includes, without limitation, investment by the ICAV in securities of any Connected Person or investment by any Connected Persons in any company or bodies any of whose investments form part of the assets comprised in any Sub-Fund or be interested in any such contract or transactions. In addition, any Connected Person may invest in and deal in Shares relating to any Sub-Fund or any property of the kind included in the property of any Sub-Fund for their respective individual accounts or for the account of someone else. In the event of a conflict arising, each Connected Person shall ensure that the conflict will be resolved fairly.

Each Connected person is or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, valuation of securities (in circumstances in which fees may increase as the value of assets increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest.

In particular, the Manager and/or the relevant Investment Manager may be involved in advising or managing other investment funds which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or Sub-Funds. Each Connected person will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders. The Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure a fair allocation of investments among each of its clients.

Any cash of the ICAV may be deposited, subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Acts, 1942 to 2015, with any Connected Person or invested in certificates of deposit or banking instruments issued by any Connected Person. Banking and similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through a Connected Person.

Any Connected Person may also deal as agent or principal in the sale or purchase of securities and other investments to or from the ICAV. There will be no obligation on the part of any Connected Person to account to the relevant Sub-Fund or to Shareholders for any benefits so arising, and any such benefits may be retained by

the relevant party, provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length, are in the best interests of the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund and:

- (i) a certified valuation of such transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Directors) as independent and competent has been obtained; or
- (ii) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or
- (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, such transaction has been executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Directors are) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary or the Manager, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document how it complied with paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) and where transactions are carried out in accordance with paragraph (iii), the Depositary or ICAV, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary, the Bank and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other entities. For example, the Depositary or the Bank and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary or custodian to other collective investment schemes. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise where the Bank and/or its affiliates provides banking and, or investment services to the ICAV and/or other persons, alongside the depositary services provided by the Depositary, or where the Depositary, the Bank and/or its affiliates acts as nominee, trustee or custodian for the subscription, holding and redemption of Shares in the ICAV on behalf of an investor in the ICAV.

The Depositary will ensure that where activities carried out with regard to the ICAV or the Manager on behalf of the ICAV, may create conflicts of interest between the ICAV, the Shareholders, the Manager and the Depositary, the performance of its depositary tasks is functionally and hierarchically separated from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed.

A Connected Person may also, in the course of its business, have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV in circumstances other than those referred to above. A Connected Person will however, have regard in such event to its obligations under its agreement with the ICAV and, in particular, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the ICAV and Sub-Funds as applicable so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly as between the ICAV, the relevant Sub-Fund and other clients. The Investment Manager will ensure that investment opportunities are allocated on a fair and equitable basis between the ICAV and its Sub-Funds and its other clients. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the directors of the Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

It is not intended, unless disclosed in the relevant Supplement, that any soft commission arrangements will be entered into in relation to any Sub-Fund created in respect of the ICAV. In the event that the Investment Manager enters into soft commission arrangement(s) it shall ensure that such arrangement(s) shall (i) be consistent with best execution standards (ii) assist in the provision of investments services to the relevant Sub-Fund and (iii) brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates. Details of any such arrangement will be contained in the next following report of the Sub-Fund. In the event that this is the unaudited semi-annual report, details shall also be included in the following annual report.

As the fees of the Administrator and the Investment Manager are based on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund, if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund increases so too do the fees payable to the Administrator, the Investment Manager and accordingly there is a conflict of interest for the Administrator, the Investment Manager or any related parties in cases where the Administrator, the Investment Manager or any related parties are responsible for determining the valuation price of a Sub-Fund's investments.

5.9. *Remuneration Policy*

Taking into account the internal organisation and the nature, scale and complexity of the ICAV's activities as an externally-managed UCITS, the Board relies on the remuneration policy of the Manager which is designed to ensure that any relevant conflicts of interest can be managed appropriately at all times, taking into consideration the need to align risks in terms of risk management and exposure to risk and for the policies to be in line with the business strategy, objectives and interests of the ICAV. The ICAV has no employees to whom remuneration is paid. The Directors of the ICAV are paid fixed fees in accordance with this Prospectus. The Board is satisfied that the Manager's remuneration policies for its directors and staff whose activities may have a material impact on the risk profiles of the ICAV are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management and do not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the ICAV. None of the directors of the Manager receive a performance based variable component to their remuneration, therefore avoiding any potential conflicts of interest. The components of any variable element to remuneration arrangements will be in accordance with the Regulations, as will deferral payment thereof. The Board is satisfied that the ICAV's remuneration policies and practices for the Directors are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management and do not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the ICAV. The Manager is subject to equally effective measures as the remuneration provisions set out in the Regulations and will implement a remuneration policy in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. Details of the Manager's remuneration policy are available on <https://www.quaysidefunds.com/remuneration-policy> and a copy will be made available free of charge on request.

6. **SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES**

6.1. *Purchases of Shares*

Issues of Shares will normally be made with effect from a Dealing Day in respect of applications received on or prior to the Dealing Deadline. The Directors may at their sole discretion, nominate additional Dealing Days and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

Shares will be issued at Net Asset Value per Share plus duties and charges (including any Anti-Dilution Levy), if applicable.

An initial application for Shares may only be made by completion and submission of a signed application form (**Application Form**) to the Administrator, prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline. Subsequent applications may be made to the Administrator by fax, email or other electronic platforms, as may be deemed acceptable by the Administrator. No payment can be made or transfer of shares carried out until all required anti money laundering documentation has been received by the Administrator. Applications received after the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day shall, unless the Directors shall otherwise agree and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day and in exceptional circumstances only, be deemed to have been received by the next Dealing Deadline.

During the Initial Offer Period, the completed application form and cleared funds representing the Initial Offer Price must be received by the ICAV on the final Business Day of the Initial Offer Period.

The Minimum Initial Investment Amount for Shares of each Sub-Fund that may be subscribed for by each applicant on initial application and the Minimum Shareholding for Shares of each Sub-Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Fractions of up to six decimal places of a Share may be issued. Subscription moneys representing smaller fractions of Shares will not be returned to the applicant but will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

If an application is rejected, the Administrator, at the cost and risk of the applicant, will, subject to any applicable laws and providing the Administrator is in receipt of all required anti money laundering documentation, return application monies or the balance thereof, without interest, by electronic transfer to the account from which it was paid as soon as practicable.

6.2. *Issue Price*

During the Initial Offer Period for each Sub-Fund, the Initial Issue Price for Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund shall be the amount set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

The issue price at which Shares of any Sub-Fund will be issued on a Dealing Day after the Initial Offer Period is calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class on the relevant Dealing Day.

A Preliminary Charge of up to 5% of the Issue Price may be charged as provided for in the relevant Supplement.

6.3. *Payment for Shares*

Payment in respect of the issue of Shares must be made by the relevant Settlement Date by electronic transfer in cleared funds in the currency of the relevant Share Class of the relevant Sub-Fund. Cheques are not accepted. If payment in full has not been received by the Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, all or part of any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Administrator on the instruction of the Directors or their delegates may treat the application as an application for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of payment in full or of un-cleared funds. In such cases the ICAV may charge the applicant for any resulting loss incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund. The Directors reserve the right to charge interest at a reasonable commercial rate on subscriptions which are settled late.

6.4. *In kind Issues*

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Directors may in their absolute discretion provided that they are satisfied that no material prejudice would result to any existing Shareholder and subject to the provisions of legislation applicable to it, allot Shares in any Sub-Fund against the vesting in the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV of investments of a type consistent with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of the relevant Sub-Fund which would form part of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. The number of Shares to be issued in this way shall be the number which would on the day the investments are vested in the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV have been issued for cash (together with the relevant Preliminary Charge) against the payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments. The value of the investments to be vested shall be calculated by applying the valuation methods described under the section entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value/ Valuation of Assets** below.

