

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) and the Relevant Supplement carefully and in their entirety and, before making any investment decision with respect to an investment in the ICAV, should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, accountant or other financial adviser for independent advice in relation to: (a) the legal requirements within their own countries for the purchase, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (b) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the purchase, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (c) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; and (d) the provisions of this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

## CZ CAPITAL ICAV

An Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds with registration number C182010 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended

## PROSPECTUS

[●] 2018

The Directors of CZ Capital ICAV (the “ICAV”) whose names appear in the “Directory” of the Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit any material information likely to affect the import of such information.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the offer of a Sub-Fund’s Shares and, if given or made, the information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the ICAV. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the Relevant Supplement nor any sale of Shares shall under any circumstance imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any date after the date of this Prospectus.

The KIID for each Sub-Fund provides important information in respect of the Sub-Fund, including the applicable synthetic risk and reward indicator, charges and, where available, the historical performance associated with the Sub-Fund. Before subscribing for Shares, each investor will be required to confirm that they have received the relevant KIID.

Investors should be aware that the price of Shares may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back any of the amount invested. The difference at any one time between the subscription and redemption price of Shares means that an investment in any Sub-Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. Risk factors for each investor to consider are set out in the “*Risk Information*” section.

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 or the Relevant Supplement. The authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV.

Shares are not being and may not be, offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or in any State or the District of Columbia (the “U.S.”) or to or for the account or benefit of any U.S. Person as defined in Schedule I hereto. Shares have not been and will not be

registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under the securities laws of any of the States of the U.S. and the ICAV will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the U.S. or to U.S. Persons may constitute a violation of U.S. law. An initial charge on the subscription of Shares may be payable. Details of any such charges payable in respect of Shares of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV, will be set out in the Relevant Supplement, but in any case will not exceed 5% in the case of an initial charge.

---

---

**CONTENTS**

---

<b>CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DIRECTORY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>RISK INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTIONS.....</b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
<b>FEES AND EXPENSES .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>TAX INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>SCHEDULE I – DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>SCHEDULE II – RECOGNISED MARKETS.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>SCHEDULE III - DEPOSITARY’S DELEGATES .....</b>	<b>57</b>

---

---

**DIRECTORY**

---

---

**CZ CAPITAL ICAV  
5 GEORGE'S DOCK  
IFSC  
DUBLIN 1  
IRELAND**

**Directors:**

Brian Dunleavy  
Charles Curtis  
Peter Blessing  
Owain Lewis

**Manager:**

KBA Consulting Management Limited  
5 George's Dock  
IFSC  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

**Administrator:**

Northern Trust International Fund Administration  
Services (Ireland) Limited  
George's Court  
54-62 Townsend Street  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

**Investment Manager and Distributor:**

CZ Capital LLP  
53-54 Grosvenor Street  
London, W1K 3HU  
United Kingdom

**Auditors:**

[Ernst & Young  
EY Building  
Harcourt Centre  
Harcourt Street  
Dublin 2]

**Depositary:**

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited  
George's Court  
54-62 Townsend Street  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

**Legal Advisors:**

Matheson  
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

**Secretary:**

KB Associates  
5 George's Dock  
IFSC  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

---

## GENERAL INFORMATION

---

This section is an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Shares should be based upon consideration of the Prospectus as a whole, including the Relevant Supplements. Capitalised terms used in this Prospectus are defined in Schedule I hereto.

**Corporate Information.** The ICAV was registered in Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 on 14 June 2018 under registration number C182010 and is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS. The object of the ICAV is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public, operating on the principle of risk spreading in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV has been structured as an umbrella fund, with segregated liability between Sub-Funds, in that the Directors may from time to time, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, create different series of Shares effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank representing separate portfolios of assets, each such series comprising a Sub-Fund. Each Sub-Fund will bear its own liabilities and, under Irish law, none of the ICAV, any of the service providers appointed to the ICAV, the Directors, any receiver, examiner or liquidator, nor any other person will have access to the assets of a Sub-Fund in satisfaction of a liability of any other Sub-Fund. The ICAV is promoted by CZ Capital LLP. Details of the promoter may be found under the "Investment Manager" section.

The ICAV is incorporated in Ireland and is therefore subject to the Act and is required to comply with the corporate governance requirements of the UCITS Regulations. The Directors have committed to maintain a high standard of corporate governance and will seek to comply with the Act, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank's requirements for UCITS.

**Sub-Funds.** The portfolio of assets maintained for each series of Shares and comprising a Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Shares may be divided into different Classes, and new Classes may be created, to accommodate, amongst other things, different charges, fee arrangements (including different total expense ratios), currencies, or to provide for foreign exchange hedging in accordance with the policies and requirements of the Central Bank from time to time.

Under the Instrument, the Directors are required to establish a separate Sub-Fund, with separate records, in the following manner:

- (a) the ICAV will keep separate books and records of account for each Sub-Fund. The proceeds from the issue of Shares issued in respect of a Sub-Fund will be applied to the Sub-Fund and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable to that Sub-Fund will be applied to such Sub-Fund;
- (b) any asset derived from another asset in a Sub-Fund will be applied to the same Sub-Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in value of such an asset will be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund;
- (c) in the case of any asset which the Directors do not consider as readily attributable to a particular Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds, the Directors have the discretion to determine, acting in a fair and equitable manner and with the consent of the Depositary, the basis upon which any such asset will be allocated between Sub-Funds and the Directors may at any time and from time to time vary such basis;
- (d) any liability will be allocated to the Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds to which in the opinion of the Directors it relates or if such liability is not readily attributable to any particular Sub-Fund the Directors will have discretion to determine, acting in a fair and equitable manner and with the consent of the Depositary, the basis upon which any liability will be allocated between Sub-Funds and the Directors may, with the consent of the Depositary, at any time and from time to time vary such basis;
- (e) in the event that assets attributable to a Sub-Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Sub-Fund and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect thereof cannot otherwise be restored to that Sub-Fund affected, the Directors, with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Sub-Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds to

which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Sub-Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it;

- (f) where the assets of the ICAV (if any) attributable to the Subscriber Shares give rise to any net profit, the Directors may allocate assets representing such net profits to such Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds as they may deem appropriate, acting in a fair and equitable manner; and
- (g) subject as otherwise provided in the Instrument, the assets held for the account of each Sub-Fund shall be applied solely in respect of the Shares to which such Sub-Fund appertains and shall belong exclusively to the relevant Sub-Fund and shall not be used to discharge directly or indirectly the liabilities of or claims against any other Sub-Fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

Each of the Shares (other than the Subscriber Shares) entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of which they are issued. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the net assets of any Sub-Fund.

At the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has one Sub-Fund, the CZ Absolute Alpha UCITS Fund.

**Report and Accounts.** The ICAV's accounting period will end on 31 December in each year. The ICAV will publish an annual report and audited annual accounts for the ICAV within four months of the end of the financial period to which they relate, i.e. normally in April of each year and the first annual report and annual accounts will be prepared up to 31 December 2018. The unaudited half-yearly reports of the ICAV will be made up to 30 June in each year. The unaudited half yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of the half year period to which they relate, i.e. normally in August of each year and the first set of half-yearly reports will be prepared up to 30 June 2019. The annual report and the half-yearly report will be sent to Shareholders by electronic mail or other electronic means of communication, although Shareholders and prospective investors may also, on request, receive hard copy reports by mail.

**Instrument.** Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Instrument, copies of which are available as described below under "*Further Information*".

**Share Capital.** The authorised share capital of the ICAV is 500,000,000,002 Shares of no par value divided into 2 Subscriber Shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 shares of no par value. The Directors are empowered to issue up to all of the Shares of the ICAV on such terms as they think fit. The Subscriber Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at any general meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits or assets of the ICAV except for a return of capital on a winding-up. The Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the ICAV and (other than the Subscriber Shares) to participate equally in the profits and assets of the Sub-Fund to which the Shares relate, subject to any differences between fees, charges and expenses applicable to different Classes. The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital, consolidate the Shares or any of them into a smaller number of Shares, subdivide the Shares or any of them into a larger number of Shares or cancel any Shares not taken or agreed to be taken by any person. The ICAV may by special resolution from time to time reduce its share capital in any way permitted by law. At a meeting of Shareholders, on a show of hands, each Shareholder shall have one vote and, on a poll, each Shareholder shall have one vote for each whole Share held by such Shareholder.

**Distribution and Selling Restrictions.** The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute and may not be treated as an offer or solicitation by or to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction.

Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus. Any further information or representations given or made by any dealer, broker or other person should be disregarded and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus for the ICAV and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been authorised by the ICAV, the Manager, the Directors or the

Investment Manager. Statements in this Prospectus are in accordance with the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date hereof and are subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the issue of Shares shall, under any circumstances, create any implication or constitute any representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof.

This Prospectus may also be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus and the Prospectus in another language, this English language Prospectus will prevail, except that where a Prospectus in another language is required by law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold and an action is brought that is based upon disclosure in such Prospectus, the language of the Prospectus on which such action is based shall prevail. All disputes as to the contents of this Prospectus shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Ireland.

**Listing on Stock Exchanges.** The ICAV does not intend to list its Shares on a stock exchange.

**Winding Up.** In accordance with the Act, if the ICAV is wound up, a liquidator will be appointed to settle outstanding claims and distribute the remaining assets of the ICAV. The liquidator will use the assets of the ICAV in order to satisfy claims of creditors. Thereafter, the liquidator will distribute the remaining assets among the Shareholders. The Instrument contains provisions that will require, firstly, the distribution of assets to the Shareholders of each Sub-Fund after settlement of the liabilities of that Sub-Fund and, thereafter, distribution to the holders of Subscriber Shares of the nominal amount paid in respect of those Subscriber Shares. Where distributions in specie are effected on a winding up, any Shareholder may request that all or a portion of the assets attributable to his/her shareholding be sold at his/her expense and determine to receive the cash proceeds instead of that sale.

**Further Information.** Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the office of the Administrator:

- (a) the Instrument; and
- (b) the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

In addition, the Instrument and any yearly or half-yearly reports may be obtained from the Administrator free of charge or may be inspected at the registered office of the Administrator during normal business hours on any Dealing Day.

#### **Data Protection Notice**

Prospective investors should note that by completing the subscription application form when subscribing for Shares in the ICAV, they will provide to the ICAV personal information, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. This data will be used for the purposes of administration, transfer agency, statistical analysis and research, and will be disclosed to the ICAV, its delegates and agents. The personal data of prospective investors and registered Shareholders shall be processed in accordance with the Privacy Statement.

Pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation, investors have a right of access to their personal data kept by the ICAV and the right to amend and rectify any inaccuracies in their personal data held by the ICAV by making a request in writing to the ICAV.

The ICAV is a Data Controller within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation and undertakes to hold any personal information provided by investors in confidence and in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.

By signing the subscription application form, prospective investors consent to the recording of telephone calls made to, and received from, investors by the ICAV, its delegates, its duly appointed agents and any respective related, associated or affiliated companies for record keeping, security and/or training purposes.

**No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the offer of each Sub-Fund's Shares and, if given or made, the information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the ICAV. Neither the**

**delivery of this Prospectus or the Relevant Supplement nor any sale of Shares shall under any circumstance imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any date after the date of this Prospectus.**



---

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

---

**Investment Objective and Strategy of a Sub-Fund.** The ICAV has been established for the purpose of investing in transferable securities in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. The specific investment objectives, strategies and policies for each Sub-Fund will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors for any Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement.

**Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes.** Where so disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, Sub-Funds may invest in other, UCITS eligible collective investment schemes. However, unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement any such Sub-Fund's investment in such other, UCITS eligible collective investment schemes will be limited to 10% of their Net Asset Value in aggregate.

**Currency Hedging at Portfolio Level.** A Sub-Fund may enter into transactions for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure of the underlying securities into the relevant Base Currency. FDI such as currency forwards and interest rate futures may be utilised if the Sub-Fund engages in such hedging. The currency exposure of investments will not be allocated to separate Classes.

**Currency Hedging at Share Class Level.** A Sub-Fund may use FDI on behalf of a specific Class in order to hedge some or all of the foreign exchange risk for such Class. Where Classes denominated in different currencies are created within a Sub-Fund and currency hedging transactions are entered into to hedge any relevant currency exposure, each such transaction will be clearly attributable to the specific Class and any costs shall be for the account of that Class only. Accordingly, all such costs and related liabilities and/or benefits will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of such Class. Over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise unintentionally due to factors outside the control of the Investment Manager but over-hedged positions will not be permitted to exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class and under-hedged positions do not fall below 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged. The hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that overhedged positions do not exceed, and under-hedged positions do not fall below, the permitted levels and this review will incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month. A Sub-Fund that hedges foreign exchange risk for any Class may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in order to hedge some or all of the foreign exchange risk for the relevant Class. To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of the relevant Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets. The use of Hedged Share Classes may substantially limit holders of the relevant Classes from benefiting if the currency of each of these Classes falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are denominated.

**Changes to Investment Objective and Policies of a Sub-Fund.** A change in the investment objectives and any material change in the investment policies of a Sub-Fund, as disclosed in the Prospectus, shall not be made without the prior approval of the Shareholders in that Sub-Fund by ordinary resolution at a general meeting or by the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Instrument. The ICAV shall provide all Shareholders with reasonable notice of any such changes. A non-material change in the investment policy will not require Shareholder approval, however a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Sub-Fund to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of the change.

**Repurchase / Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending.** A Sub-Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements (“Repos”) or securities lending agreements.

**Permitted Counterparties.** A Sub-Fund may only enter into OTC derivatives with counterparties in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations where a credit assessment has been undertaken. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay. The counterparties that a Sub-Fund may enter into OTC derivatives arrangements will be with entities which have legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions and will not have discretion over the assets of a Sub-Fund.

**Use of Financial Derivative Instruments.** The use of FDI by any Sub-Fund will be for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management. In this context, efficient portfolio management means the reduction of risks, the reduction of costs to the ICAV, the generation of additional capital or income for the ICAV and hedging against market movements, currency exchange or interest rate risks, subject to the general restrictions outlined in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section. To the extent that a Sub-Fund uses FDI, there may be a risk that the volatility of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value may increase. Any revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques not received directly by the ICAV in respect of a Sub-Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Sub-Fund. The entities to which any direct and indirect costs and fees are paid will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the ICAV and will indicate if these are parties related to the ICAV or the Depository.

A summary of each of the types of FDI which may be used by a Sub-Fund is set out in the Relevant Supplement.

### **Collateral received by the ICAV**

All assets received in respect of a Sub-Fund in the context of OTC (over the counter) FDI will be considered as collateral for the purposes of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and will comply with the criteria above. The ICAV seeks to identify and mitigate risks linked to the management of collateral, including operational and legal risks, by risk management procedures employed by the ICAV. Any collateral received by a Sub-Fund will meet, at all times, the following criteria:

- **Liquidity.** Collateral (other than cash) should be transferable securities or money market securities (of any maturity) which should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral should comply with the provisions of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and shall be used in accordance with the requirements of this Prospectus and the UCITS Regulations.
- **Valuation.** Collateral should be valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Collateral may be marked to market daily by the counterparty using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk and may be subject to variation margin requirements.
- **Issuer Credit Quality.** Collateral should be of high quality. A Sub-Fund must ensure that where one or more credit rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the issuer, the credit quality assessment process employed on behalf of the Sub-Fund has regard inter alia to those ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a downgrade below the two highest short-term credit ratings by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA that has rated the issuer must lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of the issuer to ensure the collateral continues to be of high quality.
- **Correlation.** Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- **Diversification.** Subject to the below, collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. Non-cash collateral will be considered to be sufficiently diversified if the relevant Sub-Fund receives from a counterparty a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to any one issuer of 20% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value. When the Sub-Fund is exposed to a variety of different counterparties, the various baskets of collateral are aggregated to ensure exposure to a single issuer does not exceed 20% of Net Asset Value.

A Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Any such Sub-Fund shall receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value. A Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of the “*Investment Restrictions*” section.

- **Immediately Available.** Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

It is proposed that each Sub-Fund may only accept the following types of collateral:

- cash;
- government or other public securities;
- certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
- letters of credit with a residual maturity of three months or less, which are unconditional and irrevocable and which are issued by Relevant Institutions; and
- equity securities traded on a stock exchange in the EEA, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, for each asset class based on the haircut policy that it has implemented in respect of the ICAV for each class of assets to be received as collateral. This policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the stress testing policy. Collateral obtained under such agreement: (a) must be marked to market daily (as valued by the counterparties using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risks); and (b) must equal or exceed, in value, at all times the value of the exposure to the relevant counterparty, taking into account the relevant counterparty exposure limits under the UCITS Regulations.

Collateral must be held by the Depositary, or its agent (where there is title transfer). This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer, in which case the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

The Manager will ensure that any Sub-Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets will undergo regular stress testing in accordance with the ICAV's liquidity stress-testing policy to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral it has received.

**Reinvestment of Collateral.** Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the ICAV. Cash received as collateral may not be invested or used other than as set out below:

- placed on deposit, or invested in certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
- invested in high-quality government bonds; or
- invested in a Short Term Money Market Fund, as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref: CESR/10-049).

Re-invested cash collateral will be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with, or invested in securities issued by, the counterparty or a related entity. Where cash collateral is re-invested it will be subject to the same risks as direct investment as set out in this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

**Risk Management.** The use of the other efficient portfolio management techniques described above to the risk profile of a Sub-Fund will be disclosed in its investment policies. Any use of efficient portfolio management techniques by a Sub-Fund shall not result in a change to the ICAV's investment objective nor substantially increase the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The global exposure and leverage of a Sub-Fund will be calculated using the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk approach, as set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The Manager has a risk management process in respect of each Sub-Fund which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques and the management of collateral. The Investment Manager will only employ FDI that are covered by the risk management

process, as amended from time to time. A statement of this risk management process has been submitted to the Central Bank. In the event of a Sub-Fund proposing to use additional types of FDI, the risk management process and the Relevant Supplement will be amended to reflect this intention and the Sub-Fund will not utilise such FDI until such time as the risk management process providing for its use has been submitted to the Central Bank. The Manager 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 investment.

**Borrowing Money.** A Sub-Fund may not grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties. The ICAV may directly borrow money in an amount up to 10% of its Net Asset Value at any time for the account of a Sub-Fund on a temporary basis. The Manager shall ensure that where a Sub-Fund has foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit, the Manager shall ensure that excess is treated as borrowing for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations.

## INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised below and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors, the details of such additional investment restrictions will be set out below and / or in the Relevant Supplement.