6.5. *Anti-Money Laundering Provisions*

The Administrator is regulated by the Central Bank and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice Act 1994 (as amended) and the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 – 2021 (as amended), (the **AML Legislation**) which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. In order to comply with the AML Legislation, the Administrator will require from any subscriber or Shareholder a detailed verification of the identity of such subscriber or Shareholder, the identity of the beneficial owners of such subscriber or Shareholder, the source of funds used to subscribe for Shares, or other additional information which may be requested from any subscriber or shareholder for such purposes from time to time. The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and where applicable, the beneficial owner.

The subscriber or Shareholder recognises that the Administrator, in accordance with its anti-money laundering (**AML**) procedures reserves the right to prohibit the movement of any monies if all due diligence requirements have not been met, or, if for any reason feels that the origin of the funds or the parties involved are suspicious. In the event that the movement of monies is withheld in accordance with the Administrator's AML procedures, the Administrator will strictly adhere to all applicable laws, and shall notify the Fund as soon as professional discretion allows or as otherwise permitted by law.

6.6. *Data Protection*

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing to the ICAV personal data (**Personal Data**). Personal Data means any data relating to an identified or identifiable living individual. The ICAV is a data controller within the meaning of the Data Protection Laws and will hold any Personal Data provided by or in respect of investors in accordance with Data Protection Laws.

The ICAV holds the following types of Personal Data: an investor's name, address, other contact details (telephone, email address, fax), passport/drivers' licence details, ultimate beneficial owner/related party information that may be another individual noting the aforementioned types of Personal Data, date/place of birth, gender, tax/ social security number, bank details, photographic ID, proofs of address (usually utility bills), transaction instruction and detail and signature, as furnished by an investor when completing an ICAV Application Form or to keep that information up to date.

The ICAV may also obtain further Personal Data on you by way of politically exposed person (**PEP**) checks, sanctions checks, negative news checks and screening checks. PEP checks may lead to the ICAV obtaining information regarding an investor's status as a PEP including an investor's political beliefs and other categories of sensitive data. The ICAV is obliged to verify the Personal Data and carry out ongoing monitoring.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates or service providers (the administrator, depositary, investment manager, distributor, money laundering reporting officer, legal counsel, auditors, company secretary, third party risk consultants) may process an investor's Personal Data for any one or more of the following purposes and on the following legal bases:

In order to operate the ICAV including managing and administering a Shareholder's investment in the relevant ICAV on an on-going basis which enables the ICAV to satisfy its contractual duties and obligations to the Holder and any processing necessary for the performance of the contract with the Shareholder);

- 1) to comply with any applicable legal, tax or regulatory obligations on the ICAV for example, ICAV Act, anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism and tax legislation, for fraud prevention and to perform financial and/or regulatory reporting;
- 2) for any other legitimate business interests' of the ICAV or a third party to whom Personal Data is disclosed, where such interests are not overridden by the interests of the investor, including for statistical analysis, market research purposes and for the defence of legal claims; or

Right to object – Please note that an individual has a right to object to the processing of the investor's Personal Data where that processing is carried out for legitimate interests. In such a case the ICAV must stop processing the investor's personal data unless it can demonstrate compelling legitimate interests which override the investor's interests and the individual has a right to request information on the balancing test used by the ICAV.

- 3) for any other specific purposes where an individual has given specific consent and where processing of Personal Data is based on consent, the individual will have the right to withdraw it at any time.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates or service providers may disclose or transfer Personal Data, whether in Ireland or elsewhere (including entities situated in countries outside of the EEA), to other delegates, duly appointed agents and service providers of the ICAV (and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies or sub-delegates) and to third parties. At present, we may disclose your information to: Service providers, advisers, regulatory bodies, taxation authorities, auditors, technology providers, translators, etc.

Once an investor stops availing of services from the ICAV, the ICAV will generally retain an investor's Personal Data for a minimum period of 7 years. In certain circumstances the ICAV will be obligated to retain Personal Data longer than this because of our statutory obligations to retain information, including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, tax legislation. The ICAV will take all appropriate steps to destroy or erase the data from its systems when they are no longer required.

An individual has the right to request access to his/her Personal Data kept by the ICAV; and the right to rectification or erasure of such data; to restrict or object to processing of such data, and to data portability,

subject to any restrictions imposed by the Data Protection Laws and any statutory obligations to retain information including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism and tax legislation. If an individual is unhappy with how the ICAV is handling the Personal Data, the individual has a right to lodge a complaint with the Data Protection Authority in the Member State of habitual residence, place of work or of an alleged infringement of the GDPR.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will not transfer Personal Data to a country outside of the EEA unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection or appropriate safeguards are in place. The European Commission has prepared a list of countries that are deemed to provide an adequate level of data protection which, to date, includes Switzerland, Guernsey, Argentina, the Isle of Man, Faroe Islands, Jersey, Japan, Andorra, Canada (commercial organisations), Israel, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. Further countries may be added to this list by the European Commission at any time. The US is also deemed to provide an adequate level of protection where the US recipient of the data is privacy shield-certified. If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as the model clauses (which are standardised contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission) or binding corporate rules, or relies on one of the derogations provided for in data protection law. The ICAV, currently transfers personal data to the Administrator's affiliates in the United States who may in turn transfer your personal data to certain IT service providers in the United States. This will always be done in accordance with standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission in accordance with Article 46(2) of the GDPR. A copy of these standard contractual clauses can be obtained by contacting the ICAV. Any changes to where or how we transfer data will be made available via www.quaysidefunds.com

Where processing is carried out on behalf of the ICAV, the ICAV shall engage a data processor, within the meaning of the Data Protection Laws, which implements appropriate technical and organisational security measures in a manner that such processing meets the requirements of the Data Protection Laws, and ensures the protection of an investor's rights. The ICAV will enter into a written contract with the data processor which will set out the data processor's specific mandatory obligations laid down in the Data Protection Laws, including processing Personal Data only in accordance with the documented instructions from the ICAV.

As part of the ICAV's business and ongoing monitoring, the ICAV may from time to time carry out automated decision-making in relation to an investor, including, for example, profiling of investors in the context of anti-money laundering reviews, and this may result in an investor being identified to the revenue authorities, law enforcement authorities and to other entities where required by law, and the ICAV terminating its relationship with the investor.

An investor is required to provide their Personal Data for statutory and contractual purposes. Failure to provide the required Personal Data will result in the ICAV being unable to permit, process, or release an investor's investment in the ICAV and this may result in the ICAV terminating its relationship with an investor.

The Administrator and the Depositary may also act as a data controller of an investor's Personal Data in some limited circumstances. These are:

- a) The Administrator: (i) in order to use the Personal Data an investor has provided to the Administrator in relation to the investor's investment in the ICAV for the purposes of completing anti-money laundering checks in connection with another fund in which an investor wishes to invest to which the Administrator also provides Administration services and (ii) in order to make a suspicious activity report to An Garda Síochána or Irish Revenue for itself to comply with its legal obligations, not with respect to the ICAV.
- b) The Depositary: The Depositary may request the ICAV's bank statement information and information from the ICAV's share register from the Administrator in order to complete cash monitoring and other oversight services. Therefore, if a wire was completed on an investor's behalf, the Depositary could obtain an investor's name and bank account details. In such circumstances, the Depositary is acting as a data controller with respect to the collection of the data from the ICAV.

Any questions about the operation of the ICAV's data protection policy should be referred in the first instance to office@quayside.eu

6.7. *Limitations on Purchases*

Shares may not be issued or sold by the ICAV during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended in the manner described under **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** below. Applicants for Shares will be notified of such postponement and, unless withdrawn, their applications will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or purchased or held by or for the benefit of U.S. Persons (unless the ICAV determines (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares).