<b>1</b>	<b>Permitted Investments</b>
	Investments of a UCITS are confined to:
<b>1.1</b>	Transferable securities and money market instruments 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.
<b>1.2</b>	Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
<b>1.3</b>	Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
<b>1.4</b>	Units of UCITS.
<b>1.5</b>	Units of alternative investment funds.
<b>1.6</b>	Deposits with credit institutions.
<b>1.7</b>	Financial derivative instruments.
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment Restrictions</b>
<b>2.1</b>	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
<b>2.2</b>	Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a UCITS in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 2011 apply. Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as "Rule 144 A securities" provided that; (a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the UCITS.
<b>2.3</b>	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets 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%.
<b>2.4</b>	Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) may be 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 UCITS invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments across all issuers may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the UCITS.
<b>2.5</b>	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) 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.
<b>2.6</b>	The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.

2.7	Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed: (a) 10% of the net assets of the UCITS; or (b) where the cash is booked in an account with the Depository, 20% of net assets of the UCITS.
2.8	The risk exposure of a UCITS to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets.  This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution 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.
2.9	Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 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 net assets:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;</li> <li>- deposits, and/or</li> <li>- counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.</li> </ul>
2.10	The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined and consequently exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.
2.11	Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
2.12	A UCITS may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.  The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and 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 UCITS must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")</b>
3.1	A UCITS may not invest more than 10% of net assets in any one CIS.
3.2	Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 10% of net assets.
3.3	The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
3.4	When a UCITS invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the UCITS investment in the

	units of such other CIS.
<b>3.5</b>	Where by virtue of investment in the units of another CIS, the responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS (including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.
<b>4</b>	<b>Index Tracking UCITS</b>
<b>4.1</b>	A UCITS may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank
<b>4.2</b>	The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.
<b>5</b>	<b>General Provisions</b>
<b>5.1</b>	An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
<b>5.2</b>	<p>A UCITS may acquire no more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;</li> <li>(ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;</li> <li>(iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS;</li> <li>(iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: The limits laid down in (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.</p>
<b>5.3</b>	<p>5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;</li> <li>(ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;</li> <li>(iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;</li> <li>(iv) shares held by a UCITS 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 State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the UCITS can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed.</li> <li>(v) 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 units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.</li> </ul>
<b>5.4</b>	UCITS need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
<b>5.5</b>	The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

<b>5.6</b>	If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a UCITS, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unitholders.
<b>5.7</b>	Neither an investment company, nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered short sales of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transferable securities;</li> <li>- money market instruments*;</li> <li>- units of CIS; or</li> <li>- financial derivative instruments.</li> </ul>
<b>5.8</b>	A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.
<b>6</b>	<b>Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')</b>
<b>6.1</b>	A UCITS' global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
<b>6.2</b>	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 Central Bank UCITS 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.)
<b>6.3</b>	UCITS may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
<b>6.4</b>	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

The ICAV shall not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing them.

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

The investment restrictions referred to above are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of the investments. If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV must adopt, as a priority objective, the remedying of the situation, taking due account of the interests of Shareholders.

---

\* Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited



---

## RISK INFORMATION

---

This section provides information regarding some of the general risks applicable to an investment in a Sub-Fund. This section is not intended to be a complete explanation and other risks may be relevant from time to time. In particular, the ICAV's and each Sub-Fund's performance may be affected by changes in market, economic and political conditions and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements.

**Investors should be aware that an investment in a Sub-Fund is not in the nature of a deposit in a bank account and is not protected by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme.**

**Before making an investment decision with respect to an investment in any Sub-Fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information set out in this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement as well as their own personal circumstances and should consult their own stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, accountant and/or financial adviser. An investment in Shares is only suitable for investors who (either alone or in conjunction with an appropriate financial or other adviser) are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to be able to bear any losses that may result therefrom.**

**The price of the Shares can go down as well as up and their value is not guaranteed. Investors may not receive, at redemption or liquidation, the amount that they originally invested in a ICAV or any amount at all.**

### PRINCIPAL RISKS

**Brokerage and Other Arrangements.** In the event that the Investment Manager does enter into soft commission arrangement(s) it shall seek to ensure that (i) the broker or counterparty to the arrangement will provide best execution to a Sub-Fund; (ii) the benefits under the arrangement(s) shall be those which assist in the provision of investment services to a Sub-Fund and/or other clients of the Investment Manager; and (iii) brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full service brokerage rates. Details of any such arrangements will be contained in the following report of the ICAV. In the event that such report is the unaudited semi-annual report, details shall also be included in the following annual report.

**Broker Credit Risks.** Assets deposited as margin with executing brokers need not be segregated from the assets of such executing brokers. Such assets may therefore be available to the creditors of such executing brokers in the event of their insolvency. The failure or bankruptcy of a broker may result in adverse consequences for the assets of a Sub-Fund and may in turn, have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

**Cash Position Risk.** A Sub-Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents at the Investment Manager's discretion. If a Sub-Fund holds a significant cash position for an extended period of time, its investment returns may be adversely affected and it may not achieve its investment objective.

**Collection Account Risk.** The ICAV operates subscription and redemption accounts at umbrella level in the name of the ICAV, (the "**Collection Account**"). Monies in the Collection Account, including subscription monies received in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund prior to the allotment of Shares, do not qualify for the protections afforded by the [Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015] for Fund Service Providers. Subscription and redemption accounts will not be established at a Sub-Fund level. All subscription and redemption monies payable to or from a Sub-Fund will be channelled and managed through the Collection Account.

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Collection Account in the name of the Sub-Fund and will be treated as a general asset of the Sub-Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of the Sub-Fund with respect to any cash amount subscribed and held by the Sub-Fund in the Collection Account until such time as the Shares subscribed are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of which the subscription request was made or any other shareholder rights until such time as the relevant Shares are issued. In the event of the insolvency of that Sub-Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment by a Sub-Fund of redemption proceeds is subject to receipt by the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator, of original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Payment of redemption proceeds to the Shareholders entitled to such amounts may accordingly be blocked pending compliance with the

foregoing requirements to the satisfaction of the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator. Redemption amounts, including blocked redemption amounts, will, pending payment to the relevant investor or Shareholder, be held in the relevant Collection Account in the name of the Sub-Fund. For as long as such amounts are held in the Collection Account, the investors / Shareholders entitled to such payments from a Sub-Fund will be unsecured creditors of the Sub-Fund with respect to those amounts and, with respect to and to the extent of their interest in such amounts, will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights. Redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders with regard to the redeemed Shares as and from the relevant redemption date.

In the event of the insolvency of a Sub-Fund, recovery of any amounts to which other Sub-Funds are entitled, but which may have inadvertently transferred to the insolvent Sub-Fund as a result of the operation of the Collection Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish trust law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Collection 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 other Sub-Funds. Redeeming Shareholders should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and/or information required in order for them to receive such payments to their own account is provided to the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator, promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk.

The ICAV will operate the Collection Account in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.

**Compulsory Repurchase of Shareholder's Shares.** The Directors have the right to repurchase, in accordance with the Instrument, all of the Shares of any Share Class held by a Shareholder if a Shareholder fails to produce all required information for anti-money laundering purposes, or, if the Directors deem it appropriate because of potential pecuniary, regulatory, legal or material administrative disadvantages for the ICAV or a Sub-Fund.

**Concentration Risk.** A Sub-Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. In these cases, the Sub-Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, or regulatory conditions and developments in that country or region or those countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

In addition, a Sub-Fund may concentrate its investments in companies or issuers in a particular industry, market or economic sector. When a ICAV concentrates its investments in a particular industry, market or economic sector, financial, economic, business and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Sub-Fund and may potentially increase the Sub-Fund's volatility levels, than if it had not concentrated its assets in that industry, market or sector. The Sub-Fund's liquidity may also be affected by such concentration of investment.

Further, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of a Sub-Fund's shares in response to factors affecting or expected to affect a particular country, industry, market or economic sector in which the Sub-Fund concentrates its investments, resulting in abnormal inflows or outflows of cash into or out of the Sub-Fund. These abnormal inflows or outflows may cause the Sub-Fund's cash position or cash requirements to exceed normal levels and consequently, adversely affect the management of the ICAV and the Sub-Fund's performance.

**Conflicts Of Interest Risk.** Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with an investment in the ICAV. Subject to applicable law, the ICAV may engage in transactions that may trigger or result in a potential conflict of interest. These transactions include (but are not limited to):

- The Manager or its affiliates may provide services to the ICAV, such as bookkeeping and accounting services and shareholder servicing.
- The ICAV may enter into derivatives transactions with or through the Manager, the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.
- The ICAV may invest in other pooled investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Manager or the Investment Manager in which event the ICAV may not be charged subscription or redemption fees on account of such investment but will bear a share of the expenses of those other pooled investment vehicles; those investment vehicles may pay fees and other amounts to the Manager or the Investment Manager or their affiliates, which might have the effect of increasing the expenses of the ICAV.

- It is possible that other clients of the Manager or the Investment Manager will purchase or sell interests in such other pooled investments at prices and at times more favourable than those at which the ICAV does so.

There is no assurance that the rates at which the ICAV pays fees or expenses to the Manager, the Investment Manager or their affiliates, or the terms on which it enters into transactions with the Manager or the Investment Manager or their affiliates or on which it invests in any such other investment vehicles will be the most favourable available in the market generally or as favourable as the rates the Manager or the Investment Manager makes available to other clients. There will be no independent oversight of fees or expenses paid to, or services provided by, those entities. Transactions and services with or through the Manager or the Investment Manager or its affiliates will, however, be effected in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

The relationship between the Manager, the Investment Manager and the ICAV is as described in the Management Agreement and the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. Neither that relationship, nor the services the Manager or Investment Manager provides nor any other matter, will give rise to any fiduciary or equitable duties on the Manager or Investment Manager's part or on the part of the Manager or Investment Manager's affiliates which would prevent or hinder the Manager, the Investment Manager, or any of their affiliates in doing business under those agreements, acting as both market maker and broker, principal and agent or in doing business with or for affiliates, connected customers or other customers or investors and generally acting as provided in the agreements.

The Manager, the Investment Manager and their affiliates serve as investment advisers to other clients and may make investment decisions for their own accounts and for the accounts of others, including other funds that may be different from those that will be made by the Manager or the Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV. In particular, the Investment Manager may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest or redeem from a fund while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar funds.

The Investment Manager (and its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) serve or may serve as investment manager or investment advisor to other client accounts and conduct investment activities for their own accounts (such entities and accounts are referred to collectively as the **"Other Clients"**). Such Other Clients may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar to those of a Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager (or its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) may give advice or take action with respect to such Other Clients that differs from the advice given with respect to a Sub-Fund. It may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives of the Other Clients and of a Sub-Fund for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price. Participation in specific investment opportunities may be appropriate, at times, for a Sub-Fund and one or more of the Other Clients. In such cases, participation in such opportunities will be allocated on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments, relative exposure to short-term market trends and the investment programs and portfolio positions of a Sub-Fund and the Other Clients for which participation is appropriate.

The existence of a Performance Fee may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make more speculative investments on behalf of a Sub-Fund than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based fee. The Performance Fee may result in fees to the Investment Manager that may be greater than fees paid to other managers for similar services. In addition, the investment management fee is paid without regard to the overall success of a Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates manage the Other Clients pursuant to various fee arrangements. Differences in such fee arrangements may give them an incentive to prefer such Other Clients above a Sub-Fund. For example, certain of such Other Clients may participate in an incentive fee arrangement, which may be more economically favourable to the Investment Manager. Nonetheless, the Investment Manager intends to act in a manner that is fair to all its clients, including each Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager (and its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) may conduct any other business including any business within the securities industry.

When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, the Investment Manager will endeavour to act in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with its conflicts of interest policy, as between the relevant Sub-Fund and

Other Clients. The Manager and the Investment Manager, in connection with their other business activities, may acquire material non-public confidential information that may restrict the Investment Manager from purchasing securities or selling securities for itself or its clients (including the ICAV) or otherwise using such information for the benefit of its clients or itself.

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of the ICAV by the Depositary, the Manager or the Investment Manager, or by any entities related to such parties, provided that such transactions are carried out as if negotiated at arms' length and are in the best interests of Shareholders. Permitted transactions between the ICAV and such parties are subject to (i) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) as independent and competent; or (ii) execution on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, execution on terms the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) is satisfied conform to the principles set out above. The Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document how it has complied with (i), (ii), or (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (iii), the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined in this paragraph.

There is no prohibition on the Depositary, the Administrator, the Manager or the Investment Manager or any other party related to the ICAV acting as a "competent person" for the purposes of determining the probable realisation value of an asset of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the valuation provisions outlined in the "*Determination of Net Asset Value*" section below. Investors should note however, that in circumstances where fees payable by the ICAV to such parties are calculated based on the Net Asset Value, a conflict of interest may arise as such fees will increase if the Net Asset Value increases. Any such party will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

A Director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the ICAV or in which the ICAV is interested, provided that he has disclosed to the Directors prior to the conclusion of any such transaction or arrangement the nature and extent of any material interest of his therein. Unless the Directors determine otherwise, a Director may vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has a material interest, having first disclosed such interest. At the date of this Prospectus, other than as disclosed in the "*Management*" section, no Director or connected person of any Director has any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital of the ICAV or any material interest in the ICAV or in any agreement or arrangement with the ICAV. The Directors shall endeavour to ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved fairly.

The foregoing does not purport to be a comprehensive list or complete explanation of all potential conflicts of interests which may affect the ICAV. The ICAV may encounter circumstances, or enter into transactions, in which conflicts of interest that are not listed or discussed here may arise.

**Counterparty Risk.** Each Sub-Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Sub-Fund. This would include the counterparties to any FDI that it enters into. Trading in FDI which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. The Sub-Fund aims to mitigate its credit risk to its counterparties by receiving collateral but, to the extent that any FDI is not collateralised, a default by the counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Sub-Fund. The Manager and the ICAV will maintain an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process in respect of a Sub-Fund.

**Currency Risk.** A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that are denominated in currencies that differ from the Sub-Fund's Base Currency. Changes in the values of those currencies relative to a Sub-Fund's Base Currency may have a positive or negative effect on the values of the Sub-Fund's investments denominated in those currencies. A Sub-Fund may, but will not necessarily, invest in currency exchange contracts to help reduce exposure to different currencies, however there is no guarantee that these contracts will successfully do so and there will be a cost to the Sub-Fund in using such instruments. Also, these contracts may reduce or eliminate some or all of the benefit that a Sub-Fund may experience from favourable currency fluctuations.

The values of other currencies relative to a Sub-Fund's Base Currency may fluctuate in response to, among other factors, interest rate changes, intervention (or failure to intervene) by national governments, central banks, or supranational

entities such as the International Monetary Fund, the imposition of currency controls and other political or regulatory developments. Currency values can decrease significantly both in the short term and over the long term in response to these and other developments. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union (the “**EMU**”) has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets and on the values of a Sub-Fund’s portfolio investments.

**Custodial Risk.** There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Sub-Fund’s trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a Sub-Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. The Depositary will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Custody Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depositary but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so. In addition, as the ICAV may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems and regulations are not fully developed, including emerging markets, the assets of the ICAV which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk of loss. Please also refer to “*International Investment Risk*” in this section.

**Cyber Security Risk.** The ICAV and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, Administrator or Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a company’s ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the ICAV; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the ICAV or any Sub-Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV or any Sub-Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

## **Data Protection Legislation**

The ICAV’s, the Manager’s and any delegate’s processing of personal data imposes regulatory risks and legal requirements relating to the collection, storage, handling and transfer of personal data continue to develop. The ICAV’s and the Manager’s affiliates and / or delegates may become subject to new legislation or regulation concerning the personal information they may store or maintain, including the requirements of the GDPR. The GDPR took effect on 25 May 2018, and introduced a range of new compliance obligations regarding the handling of personal data and new obligations on data controllers and data processors and rights for data subjects. The GDPR also increases fines for non-compliance significantly.

The implementation of the GDPR required substantial amendments to the Manager’s and its affiliates’ policies and procedures. Whilst the ICAV, the Manager, their affiliates and delegates intend to comply with any obligations arising out of the GDPR, if it is implemented, interpreted or applied in a manner inconsistent with such policies and procedures, they may be fined or ordered to change their business practices in a manner that adversely impacts their operating results. The ICAV, the Manager, their affiliates and / or delegates may also be subject to data protection laws of other jurisdictions. Compliance with these regulations may divert the Manager’s time and effort and entail substantial expense. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations by the ICAV, the Manager or their affiliates, could result in negative publicity and may subject the ICAV to significant costs or penalties associated with litigation or regulatory action.

**Dependence on Key Individuals.** The success of a Sub-Fund may depend heavily on the services of certain individuals within the Investment Manager. Should such individuals be unable to participate in the management of a Sub-Fund, the

consequence to the Sub-Fund could be material and adverse and could lead to the premature termination of the Sub-Fund.

**Derivatives Risk.** The Sub-Funds may use derivative instruments for both efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes. The Relevant Supplement will indicate how each Sub-Fund intends to use derivative instruments. A Sub-Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. These risks include:

- Potential changes in value in response to interest rate changes or other market developments or as a result of the counterparty's credit quality;
- The potential for the derivative transaction to not have the effect the Investment Manager anticipated;
- The failure of the counterparty to the derivative transaction to perform its obligations under the transaction or to settle a trade (see also "**Counterparty Risk**");
- Possible mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument;
- Imperfect correlation in the value of a derivative with the asset, rate, or index underlying the derivative;
- The risks specific to the asset underlying the derivative instrument;
- Possible increase in the amount and timing of taxes payable by investors;
- Lack of liquidity for a derivative instrument if a secondary trading market does not exist;
- The potential for reduced returns to a Sub-Fund due to losses on the transaction and an increase in volatility; and
- The potential for conflicts of interest if a Sub-Fund enters into derivatives transactions with or through the Manager, the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.
- Legal risks arising from the form of contract used to document derivative trading.

When a Sub-Fund invests in certain derivative instruments, it could lose more than the stated amount of the instrument. In addition, some derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile and speculative in nature.

Further, when a Sub-Fund invests in a derivative instrument, it may not be required to post collateral equal to the amount of the derivative investment. Consequently, the cash held by the Sub-Fund (generally equal to the unfunded amount of the derivative) will typically be invested in money market instruments and therefore, the performance of the Sub-Fund will be affected by the returns achieved from these investments. It is possible that returns on the investment of this cash may have a negative impact on the performance and/or returns of the Sub-Fund. Risk factors in relation to the specific types of derivatives that a Sub-Fund may use are also set out in the Relevant Supplement.