The ICAV further reserves the right to reject at its absolute discretion any application for Shares in a Sub-Fund, including without limitation in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Directors, there are insufficient appropriate assets available in which such Sub-Fund can readily invest.

6.8. *Anti-Dilution Levy*

In calculating the subscription or redemption price for the shares in a Sub-Fund the Directors may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions/redemptions add or deduct an Anti-Dilution Levy to the subscription and redemption amounts to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund.

As the costs of dealing can vary with market conditions, the level of the Anti-Dilution Levy may also vary.

Other limits on subscriptions may be set out in the Supplement for a Sub-Fund.

7. **REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

7.1. *Redemption of Shares*

Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made to the ICAV (via the Administrator) and may be made by fax or e-mail by way of a signed redemption application form or other electronic platforms, as may be deemed acceptable by the Administrator. Requests for the redemption of Shares will not be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator (without the consent of the ICAV). Redemptions are also subject to all necessary anti-money laundering checks being completed before any Redemption Proceeds will be paid out. Redemption orders will be processed on receipt of valid instructions only where payment is made to the account of record. Requests received on or prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline will, as mentioned in this section, normally be dealt with on the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall, unless the Directors shall otherwise agree and provided they are received before the relevant Valuation Point and in exceptional circumstances only, be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline.

Shares will be redeemed at Net Asset Value per Share plus duties and charges (including any Anti-Dilution Levy), if applicable.

If requested, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion and subject to the advance notification to all of the Shareholders, agree to designate additional Dealing Days and Valuation Point for the redemption of Shares relating to any Sub-Fund.

The ICAV may decline to effect a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Sub-Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Sub-Fund. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the ICAV as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

The Administrator will not accept redemption requests, which are incomplete, until all the necessary information is obtained.

7.2. *Redemption Price*

The price at which Shares will be redeemed on a Dealing Day is also calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class on the relevant Dealing Day. The method of establishing the Net Asset Value of any Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share of any Class of Shares in a Sub-Fund is described herein under the section entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets** below.

A Redemption Charge of up to 3% of the Redemption Price may be charged by the ICAV for payment to the Sub-Fund on the redemption of Shares but it is the intention of the Directors that such charge (if any) shall not, until further notice, exceed such amount as is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

When a redemption request has been submitted by a Shareholder who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person, the ICAV shall deduct from the redemption proceeds an amount which is equal to the tax payable by the ICAV to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of the relevant transaction.

7.3. *Payment of Redemption Proceeds*

The amount due on redemption of Shares (net of Redemption Charges) will be paid by electronic transfer to an account in the name of the Shareholder in the currency of the relevant Share Class by the Settlement Date. Redemption proceeds will not be paid out to third parties and may only be paid into an account in the name of the Shareholder. Payment of redemption proceeds will be made to the registered Shareholder or in favour of the joint registered Shareholders as appropriate. The proceeds of the redemption of the Shares will only be paid on receipt by the Administrator of instructions requesting redemption and the required anti money laundering documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation or electronic instruction. Redemptions are also subject to all necessary anti-money laundering checks being completed before any redemption proceeds will be paid out.

The Supplement for a Sub-Fund may provide that the redemption proceeds will be satisfied by an in kind transfer of assets with the consent of the Shareholders. This is without limitation to the rights of the ICAV set out in the section entitled Limitations on Redemptions below.

7.4. *Limitations on Redemptions*

The ICAV may not redeem Shares of any Sub-Fund during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended in the manner described under the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** below. Applicants for redemptions of Shares will be notified of such postponement and, unless withdrawn, their applications will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant Supplement, the Directors are entitled to limit the number of Shares of any Sub-Fund redeemed on any Dealing Day to Shares representing ten per cent of the total Net Asset Value of that Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to have Shares of that Sub-Fund redeemed on that Dealing Day realise the same proportion of such Shares. Shares not redeemed, but which would otherwise have been redeemed, will be carried forward for redemption on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected.

The Instrument of Incorporation contains special provisions where a redemption request received from a Shareholder would result in Shares representing more than five per cent of the Net Asset Value of any Sub-Fund being redeemed by the ICAV on any Dealing Day. In such a case, the ICAV may satisfy the redemption request by a distribution of investments of the relevant Sub-Fund in kind provided that such a distribution would not be prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders of that Sub-Fund, and the asset allocation is approved by the Depositary. Where the Shareholder requesting such redemption receives notice of the ICAV's intention to elect to satisfy the redemption request by such a distribution of assets that Shareholder may require the ICAV instead of transferring those assets to arrange for their sale and the payment of the proceeds of sale to that Shareholder less any costs incurred in connection with such sale. The Sub-Fund shall not be liable for

the shortfall (if any) between the Net Asset Value of the redemption in question and the proceeds realised from the sale of the relevant assets. The ICAV and a Shareholder may agree on an in kind transfer of assets for any redemption subject to the allocation of assets being approved by the Depositary.

7.5. *Mandatory Redemptions*

The ICAV may compulsorily redeem all of the Shares of any Sub-Fund if the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size (if any) specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund or otherwise notified to Shareholders.

The ICAV reserves the right to redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the ICAV determines (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), by any individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), by any person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Sub-Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein.

A Sub-Fund may be terminated and/or all of the Shares of a Sub-Fund (or any Class of a Sub-Fund) may be redeemed by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in any of the following events: (i) by giving not less than 30 days' notice in writing to the relevant Shareholders; or (ii) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets shall be less than such amount as may be determined by the Directors in respect of that Sub-Fund; or (iii) by not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' notice to Shareholders if, within 90 days from the date of the Depositary serving notice of termination of the Depositary Agreement, another depositary acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has not been appointed to act as Depositary; or (iv) if any Sub-Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved; or (v) if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Sub-Fund; or (vi) if the Directors consider that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Additional termination provisions specific to a Sub-Fund may be set out in the Supplement for that Sub-Fund and the ICAV will have the right to redeem Shares in such a Sub-Fund in such circumstances, in addition to the foregoing.

Where Taxable Irish Persons acquire and hold Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for taxation purposes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

8. **EXCHANGE OF SHARES**

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class in any Sub-Fund (the **Original Class**) for Shares in another Class (the **New Class**) (such Class being in the same Sub-Fund or in a separate Sub-Fund) provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the

relevant Dealing Day. The ICAV may however at its discretion agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and redemption of Shares will apply equally to exchanges save in relation to charges payable details of which are set out below and in the relevant Supplement.

When requesting the exchange of Shares as an initial investment in a Sub-Fund, Shareholders should ensure that the value of the Shares exchanged is equal to or exceeds the Minimum Initial Investment Amount for the relevant New Class specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund. In the case of an exchange of a partial holding only, the value of the remaining holding must also be at least equal to the Minimum Shareholding for the Original Class.

The number of Shares of the New Class to be issued will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$S = \frac{[R \times (RP \times ER)] - F}{SP}$$

SP

where:

S = the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued;

R = the number of Shares of the Original Class to be exchanged;

RP = redemption price per Share of the Original Class as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day;

ER = in the case of an exchange of Shares designated in the same Base Currency is 1. In any other case, it is the currency conversion factor determined by the Administrator at the valuation point for the relevant Dealing Day as representing the effective rate of exchange applicable to the transfer of assets relating to the Original and New Classes of Shares after adjusting such rate as may be necessary to reflect the effective costs of making such transfer;

F = the Exchange Charge (if any) payable on the exchange of Shares; and

SP = issue price per Share of the New Class as at the Valuation Point for the applicable Dealing Day.

Where there is an exchange of Shares, Shares of the New Class will be allotted and issued in respect of and in proportion to the Shares of the Original Class in the proportion S to R.

The Directors may deduct a charge on an exchange of Shares which the Investment Manager considers represents an appropriate figure to cover, inter alia, dealing costs, stamp duties, market impact and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund when there are net subscriptions and redemptions. Any such charge will be retained for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund the Directors reserve the right to waive such charge at any time.

The Directors may impose an exchange charge of up to 0.08% of the redemption proceeds of the Shares being exchanged payable as the Directors, in their discretion determine.

8.1. *Limitations on Exchanges*

Shares may not be exchanged for Shares of a different Class during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds is suspended in the manner described under the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** below. Applicants for exchange of Shares will be notified of such postponement and, unless withdrawn, their applications will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

8.2. *Cross Investment*

Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank and this Prospectus, the ICAV may on behalf of a Sub-Fund (an **Investor Sub-Fund**) acquire Shares in another Sub-Fund (an **Investee Sub-Fund**). Where the ICAV intends to do so, this will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement of the Investor Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager may not charge its annual fee in respect of that portion of an Investor Sub-Fund's assets which are invested in an Investee Sub-Fund unless otherwise permitted by the Central Bank. Cross investment in a Sub-Fund may not be made if that Sub-Fund holds Shares in another Sub-Fund. Where a Sub-Fund (the **Investing Fund**) invests in the shares of other Sub-Funds (each a **Receiving Fund**), the rate of the annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Fund's assets invested in Receiving Funds (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the receiving Funds or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Funds assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the relevant Investment Manager where the fee is paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

8.3. *Calculation of Net Asset Value / Valuation of Assets*

The Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund shall be expressed in the currency in which the Shares are designated or in such other currency as the Directors may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case, and shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund and deducting from such value the liabilities of the Sub-Fund (excluding Shareholders equity) as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund by the number of Shares in the Sub-Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day and rounding the result mathematically to six decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Directors from time to time.

In the event the Shares of any Sub-Fund are further divided into Classes, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class shall be determined by notionally allocating the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund amongst the relevant Classes making such adjustments for subscriptions, redemptions, fees, dividends, accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such relevant Class (including the gains/losses on and costs of financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the currencies in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are designated and the designated currency of the relevant Class, which gains/losses and costs shall accrue solely to that relevant class) and any other factor differentiating the relevant classes as appropriate. The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, as allocated between each Class, shall be divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class which are in issue or deemed to be in issue and rounding the result to six decimal places as determined by the Directors or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Directors from time to time.

The Instrument of Incorporation provides for the method of valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund and of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund. The ICAV has delegated the calculation of the Net Asset Value to the Administrator. The assets and liabilities of a Sub-Fund will generally be valued as follows:

- 8.3.1. assets quoted, listed or dealt in on a regulated market shall be valued at the last traded price or in the case of fixed income securities the latest mid-market prices, in each case available to the directors as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day provided that the value of any asset listed or dealt in on a regulated market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside the relevant regulated market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the asset. Such premiums or discounts shall be determined by the directors and approved by the Depositary. The Depositary must ensure the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- 8.3.2. if for specific assets the last traded price or in the case of fixed income securities the latest mid-market prices do not, in the opinion of the directors or their duly authorised

delegate, reflect their fair value or are not available, the value shall be calculated with care and in good faith by the directors or by a competent person appointed by the directors, (being approved by the Depositary for such purpose) in consultation with the investment manager with a view to establishing the probable realisation value for such assets as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day.

- 8.3.3. where an investment is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one regulated market, the regulated market which in the directors' and/or the investment manager's opinion constitutes the main regulated market for such investment or the regulated market which provides the fairest criteria in ascribing a value to such investment for the foregoing purposes will be referred to for the purposes of valuation.
- 8.3.4. in the event that any of the assets as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day are not listed or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market, such securities shall be valued at their probable realisation value determined by the directors or by a competent person appointed by the directors (and approved by the Depositary for such purpose) estimated with care and in good faith in consultation with the investment manager or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.
- 8.3.5. cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with interest accrued, where applicable, to the relevant valuation point unless in any case the directors or their duly authorised delegate are of the opinion that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the directors or their duly authorised delegate may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof as at the relevant valuation point.
- 8.3.6. the value of any demand notes, promissory notes and accounts receivable shall be deemed to be the face value or full amount thereof after making such discount as the directors may consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at any valuation point.
- 8.3.7. certificates of deposit, treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and other negotiable instruments shall each be valued at each valuation point at the last traded price on the regulated market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the regulated market which is the sole regulated market or in the opinion of the directors or their duly authorised delegate the principal regulated market on which the assets in question are quoted or dealt in).
- 8.3.8. units or shares in open-ended collective investment schemes, other than those valued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, will be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit, share or class or bid price thereof as published by the relevant collective investment scheme after deduction of any repurchase charge as at the relevant valuation point. Units or shares in closed-ended collective investment schemes will, if quoted, listed or traded on a regulated market, be valued at the last traded price on the principal regulated market for such investment as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day or, if unavailable at the probable realisation value, as estimated with care and in good faith and as may be recommended by a competent professional appointed by the directors.
- 8.3.9. any value expressed otherwise than in the base currency of the relevant sub-fund (whether of an investment or cash) and any non-base currency borrowing shall be converted into the base currency at the official rate which the administrator deems appropriate in the circumstances.

- 8.3.10. exchange traded derivative instruments, share price index, future contracts and options contracts and other derivative instruments will be valued at the settlement price as determined by the regulated market in question as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day; provided that if such settlement price is not available for any reason as at a valuation point such value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the directors or their duly authorised delegate or (ii) other competent person appointed by the directors or their duly authorised delegate, in each case approved for such purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps shall be valued as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day by reference to the prevailing market maker quotations, namely, the price at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.
- 8.3.11. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 8.3.1 to 8.3.10 above:
- (1) in the case of a Sub-Fund which is a short term money market fund in accordance with the Central Bank's Notices (a **Short Term Money Market Fund**), the Directors or their delegates may value any Asset through the use of amortised cost. The amortised cost method of valuation may only be used in relation to Sub-Funds which comply with the Central Bank's requirements for Short Term Money Market Funds and where a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.
 - (2) where a Sub-Fund which is not a Short Term Money Market Fund invests in money market instruments in a money-market fund or non-money market fund, such instruments may be valued by the Directors or their delegates at their amortised cost if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- 8.3.12. If in any case a particular value is not ascertainable as provided above or if the Directors shall consider that some other method of valuation better reflects the fair value of the relevant investment, then in such case the method of valuation of the relevant investment shall be such as the Directors, or a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for such purposes by the Depositary, in consultation with the Investment Manager, shall determine, such method of valuation to be approved by the Depositary. The value of an asset may be adjusted where such an adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other consideration which are deemed relevant.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where at any Valuation Point any asset of the ICAV has been realised or contracted to be realised there shall be included in the assets of the ICAV in place of such asset the net amount receivable by the ICAV in respect thereof, provided that if such amount is not then known exactly then its value shall be the net amount estimated by the Directors as receivable by the ICAV. If the net amount receivable is not payable until some future time after the Valuation Point in question the Directors shall make such allowance as they consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point. In the event that the ICAV has contracted to purchase an asset but settlement has yet to occur, the asset (rather than the cash to be used to settle the trade) will be included in the assets of the ICAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Investment Manager may be appointed as a competent person by the Directors, subject to the approval of the Depositary.