**Fees and Expenses Risk.** Whether or not a Sub-Fund is profitable it is required to pay fees and expenses, including organisation and offering expenses, brokerage commissions, management, administrative and operating expenses and custodian fees. A portion of these expenses may be offset by interest income.

**Foreign Exchange Risk.** The ICAV on behalf of a Sub-Fund may enter into a variety of different foreign currency transactions, including, by way of example, currency forward transactions, spot transactions, futures contracts, swaps, or options. Most of these transactions are entered into "over the counter," and the Sub-Fund assumes the risk that the counterparty may be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations, in addition to the risk of unfavourable or unanticipated changes in the values of the currencies underlying the transactions. Over-the-counter currency transactions are typically uncollateralised and a Sub-Fund may not be able to recover all or any of the assets owed to it under such transactions if the counterparty should default. Many types of currency transactions are expected to continue to be traded over the counter even after implementation of the clearing requirements by recent US and EU legislation. In some markets or in

respect of certain currencies, a Sub-Fund may be required, or agree, in the ICAV's discretion, to enter into foreign currency transactions via the Depository's relevant sub-custodian. The ICAV may be subject to a conflict of interest in agreeing to any such arrangements on behalf of a Sub-Fund. Such transactions executed directly with the sub-custodian are executed at a rate determined solely by such sub-custodian. Accordingly, a Sub-Fund may not receive the best pricing of such currency transactions. Recent regulatory changes in a number of jurisdictions will require in the future, that certain currency transactions be subject to central clearing, or be subject to new or increased collateral requirements. These changes could increase the costs of currency transactions to a Sub-Fund and may make certain transactions unavailable; they may also increase the credit risk of such transactions to a Sub-Fund.

**Initial Public Offerings.** A Sub-Fund may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). As there is no prior public market for such securities, there can be no assurance that an active public market will develop or continue after an investment has been made. Securities purchased in IPOs carry additional risks beyond those in general securities trading. While these securities may offer significant opportunities for gain because of wide fluctuations in price, such fluctuation could work to the material disadvantage of the Sub-Fund.

**International Investment Risk.** Investments in securities of companies from multiple countries and/or securities of companies with significant exposure to multiple countries can involve additional risks. Political, social and economic instability, the imposition of currency or capital controls or the expropriation or nationalisation of assets in a particular country can cause dramatic declines in that country's economy. Less stringent regulatory, accounting and disclosure requirements for issuers and markets are common in certain countries. Enforcing legal rights can be difficult, costly and slow in some countries and can be particularly difficult against governments. Additional risks of investing in various countries include trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks due to different systems, procedures and requirements in a particular country and varying laws regarding withholding and other taxes. These factors can make investments in multiple countries, more volatile and less liquid than investments in a single country and could potentially result in an adverse effect on a ICAV's performance.

**Investment in Cyclical and High Growth Sectors.** Certain of the companies in which a Sub-Fund may invest may belong to high growth sectors (e.g., technology, communications and healthcare) and cyclical sectors. The long positions in securities of such companies may experience above-average losses in periods of economic downturns and may have high company specific risk. Such securities can be highly susceptible to market downturn and may be more volatile than the market.

**Investment Risk.** Investors may lose the entire principal amount invested in a Sub-Fund. The value of the securities held in a Sub-Fund may increase or decrease, at times rapidly and unexpectedly. An investment in a Sub-Fund may at any point in the future be worth less than the original amount invested.

**Issuer Risk.** The values of securities purchased by a Sub-Fund may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuers of those securities, such as, for example, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

**Leveraging Risk.** Certain transactions, including, for example, when-issued, delayed-delivery and forward commitment purchases and the use of some derivatives, can result in leverage. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amounts of loss or gain a Sub-Fund might realise and creates the likelihood of greater volatility of the value of a Sub-Fund's portfolio. In transactions involving leverage, a relatively small market movement or change in other underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the Sub-Fund because leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Sub-Fund's underlying assets or creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than a Sub-Fund would otherwise have.

**Limited Investment Program Risk.** An investment in any Sub-Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisors as to the role of an investment in any Sub-Fund in their overall investment program.

**Liquidity Risk.** Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for a Sub-Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. Also, a Sub-Fund may not be able to dispose of illiquid securities or execute or close out a derivatives transaction readily at a favourable time or price or at prices approximating those at which the Sub-Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities also may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities. Any use of the efficient portfolio management techniques

described in this Prospectus may also adversely affect the liquidity of a Sub-Fund's portfolio and will be considered by the Investment Manager in managing the Sub-Fund's liquidity risk.

From time to time, the counterparties with which a Sub-Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments in which a Sub-Fund has invested. In such instances, a Sub-Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction or to enter into any offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance.

The Manager employs an appropriate liquidity risk management process, which takes into account efficient portfolio management transactions employed by the Sub-Funds, in order to ensure that each Sub-Fund is able to comply with its stated redemption obligations. However, it is possible that in the type of circumstances described above, a Sub-Fund may not be able to realise sufficient assets to meet all redemption requests that it receives or the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, may determine that the circumstances are such that meeting some or all of such requests is not in the best interests of the Shareholders in a Sub-Fund as a whole. In such circumstances, the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, may take the decision to apply the redemption gate provisions described under "*Redemption Limits*" in the "*Purchase and Sale Information*" section or suspend dealings in the relevant Sub-Fund as described under "*Temporary Suspension of Dealings*" in the "*Determination of Net Asset Value*" section.

**Management Risk.** Each Sub-Fund is subject to management risk. The Investment Manager's judgments about the selection of securities for a Sub-Fund may prove to be incorrect and there can be no assurance that they will produce the desired results. Each Sub-Fund will be dependent to a substantial degree on the continued service of members of the Investment Manager. In the event of the death, disability or departure of any such individuals, the performance of the applicable Sub-Fund may be adversely impacted.

**Market Capitalization Risk.** A Sub-Fund may invest in the stocks of companies having smaller market capitalizations, including mid-cap and small-cap stocks. The stocks of these companies often have less liquidity than the stocks of larger companies and these companies frequently have less management depth, narrower market penetrations, less diverse product lines, and fewer resources than larger companies. Due to these and other factors, stocks of smaller companies may be more susceptible to market downturns and other events, and their prices may be more volatile than the stocks of larger companies.

**Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk.** A Sub-Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism and related geopolitical events have led and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on US and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, systemic market dislocations may be highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in foreign and domestic economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of a Sub-Fund's investments. Continued uncertainty over the stability of the Euro and the EMU has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Concerns over the stability of the Euro could also have a broad effect on contractual arrangements denominated in, or otherwise tied to, the Euro. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets and on the values of a Sub-Fund's portfolio investments.

**Market Risk.** The investments of a Sub-Fund are subject to changes in general economic conditions, normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation in value will occur. Investment markets can be volatile and securities prices can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of an investment in a Sub-Fund could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the Sub-Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events. In the case of debt securities, the magnitude of these price fluctuations will be greater when the maturity of the outstanding securities is longer. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency of a Sub-Fund, the value of a Sub-Fund's assets may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. Further, legal, political, regulatory and tax changes also may cause fluctuations in markets and securities prices.

The performance of a Sub-Fund will therefore depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to respond to such fluctuations in stock prices, market interest rates and currency rates and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximise returns, while attempting to reduce the associated risks to investment capital.



**Nature of Investments.** The Investment Manager has broad discretion in making investments for the Sub-Fund. Investments will generally consist of equity securities and other assets that may be affected by business, financial market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Sub-Fund's activities and the value of its investments. No guarantee or representation is made that Sub-Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

**Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.** The prior performance of investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager which have a similar investment strategy to the Sub-Fund does not guarantee the future results of the Sub-Fund.

**[Performance Fee – No Equalisation.** The methodology used in calculating the Performance Fees in respect of certain Shares of a Sub-Fund may result in inequalities as between Shareholders in relation to the payment of Performance Fees (with some investors paying disproportionately higher performance fees in certain circumstances) and may also result in certain Shareholders having more of their capital at risk at any time than others (as no equalisation methodology is employed in respect of the Performance Fee calculation).]

**Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Portfolio turnover generally involves a number of direct and indirect costs and expenses to the relevant Sub-Fund, including, for example, brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and bid/offer spreads and transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. Nonetheless, a Sub-Fund may engage in frequent trading of investments in furtherance of its investment objective. The costs related to increased portfolio turnover have the effect of reducing a Sub-Fund's investment return and the sale of securities by a Sub-Fund may result in the realisation of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains.

**Possible Adverse Tax Consequences.** The Investment Manager cannot assure any investor that the relevant, applicable tax authorities will accept the tax positions taken by the Investment Manager and/or a Sub-Fund. If a tax authority successfully contests a tax position taken by the Investment Manager and/or a Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager and/or a Sub-Fund may be liable for tax, interest or penalties and the investors may need to file or amend one or more tax returns.

**Regulatory Risk.** The ICAV is regulated by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. There can be no guarantee that the ICAV will continue to be able to operate in its present manner and future regulatory changes may adversely affect the performance of the Sub-Funds and/or their ability to deliver their investment objectives.

**Risk of Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes.** If a Sub-Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other investment vehicle will not perform as expected. The Sub-Fund is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other investment vehicle. In addition, lack of liquidity in the underlying vehicle could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities and may limit the ability of the Sub-Fund to sell or redeem its interest in the vehicle at a time or at a price it might consider desirable. Subject to the limit set out at 3.1 in the "*Investment Restrictions*" section, the investment policies and limitations of the other investment vehicle may not be the same as those of the Sub-Fund. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be subject to additional or different risks, or may achieve a reduced investment return, as a result of its investment in another investment vehicle. A Sub-Fund also will bear its proportionate amount of the expenses of any investment vehicle in which it invests. Please also refer to "*Conflicts of Interest*" in this section in relation to the potential conflicts of interest which may arise from investing in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle. Where a Sub-Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle to the extent that it becomes a feeder fund in respect of such other fund (which shall have broadly similar investment policies and limitations as the relevant Sub-Fund), the risks associated with such an investment as described above will increase commensurately.

**Settlement Risk.** Markets in different countries will have different clearance and settlement procedures and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when assets of a Sub-Fund remain uninvested and no return is earned thereon. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Sub-Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if it has entered into a contract to sell the security, it could result in the possible liability of it to the purchaser.

Where cleared funds are not received in a timely fashion in respect of a subscription, overdraft interest may be incurred. Losses could be incurred where the Investment Manager has entered into a contract to purchase securities in anticipation of subscription monies which subsequently do not settle, due to subsequent declines in the value of the portfolio security upon disposal.

**Share Class Risk.** As there is no segregation of liabilities between Classes, there is a risk that, under certain limited circumstances, the liabilities of a particular Class might affect the Net Asset Value of other Classes. In particular, while the Investment Manager will seek to ensure that gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant FDI associated with any currency hedging strategy used for the benefit of a particular Class will accrue solely to this Class and will not be combined with or offset with that of any other Class, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in this.

**Speculative Nature of Certain Investments.** Certain investments of a Sub-Fund may be regarded as speculative in nature and involving increased levels of investment risk. Since an inherent part of the Investment Manager's strategy will be to identify securities and other investments that are undervalued (or, in the case of short positions, overvalued) by the marketplace, success of such strategy necessarily depends upon the market eventually recognizing such value in the price of the security or other investment, which may not necessarily occur. Accordingly, investors in the Sub-Fund must be prepared to assume the risks inherent in such speculative investments.

**Tax Risk.** The tax information provided in the "*Tax Information*" section is based on the best knowledge of the Directors of tax law and practice as at the date of this Prospectus and is subject to change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland or in any jurisdiction where a Sub-Fund is registered, listed, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the ICAV and any Sub-Fund, affect the value of the relevant Sub-Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction, affect the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and/or alter the after-tax returns to investors. Where a Sub-Fund invests in derivative contracts, these considerations may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the relevant counterparty and/or to the markets to which the derivative contract provides exposure. The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to investors depend on the individual circumstances of each investor. The information in the "*Tax Information*" section is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in a Sub-Fund. Where a Sub-Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, the ICAV, the Manager, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator shall not be liable to account to any investor for any payment made or suffered by the ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered.

The ICAV may be liable to taxes (including withholding taxes) in countries other than Ireland on income earned and capital gains arising on its investments. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of such foreign tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties between Ireland and other countries. The ICAV may not, therefore, be able to reclaim any foreign withholding tax borne by it in particular countries. If this position changes and the ICAV obtains a repayment of foreign tax, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund from which the relevant foreign tax was originally deducted will not be restated and the benefit will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund at the time of repayment.

**Valuation Risk.** A Sub-Fund's investments will typically be valued at the relevant market value, in accordance with the Instrument and applicable law. In certain circumstances, a portion of a Sub-Fund's assets may be valued by the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, at fair value using prices provided by a pricing service or, alternatively, a broker-dealer or other market intermediary (sometimes just one broker-dealer or other market intermediary) when other reliable pricing sources may not be available. If no relevant information is available from those sources or the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, considers available information unreliable, the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may value a Sub-Fund's assets based on such other information as the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may in its discretion consider appropriate. There can be no assurance that such prices will accurately reflect the price a Sub-Fund would receive upon sale of a security and to the extent a Sub-Fund sells a security at a price lower than the price it has been using to value the security, its net asset value will be adversely affected. When a Sub-Fund invests in other funds or investment pools, it will generally value its investments in those funds or pools based on the valuations determined by the funds or pools, which may not be the same as if the net assets of the funds or pools had been valued using the procedures employed by the Sub-Fund to value its own assets.

## **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN EQUITIES**

**Equity Risk.** Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company or corporation and include common stock, preferred stock and warrants and other rights to acquire such instruments.

Investments in equity securities in general are subject to a number of factors which may cause their market prices to fluctuate over time, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer (please also refer to “*Issuer Risk*” in this section) or due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time. A Sub-Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in equity securities even under general market conditions that the Investment Manager views as unfavourable for equity securities.

Where a Sub-Fund invests in equity warrants, investors should be aware that the holding of warrants may result in increased volatility of the relevant Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value per Share. For Sub-Funds investing in convertible equity securities, investors should also be aware that the value of such securities is affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions.

**Equity Investment Risk.** A Sub-Fund may purchase equity securities and hence is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. A Sub-Fund may also sell equity securities short using contracts for differences (“**CFDs**”) and hence is subject to the risk that stock prices will rise over short or extended periods of time. Investors can potentially lose all, or a substantial portion, of their investment in the Sub-Fund.

#### **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES**

**Debt Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities and other income-producing securities are obligations of their issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest on future dates. As interest rates rise, the values of debt securities or other income-producing investments are likely to fall. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities. Debt securities and other income-producing securities also carry the risk that the issuer or the guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honour its obligations. This risk is particularly pronounced for lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities.

Additional general risks that may be part of debt securities include credit risk, interest rate risk and prepayment risk.

**The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in purchasing Shares of any Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to purchase Shares of any Sub-Fund.**

---

## PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION

---

### Subscriptions

Except as disclosed in this Prospectus, the Sub-Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of subscriptions and redemptions. However, the Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion, refuse to accept any subscription for Shares, in whole or in part.

Shares may be subscribed for initially during the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Sub-Fund at the Initial Offer Price and such Shares will be issued following the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Sub-Fund. Thereafter, Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share plus an amount in respect of Duties and Charges, where applicable, in respect of each Dealing Day. All Shares issued will be in registered form and a written trade confirmation will be sent to Shareholders. Shares may only be issued as fully paid in whole units.

Initial subscriptions for Shares will be considered on receipt of signed subscription application forms which should be sent, by post, delivery or fax, to the Administrator in advance of the Dealing Deadline set out in the Relevant Supplement. Thereafter, the original subscription application form and supporting anti-money laundering documentation should be sent promptly by post to the Administrator in accordance with the details set out in the subscription application form. Thereafter, Shareholders may submit subsequent applications for Shares to the Administrator either by fax or electronically in such format or method as shall be agreed in advance in writing with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, without a requirement to submit original documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

Investors may subscribe for Shares on each Dealing Day by making an application before the Dealing Deadline specified for each Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement. Subscription monies in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated should be sent by wire transfer to the relevant account specified in the subscription application form no later than the Dealing Deadline. If cleared funds representing the subscription monies (including all Duties and Charges) are not received by the ICAV by the Dealing Deadline, the Directors reserve the right to cancel any provisional allotment of Shares.

Investors must subscribe for an amount that is at least equal to the Minimum Initial Subscription Amount for the initial subscription into a Sub-Fund and the Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount for subscriptions thereafter. These amounts may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion.

Any properly made application received by the Administrator after the time Dealing Deadline will not be deemed to have been accepted until the following Dealing Day, provided always that the Manager may decide, in exceptional circumstances, to accept subscriptions after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point.

Investors will not be entitled to withdraw subscription applications unless otherwise agreed by the Directors in consultation with the Administrator and the Manager.

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in a Collection Account. Shareholders should refer to the risk statement "*Collection Account Risk*" in the section of this Prospectus headed "*Risk Factors*" for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in a Collection Account.

### Redemptions

Except as disclosed in this Prospectus, the Sub-Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of redemptions.

Shareholders may request the ICAV to redeem their Shares on any Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of the relevant Dealing Day, subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges, in accordance with the following redemption procedures. The Administrator, the Manager or the Directors may refuse to process a redemption request until proper information, such as the original application form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation, has been provided. Any such blocked payments will be held in a Collection Account pending receipt, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, of the requisite documentation and/or information. Shareholders should refer to the

risk statement “*Collection Account Risk*” in the section of this Prospectus headed “*Risk Factors*” for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in a Collection Account.

Redemption requests must be received by the Administrator before the Dealing Deadline on the relevant Dealing Day specified in the Relevant Supplement and redemption instructions received after the relevant deadlines will be held over and dealt with on the following Dealing Day. However, the Manager may decide to accept, in exceptional circumstances, redemption requests after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point. A properly completed redemption instruction must be received by the Administrator by fax or, if agreed with the Administrator, by electronic means, provided that, in the case of faxed redemption requests, payment of redemption proceeds will be made only to the account of record. Any amendments to a Shareholder’s registration details or payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation by the Administrator. The Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion, reject a request to redeem Shares, in whole or in part, where the Directors have reason to believe that the request is being made fraudulently.

Shareholders who wish to redeem Shares may only redeem Shares with a value that is at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount. The Minimum Redemption Amount may be waived by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, in its absolute discretion. The Minimum Redemption Amount for any Sub-Fund will be specified in the Relevant Supplement.

Shareholders will not be entitled to withdraw redemption requests unless otherwise agreed by the Directors in consultation with the Administrator.