8.4. *Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value*

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Sub-Fund and the issue, redemption and exchange of Shares and the payment of redemption proceeds during:

- 8.4.1. any period when dealing in the units/shares of any collective investment scheme in which a Sub-Fund may be invested are restricted or suspended; or
- 8.4.2. any period when any of the markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund from time to time are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- 8.4.3. any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- 8.4.4. any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund or when for any other reason the current prices on any market or stock exchange of any of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- 8.4.5. any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- 8.4.6. any period when the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the redemption of Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund; or
- 8.4.7. any period when the Directors consider it to be in the best interest of the relevant Sub-Fund; or
- 8.4.8. following the circulation to Shareholders of a notice of a general meeting at which a resolution proposing to wind up the ICAV or terminate the relevant Sub-Fund is to be considered; or
- 8.4.9. when any other reason makes it impracticable to determine the value of a meaningful portion of the Investments of the ICAV or any Sub-Fund; or
- 8.4.10. any period during which the Directors, in their discretion, consider suspension to be required for the purposes of effecting a merger, amalgamation or restructuring of a Sub-Fund or of the ICAV; or
- 8.4.11. it becomes where it is or becomes impossible or impractical to enter into, continue with or maintain FDIs relating to an index for the relevant Sub-Fund or to invest in stocks comprised within the particular index; or
- 8.4.12. where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the Regulations.

Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Shareholders who have requested issue or redemption of Shares of any Class or exchanges of Shares of one Class to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Directors and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitations referred to above, and in the relevant Supplements, their

requests will be dealt with on the first relevant Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified immediately on the same Business Day to the Central Bank and to Euronext Dublin (where the Sub-Fund in question is listed) and will be communicated without delay to the competent authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed to the public.

The Directors may postpone any Dealing Day for a Sub-Fund to the next Business Day if in the opinion of the Directors, a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot be valued on an equitable basis and such difficulty is expected to be overcome within one Business Day.

The determination of the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund shall also be suspended where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the Regulations.

8.5. *Form of Shares and Transfer of Shares*

Shares will be issued in registered form. Purchase contract notes will normally be issued within 5 Business Days after the allotment of Shares. Written confirmations of ownership evidencing entry in the register will normally be issued monthly upon receipt of all original documentation required by the Administrator. Share certificates shall not be issued.

Shares in each Sub-Fund will be transferable by instrument in writing in common form or in any other form approved by the Directors and signed by (or, in the case of a transfer by a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferor and the transferee. Transferees will also be required to complete an Application Form and provide any other documentation reasonably required by the ICAV or the Administrator. In the case of the death of one of joint Shareholders, the survivor or survivors will be the only person or persons recognised by the ICAV as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.

Shares may not be transferred to any person or entity as described in the **Mandatory Redemptions** section of the Prospectus, or who is or will hold such Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including that the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or might result in the Sub-Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein. Registration of any transfer may be refused by the Directors if, following the transfer, either transferor or transferee would hold Shares having a value less than the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares specified in the Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund.

If the transferor is or is deemed to be or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person, the ICAV is entitled to redeem and cancel a sufficient portion of the transferor's Shares as will enable the ICAV to pay the tax payable in respect of the transfer to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

8.6. *Share Classes*

Share Classes may be established in each Sub-Fund (in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank) which may be subject to different terms, including higher or lower or no fees. Further information in this regard

is available on request.

8.7. *Notification of Prices*

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of Shares in each Sub-Fund will be available from the office of the Administrator and on www.quaysidefunds.com and such other website as disclosed in the relevant Supplement and such other place as the Directors may decide from time to time and as notified to the Shareholders in advance. Such prices will be the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trades and are therefore only indicative after the relevant Dealing Day. This will be published as soon as possible after the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trade become available and will be kept up to date. The frequency of publication of the Net Asset Value per Share may differ between Sub-Funds as it is dependent upon a Sub-Fund's dealing frequency. For daily dealing Sub-Funds, the Net Asset Value per Share will be published on each Business Day.

9. **FEES AND EXPENSES**

Particulars of the fees and expenses (including performance fees, if any) payable to the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary and any other service provider out of the assets of each Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the following provisions apply in respect of the Sub-Funds:

The ICAV will pay out of the assets of each Sub-Fund the fees and expenses payable to the Manager, Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and any distributors other than the Distributor, the fees and expenses of any other service provider, the fees and expenses of sub-custodians and any facilities agent (which will be at normal commercial rates), the fees and expenses of the Directors (as referred to below), any fees in respect of circulating details of the Net Asset Value, company secretarial fees, stamp duties, taxes, including any value added tax, any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders, marketing and distribution costs, investment transaction charges, costs incurred in respect of the distribution of income to Shareholders, the fees and expenses of any Paying Agent or representative appointed in compliance with the requirements of another jurisdiction (and at normal commercial rates), any amount payable under indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any appointee of the ICAV, all sums payable in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover, brokerage or other expenses of acquiring and disposing of investments, the fees and expenses of the auditors, tax and legal advisers and fees connected with any listing the Shares on Euronext Dublin and registering the ICAV for sale in other jurisdictions. In cases where investments of the Sub-Fund are held through wholly owned subsidiaries, the operating costs including audit and administration fees and expenses may be charged as an expense of the Sub-Fund. Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the costs of printing and distributing this Prospectus, reports, accounts and any explanatory memoranda, any necessary translation fees, the costs of publishing prices and any costs incurred as a result of periodic updates of the Prospectus, or of a change in law or the introduction of any new law (including any costs incurred as a result of compliance with any applicable code, whether or not having the force of law) will also be paid by the ICAV out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund(s).

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Sub-Fund, the expense will be allocated by the Directors in such manner and on such basis as the Directors in their discretion deem fair and equitable. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees and expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue the same in equal proportions over any period.

The Directors who are not connected with the Investment Manager will be entitled to remuneration for their services as directors provided however that the aggregate emoluments of each Director in respect of any twelve month accounting period shall not exceed €25,000 (plus VAT if applicable) and the aggregate emoluments of all Directors in respect of any twelve month accounting period shall not exceed €50,000 (plus VAT if applicable). In addition, the Directors will also be entitled to be reimbursed for their reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their duties as directors.

The cost of establishing the ICAV, obtaining authorisation from the Central Bank, where applicable listing the Sub-Funds on Euronext Dublin, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Prospectus and the fees of all professionals relating to it, including tax and legal advice, incurred by the ICAV and its initial Sub-Funds are estimated not to exceed €100,000 (exclusive of VAT) and will be paid by the Investment Manager upfront. The costs of establishing subsequent Sub-Funds may be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund and where appropriate details thereof will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

10. TAXATION

10.1. *General*

The following statements are by way of a general guide to potential investors and shareholders only and do not constitute legal or tax advice. Shareholders and potential investors are therefore advised to consult their professional advisers concerning the income and other possible taxation consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

Shareholders and potential investors should note that the following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of this Prospectus and proposed regulations and legislation in draft form. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely.

10.2. *Ireland*

The ICAV was registered in Ireland under the ICAV Act as an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between sub-funds on 17 November 2015 with registered number C145196.

The ICAV will be operated such that its central management and control will be in the Republic of Ireland, and this summary assumes that the ICAV will at all relevant times be a resident of the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of Irish Taxation. On the basis that the ICAV is a UCITS it is outside the scope of Part 27 Chapter 1B of the TCA dealing with Irish real estate funds.

10.3. *Irish Taxation*

On the basis that the ICAV is a UCITS it is outside the scope of Part 27 Chapter 1B of the TCA dealing with Irish real estate funds. The ICAV will only be subject to tax on chargeable events in respect of Shareholders who are Taxable Irish Persons (generally persons who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes - see definitions below for more details).

A chargeable event occurs on, for example:

- (i) a payment of any kind to a Shareholder by the ICAV;
- (ii) a transfer of Shares; and
- (iii) on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares and every subsequent eighth anniversary

but does not include any transaction in relation to Shares held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, certain transfers arising as a result of an amalgamation or reconstruction of fund vehicles and certain transfers between spouses or former spouses.

If a Shareholder is not a Taxable Irish Person at the time a chargeable event arises no Irish tax will be payable on that chargeable event in respect of that Shareholder.