**Redemption Proceeds.** Redemptions proceeds will only be released where the Administrator has received the original subscription application form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation.

Payment for Shares redeemed will be paid to the relevant Shareholder within the timeframe set out in the Relevant Supplement. Redemption proceeds will be paid in the class currency of the relevant Class by wire transfer to the appropriate bank account as notified by the redeeming Shareholder and the cost of any transfer of proceeds by wire transfer will be deducted from such proceeds.

Where Shares are issued in dematerialised form in one or more recognised clearing and settlement systems, redemption of these Shares can only be completed by the delivery of those Shares back through that recognised clearing and settlement system.

Cash redemption proceeds may, pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, be held in a Collection Account. Shareholders should refer to the risk statement “*Collection Account Risk*” in the section headed “*Risk Factors*” for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in any such account.

**Redemption Limits.** If redemption requests received in respect of Shares of a particular Sub-Fund in respect of any Dealing Day total, in aggregate, more than 10% of all of the issued Shares of that Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day, the Manager shall, following consultation with the Directors, be entitled, at its absolute discretion, to refuse to redeem such number of Shares of that ICAV on that Dealing Day, in excess of 10% of the issued Shares of the Sub-Fund, in respect of which redemption requests have been received, as the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, shall determine. If the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced rateably and the redemption requests shall be treated as if they were received on each subsequent Dealing Day (but shall not receive priority on such subsequent Dealing Day) until all the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed, provided that the Manager shall not be obliged to redeem more than 10% of the number of Shares of a particular Sub-Fund outstanding on any Dealing Day, until all the Shares of the Sub-Fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

**Compulsory Redemptions Of Shares.** Sub-Funds are established for an unlimited period and may have unlimited assets. However, the ICAV may (but is not obliged to) redeem all of the Shares of any series or Class in issue if:

- (c) the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class pass a special resolution providing for such redemption at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Sub-Fund or Class or in writing;

- (d) the Directors deem it appropriate because of adverse political, economic, fiscal or regulatory changes affecting the relevant Sub-Fund in any way;
- (e) the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class falls below USD 2,000,000 or the prevailing currency equivalent in the currency in which Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class are denominated; or
- (f) the Directors deem it appropriate for any other reason.

In each such case, the Shares of such Sub-Fund or Class shall be redeemed after giving not less than one (1) month's but not more than three (3) months' prior notice to all relevant Shareholders. The Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day, less such sums as the Directors in their discretion may from time to time determine as an appropriate provision for estimated realisation costs of the assets of such Sub-Fund or Class.

If the Depositary has given notice of its intention to retire and no new custodian acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has been appointed within 90 days of such notice, the ICAV shall apply to the Central Bank for revocation of its authorisation and shall redeem all of the Shares in issue.

---

## DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

---

The Manager has delegated the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share to the Administrator.

The Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and deducting from such amount the liabilities of the Sub-Fund, which shall include all fees and expenses payable and/or accrued and/or estimated to be payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Net Asset Value per Share in each Sub-Fund shall be calculated to the nearest three decimal places in the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund at the Valuation Point on each Business Day in accordance with the valuation provisions set out in the Instrument and summarised below. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund by the total number of Shares issued in respect of that Sub-Fund or deemed to be in issue as at the relevant Valuation Point.

In the event that the Shares of any ICAV are divided into different Classes, the amount of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV attributable to a Class shall be determined by establishing the number of Shares issued in the Class at the relevant Valuation Point and by allocating the relevant fees and Class expenses to the Class, making appropriate adjustments to take account of subscriptions, redemptions, gains and expenses of that Class and apportioning the Net Asset Value of the ICAV accordingly. The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of a Class will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class by the number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue. The Net Asset Value of the ICAV attributable to a Class and the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of a Class will be expressed in the class currency of such Class if it is different to the Base Currency.

Each asset which is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market shall be valued by reference to the last traded price on the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market on each Business Day. Prices will be obtained for this purpose by the Administrator from independent sources, such as recognised pricing services or brokers specialising in the relevant markets. If the investment is normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Recognised Market, the relevant Recognised Market shall be either: (a) that which is the main market for the investment; or (b) the market which the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, determines provides the fairest criteria in a value for the security, as the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may determine. If prices for an investment quoted, listed or traded on the relevant Recognised Market are not available at the relevant time, or are unrepresentative in the opinion of the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, such investment shall be valued at such value as shall be estimated with care and in good faith as the probable realisation value of the investment by a competent professional person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. If the investment is quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market but acquired or traded at a premium or discount outside of or off the Recognised Market, the investment shall be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as of the date of valuation of the instrument provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. Neither the Manager or its delegates nor the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the last traded price or the probable realisation value for the time being, may be found not to be such.

The value of any investment which is not normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of a Recognised Market, will be valued at its probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager in consultation with the Administrator or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed by the Manager and approved for such purpose by the Depositary.

Cash in hand or on deposit shall be valued at face value together with accrued interest where applicable, unless in the opinion of the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, (in consultation with the Administrator and the Depositary) any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.

Derivative instruments including swaps, interest rate futures contracts, exchange traded futures, index futures and other financial futures contracts which are traded on a Recognised Market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market, provided that where it is not the practice of the relevant Recognised Market to quote a settlement price, or if a settlement price is not available for any

reason, such instruments shall be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager, who shall be approved for the purpose by the Depositary, in consultation with the Administrator.

OTC derivatives will be valued either using the counterparty's valuation or an alternative valuation provided by the Manager or by an independent pricing vendor appointed by the Manager and approved for this purpose by the Depositary. OTC derivatives shall be valued at least daily. If using the counterparty's valuation, such valuation must be approved or verified by a party independent of the counterparty and approved by the Depositary (which may include the Manager, the Investment Manager or a party related to the OTC counterparty provided that it is an independent unit within the same group and which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty) on at least a quarterly basis. In the event that the Manager opts to use an alternative valuation, the Manager will use a competent person appointed by the Manager, approved for this purpose by the Depositary, or will use a valuation by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. All alternative valuations will be reconciled with the counterparty's valuation on at least a monthly basis and the valuation methodology used shall be clearly documented. Any significant differences to the counterparty valuation will be promptly investigated and explained.

Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts may be valued by reference to freely available market quotations or, if such quotations are not available, in accordance with the provisions in respect of OTC Derivatives.

Certificates of deposit shall be valued by reference to the latest available sale price for certificates of deposit of like maturity, amount and credit risk on each Business Day or, if such price is not available, at the latest bid price or, if such price is not available or is unrepresentative of the value of such certificate of deposit in the opinion of the Manager or its duly appointed delegate, at probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Treasury bills and bills of exchange shall be valued with reference to prices ruling in the relevant markets for such instruments of like maturity, amount and credit risk at close of business on such markets on the relevant Business Day.

Units or shares in collective investment schemes shall be valued on the basis of the latest available net asset value per unit or share as published by the collective investment scheme. If units or shares in such collective investment schemes are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market then such units or shares will be valued in accordance with the rules set out above for the valuation of assets which are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market. If such prices are unavailable, the units or shares will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager in consultation with the Administrator or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

Notwithstanding the above provisions the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may, with the approval of the Depositary (a) adjust the valuation of any listed investment where such adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant; or (b) in relation to a specific asset permit an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary to be used if they deem it necessary.

In determining the ICAV's Net Asset Value per Share, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Base Currency of the ICAV at market rates. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined to be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager or its duly appointed delegate.

In calculating the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share in each Sub-Fund, the Administrator may rely on such automatic pricing services as it shall determine and the Administrator shall not be liable (in the absence of fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful default) for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any investor by reason of any error in calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by any pricing service. The Administrator shall use reasonable endeavours to verify any pricing information supplied by the Manager or the Investment Manager or any connected person including a connected person who is a broker or market maker or other intermediary, however in certain circumstances it may not be possible or practicable for the Administrator to verify such information and in such circumstances the Administrator shall not be liable (in the absence of fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful default) for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any investor by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by the Investment Manager or its delegates provided that the use of such information in the circumstances was reasonable.



In circumstances where the Administrator is directed by the Investment Manager or its delegates to use particular pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any investor by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share in each Sub-Fund resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by such pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries.

Save where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of any Sub-Fund has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under “*Temporary Suspension of Dealings*” in this section, the up to date Net Asset Value per Share shall be made public as soon as possible after the Valuation Point on Bloomberg. The Net Asset Value per Share may also be available at the office of the Administrator and published by the Administrator in various publications if required.

**Temporary Suspension of Dealings.** The Directors may at any time, with prior notification to the Depositary and the Manager, temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares of any Sub-Fund, or the payment of redemption proceeds, during any period when:

- (a) any Recognised Market on which a substantial portion of the investments for the time being comprised in a Sub-Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings on any such Recognised Market are restricted or suspended;
- (b) as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, the disposal or valuation of investments for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interests of Shareholders or other investors;
- (c) the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any investments for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund have broken down or, for any other reason, the value of investments for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (d) the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of investments for the time being comprised in the Sub-Fund, or the transfer or payment of funds involved in connection therewith cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or normal rates of exchange;
- (e) as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on the ICAV or the Sub-Fund or the remaining Shareholders or other investors in the ICAV or Sub-Fund; or
- (f) the Directors determine that it is in the best interests of the investors to do so.