Where tax is payable on a chargeable event, subject to the comments below, it is a liability of the ICAV which is recoverable by deduction or, in the case of a transfer and on the eight year rolling chargeable event by cancellation or appropriation of Shares from the relevant Shareholders. In certain circumstances, and only after

notification by the ICAV to a Shareholder, the tax payable on the eight year rolling chargeable event can at the election of the ICAV become a liability of the Shareholder rather than the ICAV. In such circumstances the Shareholder must file an Irish tax return and pay the appropriate tax (at the rate set out below) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

In the absence of the appropriate declaration being received by the ICAV that a Shareholder is not a Taxable Person or if the ICAV has information that would reasonably suggest that a declaration is incorrect, and in the absence of written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with (or following the withdrawal of, or failure to meet any conditions attaching to such approval), the ICAV will be obliged to pay tax on the occasion of a chargeable event (even if, in fact, the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland). Where the chargeable event is an income distribution tax will be deducted at the rate of 41%, or at the rate of 25% where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made, on the amount of the distribution. Where the chargeable event occurs on any other payment to a Shareholder, not being a company which has made the appropriate declaration, on a transfer of Shares and on the eight year rolling chargeable event, tax will be deducted at the rate of 41% on the increase in value of the shares since their acquisition. Tax will be deducted at the rate of 25% on such transfers where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made. In respect of the eight year rolling chargeable event, there is a mechanism for obtaining a refund of tax where the Shares are subsequently disposed of for a lesser value.

An anti-avoidance provision increases the 41% rate of tax to 60% (80% where the details of the payment/disposal are not correctly included in the individual's tax return) if, under the terms of an investment in a fund, the investor or certain persons associated with the investor have an ability to influence the selection of the assets of the fund.

Other than in the instances described above the ICAV will have no liability to Irish taxation on income or chargeable gains.

10.4. *Shareholders*

Shareholders who are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland in respect of whom the appropriate declarations have been made (or in respect of whom written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners has been obtained by the ICAV to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration from that Shareholder or Class of Shareholders to which the Shareholder belongs is deemed to have been complied with) will not be subject to tax on any distributions from the ICAV or any gain arising on redemption, repurchase or transfer of their shares provided the shares are not held through a branch or agency in Ireland. No tax will be deducted from any payments made by the ICAV to those Shareholders who are not Taxable Irish Persons.

Shareholders who are Irish resident or ordinarily resident or who hold their shares through a branch or agency in Ireland may have a liability under the self-assessment system to pay tax, or further tax, on any distribution or gain arising from their holdings of Shares. In particular where the ICAV has elected to not deduct tax at the occasion of the eight year rolling chargeable event a Shareholder will have an obligation to file a self-assessment tax return and pay the appropriate amount of tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Certain Irish resident and ordinarily resident Shareholders will be exempt from exit tax on distributions and gains on redemptions by the ICAV provided the appropriate declaration is in place.

Refunds of tax where a relevant declaration could be made but was not in place at the time of a chargeable event are generally not available except in the case of certain corporate Shareholders within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

10.5. *Stamp duty*

No Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or redemption of Shares provided that no application for Shares or re-purchase or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in specie transfer of any Irish situated property.

10.6. *Capital acquisitions tax*

No Irish gift tax or inheritance tax (capital acquisitions tax) liability will arise on a gift or inheritance of Shares provided that

- (i) at the date of the disposition the transferor is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland and at the date of the gift or inheritance the transferee of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland; and
- (ii) the Shares are comprised in the disposition at the date of the gift or inheritance and the valuation date.

10.7. *Common Reporting Standard*

The Common Reporting Standard (**CRS**) framework was first released by the OECD in February 2014. To date, more than 90 jurisdictions have publically committed to implementation, many of which are early adopter countries, including Ireland. On 21 July 2014, the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters (the **Standard**) was published, involving the use of two main elements, the Competent Authority Agreement (**CAA**) and the CRS.

The goal of the Standard is to provide for the annual automatic exchange between governments of financial account information reported to them by local Financial Institutions (**FIs**) relating to account holders tax resident in other participating countries to assist in the efficient collection of tax. The OECD, in developing the CAA and CRS, have used FATCA concepts and as such the Standard is broadly similar to the FATCA requirements, albeit with numerous alterations. It will result in a significantly higher number of reportable persons due to the increased instances of potentially in-scope accounts and the inclusion of multiple jurisdictions to which accounts must be reported.

Ireland is a signatory jurisdiction to a Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in respect of CRS while Section 891F and Section 891G of the TCA contain measures necessary to implement the CRS internationally and across the European Union, respectively. Regulations, the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**"), gave effect to the CRS from 1 January 2016.

Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation ("**DAC II**") implements CRS in a European context and creates a mandatory obligation for all EU Member States to exchange financial account information in respect of residents in other EU Member States on an annual basis. Section 891G of the TCA contained measures necessary to implement the DAC II. Regulations, the Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations 2015 (together with the CRS Regulations, the "**Regulations**"), gave effect to DAC II from 1 January 2016.

Under the Regulations reporting FIs, are required to collect certain information on accountholders and on certain Controlling Persons in the case of the accountholder(s) being an Entity, as defined for CRS purposes, (e.g. name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN, date and place of birth (as appropriate), the account number and the account balance or value at the end of each calendar year) to identify accounts which are reportable to the Irish tax authorities. The Irish tax authorities shall in turn exchange such information with their counterparts in participating jurisdictions. Further information in relation to CRS and DAC II can be found on the Automatic Exchange of Information ("**AEOI**") webpage on www.revenue.ie

10.8. *Other tax matters*

The income and/or gains of a Sub-Fund from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in repayment to the relevant Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund rateably at the time of repayment.

10.9. *Certain Tax Definitions*

Residence - Company

Prior to Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in the State set out in the revised section 23A TCA 1997.

The incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State applies to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period applied until 31 December 2020.

Residence - Individual

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if s/he:

- a) spends 183 or more days in the state in that tax year; or
- b) has a combined presence of 280 days in the state, taking into account the number of days spent in the state in that tax year together with the number of days spent in the state in the preceding year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in the State will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two year test. Up to 31 December, 2008, presence in the State for a day means the personal presence of an individual at the end of the day (midnight). **From 1 January 2009, presence in the State for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any time during the day.**

Ordinary Residence - Individual

The term "ordinary residence" as distinct from "residence", relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity.

An individual who has been resident in the State for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year.

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in the State ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which s/he is not resident. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in the State in 2021 and departs from the State in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year in 2024.

Intermediary

this means a person who:-

- (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking resident in Ireland on behalf of other persons; or
- (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

10.10. *Other Jurisdictions*

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in a Sub-Fund and any investment returns from those Shares. It is the Directors' intention to manage the affairs of the ICAV and each Sub-Fund so that it does not become resident outside of Ireland for tax purposes. The Investment Manager of a Sub-Fund may take positions or make decisions without considering the tax consequences to certain Shareholders.

11. GENERAL INFORMATION

11.1. *Reports and Accounts*

The ICAV's year end is 31 December in each year commencing on the incorporation of the ICAV. Audited accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and a report in relation to each Sub-Fund will be sent to Shareholders within 4 months after the conclusion of each Accounting Period. The first audited accounts were for the period to 31 December 2016. The ICAV will also prepare semi-annual report and unaudited accounts which will be made available to Shareholders within two months after the six month period ending on 30 June in each year. The first semi-annual report was published within two months of 30 June 2016. Such accounts and reports will contain a statement of the value of the net assets of each Sub-Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the year end and such other information as is required by the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The audited information required to be available to Shareholders will be sent, on request, to any Shareholder or prospective Shareholder.

11.2. *Directors' Confirmation*

The Directors confirm that the ICAV was registered in Ireland under the ICAV Act as an open-ended ICAV with limited liability and variable capital and as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds, on 17 November 2015.

As at the date of this Prospectus, no Sub-Fund has any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities made under acceptance credits, obligations made under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

11.3. *Share Capital*

At the date hereof the authorised share capital of the ICAV is 2 subscriber shares of €1 each and 1,000,000,000,000,000 Shares of no Par Value initially designated as unclassified shares.

The unclassified shares are available for issue as Shares. There are no rights of pre-emption attaching to the Shares in the ICAV.

11.4. *Instrument of Incorporation*

Clause 4.1 of the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment of its funds in property and giving members the benefit of the results of the management of its funds. The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

Directors' Authority to Allot Shares. The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all powers of the ICAV to allot relevant securities, including fractions thereof, up to an amount equal to the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the ICAV;

Variation of rights. The rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in number of the issued Shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class, and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the ICAV is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up. The quorum at any such separate general meeting, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be two persons

present in person or by proxy and the quorum at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding Shares of the class in question or his proxy;

Voting Rights. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every holder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder. Holders who hold a fraction of a Share may not exercise any voting rights, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, in respect of such fraction of a Share;

Alteration of Share Capital. The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such amount and/or number as the resolution may prescribe.

The ICAV may also by ordinary resolution:

- (i) redenominate the currency of any Class of Shares;
 - (1) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger amount;
 - (2) subdivide its Shares, or any of them, into Shares of smaller amount or value; or
 - (3) cancel any Shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and reduce the amount of its authorised share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled.

Directors' Interests. Provided that the nature and extent of his interest shall be disclosed as set out below, no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of any other company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established;

The nature of a Director's interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement at the next meeting of the Directors held after he became so interested, and in a case where the Director becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made, at the first meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested;

A Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest which is material (other than an interest arising by virtue of his interest in shares or other securities or otherwise in or through the ICAV) or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to any such resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

A Director shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolutions concerning any of the following matters, namely:-

- (i) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to him in respect of money lent by him to the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies;
 - 1) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- 2) any proposal concerning any offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies for subscription, purchase or exchange in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
- 3) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever;

The ICAV by ordinary resolution may suspend or relax the provisions of this Clause to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this provision;

Borrowing Powers. Subject to the Regulations and the ICAV Act, the Directors may exercise all of the powers of the ICAV to borrow or raise money and to mortgage, pledge, charge or transfer its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof provided that all such borrowings and any such transfer of assets shall be within the limits laid down by the Central Bank;

Retirement of Directors. The Directors shall not be required to retire by rotation or by virtue of their attaining a certain age;

Directors' Remuneration. Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the ICAV in general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. Any Director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman), or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine. The Directors may be paid all travelling, hotel and other out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any Class of Shares of the ICAV or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties. (Directors' remuneration is described under the section entitled **Fees and Expenses** above);

Transfer of Shares. Subject to the restrictions set out below, the Shares of any holder may be transferred by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form, which the Directors may approve. The Directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of a Share directly or indirectly to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or holds such Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Sub-Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it is accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates (if issued), is in respect of one Class of Share only, is in favour of not more than four transferees and is lodged at the registered office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint;

Right of Redemption. Shareholders have the right to request the ICAV to redeem their Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;

Dividends. Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of net income (i.e. income less expenses) and/or realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or capital. Any dividend unclaimed for six years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant Sub-Fund;

Sub-Funds. The Directors are required to establish a separate portfolio of assets for each Sub-Fund created by the ICAV from time to time, to which the following shall apply:

- (i) for each Sub-Fund the ICAV shall keep separate books and records in which all transactions relating to the relevant Sub-Fund shall be recorded and, in particular, the proceeds from the allotment and issue of Shares of each class of Shares in the Sub-Fund, and the investments and the liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Sub-Fund subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (4) any asset derived from any other asset(s) (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Sub-Fund, shall be applied in the books and records of the ICAV to the same Sub-Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in the value of such an asset shall be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund;
- (5) no Shares will be issued on terms that entitle the Shareholders of any Sub-Fund to participate in the assets of the ICAV other than the assets (if any) of the Sub-Fund relating to such Shares. If the proceeds of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund are not sufficient to fund the full redemption amount payable to each Shareholder for the relevant Sub-Fund, the proceeds of the relevant Sub-Fund will, subject to the terms for the relevant Sub-Fund, be distributed equally among each Shareholder of the relevant Sub-Fund *pro rata* to the net asset value of the Shares held by each Shareholder. If the realised net assets of any Sub-Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts due on the relevant Shares in full in accordance with the terms of the relevant Sub-Fund, the relevant Shareholders of that Sub-Fund will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares or any claim against the ICAV, any other Sub-Fund or any assets of the ICAV in respect of any shortfall;
- (6) in the event that there are any assets of the ICAV which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depositary, allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Sub-Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deem fair and equitable; and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary the basis upon which such assets have been previously allocated;
- (7) each Sub-Fund shall be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the ICAV in respect of or attributable to that Sub-Fund and any such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the ICAV not attributable to any particular Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds shall be allocated and charged by the Directors, with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion deem fair and equitable, and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary such basis

including, where circumstances so permit, the re-allocation of such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges and reserves.

Sub-Fund Exchanges. Subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and the relevant Supplement, a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class in a Sub-Fund on any Dealing Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Dealing Day);

Winding up. The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

- (i) If the ICAV shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the ICAV Act, apply the assets of each Sub-Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Sub-Fund;
- (8) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the proportion of the assets in a Sub-Fund attributable to each Class of Share shall be distributed to the holders of Shares in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each holder bears to the total number of Shares relating to each such Class of Shares in issue as at the date of commencement to wind up; and secondly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes of Shares shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the classes of Shares based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to holders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class of Shares held by them;
- (9) A Sub-Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 37 of the ICAV Act and in such event the provisions reflected in this paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Sub-Fund;
- (10) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of the relevant holders and any other sanction required by the ICAV Act, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes of a Sub-Fund in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV relating to that Sub-Fund, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the holders of Shares or the holders of different Classes of Shares as the case may be. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of holders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is a liability. A Shareholder may require the liquidator instead of transferring any asset in kind to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same.

Share Qualification. The Instrument of Incorporation does not contain a share qualification for Directors.

11.5. *Litigation and Arbitration*

As at the date of this Prospectus the ICAV is not involved in any litigation or arbitration nor are the Directors aware of any pending or threatened litigation or arbitration.

11.6. *Directors' Interests*

- (i) There are no service contracts in existence between the ICAV and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed;
 - (1) There are letters of appointment between the ICAV and each of the Directors;
 - (2) At the date of this Prospectus, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the ICAV and, save as provided below, no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the ICAV;
 - (3) At the date of this Prospectus Kevin O'Doherty, Director of the ICAV, holds one subscriber share in the ICAV;
 - (4) Philip Craig is an independent non-executive director of the ICAV and has no shareholding in either the ICAV or the Manager;
 - (5) Ronan Gahan is a non-executive director of the ICAV and has no shareholding in either the ICAV or the Manager; and
 - (6) Kevin O'Doherty serves as Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Manager as well as being a board director of both the ICAV and the Manager. Kevin holds both subscriber shares in the ICAV and has a directly-held qualifying shareholding in the Manager. Kevin O'Doherty holds 50 of the 100 'A' ordinary voting shares in the Manager and 95,000 of the 190,000 'B' ordinary non-voting shares.

12. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the ICAV and are or may be material:

The Depositary Agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary; this Agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary will continue unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other three months prior written notice although in certain circumstances the Depositary Agreement may be terminated immediately by either party provided that the appointment of the Depositary shall continue in force until a replacement depositary approved by the Central Bank in advance has been appointed and provided further that if on or before the date of termination of the Depositary Agreement a new depositary acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has not been appointed to act as depositary to the ICAV, a general meeting will be convened by the ICAV at which an ordinary resolution to wind up the ICAV shall be passed so that Shares in the ICAV will be repurchased. The Depositary shall continue in force until the revocation of authorisation of the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The ICAV shall procure that, following repurchase of such Shares (or all but the minimum number required for the ICAV to be an Irish collective asset management vehicle), a liquidator will be appointed so that the ICAV may be wound up.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Depositary** under the heading **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

The Administration Agreement between the Administrator and the ICAV is for an initial one year term and thereafter may be terminated by the ICAV on 90 calendar days' notice in writing to the Administrator and on 90 calendar days' notice in writing by the Administrator to the ICAV although in certain circumstances the Administration Agreement may be terminated immediately by either party.

The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by either party if the other party is in material breach of its obligations under the Administration Agreement and fails to remedy the breach within 30 days of being requested to do so.

The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of breach of contract, negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful misconduct on its part or that of its officers, employees, agents or delegates, the Administrator will not be liable for any loss arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement. The ICAV shall indemnify the Administrator out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and hold it harmless from and against all liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses (including and without limitation reasonable legal fees) incurred by the Administrator in the performance of any of its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement (including and without limitation complying with instructions given to the Administrator by or on behalf of the ICAV) save where such liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses arise from the Administrator's own breach of contract, negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful misconduct.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Administrator** under the heading **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

The Investment Management Agreements between the Manager and the relevant Investment Managers - each Agreement provides that the appointment of each Investment Manager as investment manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other 90 days' notice in writing although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other. Under this agreement, the Investment Manager shall not be liable to the Manager or any Shareholders or otherwise for any error of judgement or loss suffered by the Manager or any such Shareholder in connection with the Investment Management Agreement unless such loss arises from the negligence, fraud or wilful default in the performance or non-performance by the Investment Manager and Distributor or persons designated by it of its obligations or duties under the agreement or breach of contract on the part of the Investment Manager or any of its agents or delegates or their agents;

Each Investment Manager is entitled to fees and expenses as set out in the Supplement of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Investment Manager** under the heading **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

Please refer to each Supplement for details of any other relevant material contracts (if any) in respect of a Sub-Fund.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been paid or granted or are payable for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any Shares or loan capital of the ICAV.

13.1. *Documents available for Inspection*

Copies of the following documents may be obtained from the ICAV and inspected at the registered office of the ICAV during usual business hours on weekdays, except Saturdays and public holidays:

1. the Prospectus (as amended and supplemented to) and the Supplements;
2. the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV;
3. the Regulations;
4. the periodic reports most recently prepared and published by the ICAV;
5. the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
6. the material contracts referred to above; and
7. when available, the latest audited financial statements of the ICAV.

Copies of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV (and, after publication thereof, the periodic reports and accounts) may be obtained from the Administrator free of charge.

14. DIRECTORY

14.1. PLATFORM CAPITAL UCITS ICAV

38/39 FITZWILLIAM SQUARE WEST
DUBLIN D02 NX53
IRELAND

14.2. DIRECTORS

RONAN GAHAN
PHILIP CRAIG
KEVIN O'DOHERTY

14.3. MANAGER

QUAYSIDE FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED
38/39 FITZWILLIAM SQUARE WEST,
DUBLIN 2, D02 NX53
IRELAND

14.4. DEPOSITARY

SPARKASSE BANK MALTA PLC – IRELAND BRANCH
FLEMING COURT
THIRD FLOOR
FLEMING PLACE
BALLSBRIDGE
DUBLIN D02 N4X9
IRELAND

14.5. ADMINISTRATOR

APEX FUND SERVICES (IRELAND) LIMITED
2ND FLOOR
BLOCK 5
IRISH LIFE CENTREE
ABBAY STREET LOWER
DUBLIN D01 P767
IRELAND

14.6. AUDITORS

DELOITTE
HATCH STREET & HARDWICKE HOUSE
EARLSFORT TERRACE
DUBLIN D02 ND96
IRELAND

14.7. LEGAL ADVISERS

A&L GOODBODY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CENTRE
NORTH WALL QUAY
DUBLIN D01 H104
IRELAND

14.8. SECRETARY

GOODBODY SECRETARIAL LIMITED
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CENTRE
NORTH WALL QUAY
DUBLIN D01 H104
IRELAND

14.9. **MANAGEMENT COMPANY SECRETARY**

KEVIN O'DOHERTY

QUAYSIDE FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED

38/39 FITZWILLIAM SQUARE WEST,

DUBLIN 2, D02 NX53

IRELAND

APPENDIX 1

The Regulated Markets

Subject to the provisions of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and with the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, over-the-counter derivative instruments or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes, the ICAV will only invest in securities listed or traded on the following stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public):

(iv) any stock exchange which is:-

located in any Member State of the European Union; or

located in any Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein); or

located in any of the following countries:-

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Hong Kong
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

any of the following stock exchanges or markets:-

Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo
Chile	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago
Chile	-	Bolsa Electronica de Chile
Chile	-	Bolsa de Valparaiso
Peoples' Rep. of China	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange
Peoples' Rep. of China	-	Shenzhen Stock Exchange

Colombia	-	Bolsa de Bogota
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Medellin
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Occidente
Croatia	-	Zagreb Stock Exchange
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	-	Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	-	Central Asian Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	-	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
Mexico	-	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Mexico	-	Mercado Mexicano de Derivados
Philippines	-	Philippine Stock Exchange
Russia	-	Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS
Russia	-	Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange
Singapore	-	Singapore Stock Exchange
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
South Africa	-	South African Futures Exchange
South Africa	-	Bond Exchange of South Africa
South Korea	-	Korea Stock Exchange/KOSDAQ Market
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan		
(Republic of China)	-	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Taiwan		
(Republic of China)	-	Gre Tai Securities Market

Taiwan

(Republic of China)	-	Taiwan Futures Exchange
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Thailand	-	Market for Alternative Investments
Thailand	-	Bond Electronic Exchange
Thailand	-	Thailand Futures Exchange
Tunisia	-	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières de Tunis
Turkey	-	Istanbul Stock Exchange
Turkey	-	Turkish Derivatives Exchange
Ukraine	-	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
Uruguay	-	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Uruguay	-	Bolsa Electronica de Valores del Uruguay SA

(1) any of the following markets:

Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS (equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 only);

the market organised by the International Securities Market Association;

the market conducted by the **listed money market institutions**, as described in the Financial Services Authority publication **The Investment Business Interim Prudential Sourcebook** which replaces the **Grey Paper** as amended from time to time;

AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;

The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

NASDAQ in the United States;

The market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;

The over-the-counter market in the United States regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. (also described as the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

The French market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);

NASDAQ Europe (is a recently formed market and the general level of liquidity may not compare favourably to that found on more established exchanges);

the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange.)

(2) All derivatives exchanges on which permitted FDIs may be listed or traded:

in a Member State;

in a Member State in the European Economic Area to include European Union, Norway and Iceland;

in the United States of America, on the

- Chicago Board of Trade;
- Chicago Board Options Exchange;
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
- Eurex US;
- New York Futures Exchange;
- New York Board of Trade;
- New York Mercantile Exchange;

in China, on the Shanghai Futures Exchange;

in Hong Kong, on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange;

in Japan, on the

- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Stock Exchange;

in New Zealand, on the New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;

in Singapore, on the

- Singapore International Monetary Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.

APPENDIX II

List of Global Sub-Custodians

The Depositary may hold Financial Instruments in custody, directly with a Securities Settlement System, namely the central securities depository operated by the Malta Stock Exchange and the international central securities depository operated by Clearstream or Euroclear; and with the following Sub-Custodians:

- (i) Raiffeisen Bank International A.G.;
- (ii) KBL European private Bankers S.A.