Notice of any such suspension shall be published by the ICAV at its registered office and through such other media as the Directors may from time to time determine and shall be transmitted without delay to the Central Bank and the Shareholders. Applications for subscriptions, conversion and redemption of Shares received following any suspension will be dealt with on the first Dealing Day after the suspension has been lifted unless applications or redemption requests have been withdrawn prior to the lifting of the suspension. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

---

## **DISTRIBUTIONS**

---

It is not the current intention of the Directors to declare a dividend in respect of any Sub-Fund. Any distributable profits will remain in the Sub-Fund's assets and be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares.

The distribution policy of any Sub-Fund or of any Class may be changed by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, upon reasonable notice to Shareholders of that Sub-Fund or Class as the case may be and, in such circumstances, the distribution policies will be disclosed in an updated Prospectus and / or the Relevant Supplement.

---

## FEES AND EXPENSES

---

### **Management Fees**

The Manager will be entitled to receive a monthly management fee of [●] of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV as at the last Valuation Day in each month. Such fee is accrued daily and is payable quarterly in arrears. In addition, the Manager is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

### **Administrator Fees**

The Administrator receives from the ICAV a monthly administration fee (exclusive of value added tax and expenses), which will be accrued daily and payable quarterly in arrears, of up to [●] per cent of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. In addition, the Administrator is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

### **Depositary Fees**

The ICAV will pay to the Depositary a monthly fee (exclusive of value added tax and expenses) (which will be accrued daily and payable quarterly in arrears) of up to [●] per cent of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. The Depositary will charge the ICAV for cash and fund trading transactions at normal commercial rates. The ICAV will also pay certain expenses of the Depositary, including sub-custody fees (which shall be at normal commercial rates). In addition, the Depositary is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

### **Investment Management Fees**

The fees paid to the Investment Manager in respect of each Share Class of a Sub-Fund are set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The Investment Manager may also charge a Performance Fee in respect of certain Share Classes and details of same is set out in the Relevant Supplement.

### **Establishment and Operating Expenses**

The ICAV's establishment and organisational expenses (including expenses relating to the drafting of this Prospectus, the negotiation and preparation of the material contracts, the printing of this Prospectus and the related marketing material and the fees and expenses of its professional advisers) will be paid by the Investment Manager.

The ICAV will pay certain other costs and expenses incurred in its operation, including without limitation, withholding taxes that may arise on investments, clearing and registration fees and other expenses due to regulatory, supervisory or fiscal authorities in various jurisdictions, including costs and expenses in complying with the ICAV's obligations under the EMIR Regulations, insurance, accounting costs, interest, brokerage costs, promotional and marketing expenses and all professional and other fees and expenses in connection therewith and the cost of publication of the NAV of the Shares. Such charges will be at normal commercial rates and will be collected at the time of settlement.

The independent Directors are entitled to receive fees in any year of up to €[●] in aggregate (or such other sum as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify to Shareholders in advance). Although some of the Directors may not receive a fee in remuneration for their services to the ICAV, all of the Directors will be paid for all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any other meetings in connection with the business of the Company.

### **Initial, Exchange and Repurchase Charges**

Details regarding any initial, exchange or repurchase charge applicable to a Share Class of a Sub-Fund will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

### **Paying Agents, Information Agents and/or Correspondent Banks**

In connection with the registration of the Company or the Shares for sale in certain jurisdictions, the Company will pay the fees and expenses of paying agents, information agents and/or correspondent banks, such payments to be made at normal commercial rates.

### **Research Payment Account**

To assist the Investment Manager in the pursuit of the investment strategies and objectives of a Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager, the Manager and the ICAV have agreed that certain payment mechanisms are established in order to afford for the payment of certain types of third party materials and services in respect of investment research (referred to as “**Research**”) which is not funded by the Investment Manager in accordance with the terms of its appointment. Where, such arrangements are in place the ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, will pay such charges (“**Research Charges**”) to a research payment account (a “**Research Payment Account**”), which will be operated by the Investment Manager and used to purchase such research on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund. Research will be provided by such third party research providers at normal commercial rates and no payments shall be made out of the Research Payment Account to the Investment Manager in respect of the services it provides to the Sub-Fund.

Where such Research Charges are charged in respect of a Sub-Fund, the provision of such charges will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

---

## TAX INFORMATION

---

### IRELAND

*The following is a summary of certain Irish tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the Irish tax considerations that may be relevant. The summary relates only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares (other than dealers in securities).*

*The summary is based on Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners in effect on the date of this Prospectus (and is subject to any prospective or retroactive change). Potential investors in Shares should consult their own advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares.*

#### **Taxation of the ICAV**

The ICAV intends to conduct its affairs so that it is Irish tax resident. On the basis that the ICAV is Irish tax resident, the ICAV qualifies as an 'investment undertaking' for Irish tax purposes and, consequently, is exempt from Irish corporation tax on its income and gains.

The ICAV will be obliged to account for Irish tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners if Shares are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (and in certain other circumstances), as described below. Explanations of the terms '*resident*' and '*ordinarily resident*' are set out at the end of this summary.

#### **Taxation of non-Irish Shareholders**

Where a Shareholder is not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, the ICAV will not deduct any Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration has been received by the ICAV confirming the Shareholder's non-resident status.

If this declaration is not received by the ICAV, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). The ICAV will also deduct Irish tax if the ICAV has information that reasonably suggests that a Shareholder's declaration is incorrect. A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company and holds the Shares through an Irish branch and in certain other limited circumstances. The ICAV must be informed if a Shareholder becomes Irish tax resident.

Generally, Shareholders who are not Irish tax resident will have no other Irish tax liability with respect to their Shares. However, if a Shareholder is a company that holds its Shares through an Irish branch or agency, the Shareholder may be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of profits and gains arising in respect of the Shares (on a self-assessment basis).

#### **Taxation of exempt Irish Shareholders**

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and falls within any of the categories listed in section 739D(6) Taxes Consolidation Act of Ireland ("**TCA**"), the ICAV will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration has been received by the ICAV confirming the Shareholder's exempt status.

The categories listed in section 739D(6) TCA can be summarised as follows:

1. Pension schemes (within the meaning of section 774, section 784 or section 785 TCA).
2. Companies carrying on life assurance business (within the meaning of section 706 TCA).
3. Investment undertakings (within the meaning of section 739B TCA).

4. Special investment schemes (within the meaning of section 737 TCA).
5. Unauthorised unit trust schemes (to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies).
6. Charities (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA).
7. Qualifying managing companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
8. Specified companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
9. Qualifying fund and savings managers (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(h) TCA).
10. Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) administrators (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(i) TCA).
11. Irish credit unions (within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997).
12. The National Asset Management Agency.
13. The National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission or a Commission investment vehicle.
14. Qualifying companies (within the meaning of section 110 TCA).
15. Any other person resident in Ireland who is permitted (whether by legislation or by the express concession of the Irish Revenue Commissioners) to hold Shares in the ICAV without requiring the ICAV to deduct or account for Irish tax.

Irish resident Shareholders who claim exempt status will be obliged to account for any Irish tax due in respect of Shares on a self-assessment basis.

If this declaration is not received by the ICAV in respect of a Shareholder, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company within the charge to Irish corporation tax and in certain other limited circumstances.

### **Taxation of other Irish Shareholders**

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and is not an 'exempt' Shareholder (see above), the ICAV will deduct Irish tax on distributions, redemptions and transfers and, additionally, on 'eighth anniversary' events, as described below.

#### *Distributions by the ICAV*

If the ICAV pays a distribution to a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax from the distribution. The amount of Irish tax deducted will be:

1. 25% of the distribution, where the distributions are paid to a Shareholder who is a company; and
2. 41% of the distribution, in all other cases.

The ICAV will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the distribution. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the distribution is a trading receipt, the gross distribution (including the Irish tax deducted) will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

#### *Redemptions of shares*

If the ICAV redeems Shares held by a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax from the redemption payment made to the Shareholder. The amount of Irish tax deducted will be calculated by reference to the gain (if any) which has accrued to the Shareholder on the Shares being redeemed and will be equal to:

1. 25% of such gain, where the Shareholder is a company; and
2. 41% of the gain, in all other cases.

The ICAV will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the redemption payment. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the redemption payment is a trading receipt, the gross payment (including the Irish tax deducted) less the cost of acquiring the Shares will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

If Shares are not denominated in euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains taxation on any currency gain arising on the redemption of the Shares.

#### *Transfers of shares*

If a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder transfers (by sale or otherwise) an entitlement to Shares, the ICAV will account for Irish tax in respect of that transfer. The amount of Irish tax deducted will be calculated by reference to the gain (if any) which has accrued to the Shareholder on the Shares being transferred and will be equal to:

1. 25% of such gain, where the Shareholder is a company; and
2. 41% of the gain, in all other cases.

The ICAV will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. To fund this Irish tax liability, the ICAV may appropriate or cancel other Shares held by the Shareholder. This may result in further Irish tax becoming due.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further liability to Irish tax in respect of any payment received in respect of the transfer of Shares. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the payment is a trading receipt, the payment (less the cost of acquiring the Shares) will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

Additionally, if Shares are not denominated in euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains tax on any currency gain arising on the transfer of the Shares.

#### *Eighth Anniversary' Events*

If a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder does not dispose of Shares within eight years of acquiring them, the Shareholder will be deemed for Irish tax purposes to have disposed of the Shares on the eighth anniversary of their acquisition (and any subsequent eighth anniversary). On such deemed disposal, the ICAV will account for Irish tax in respect of the increase in value (if any) of those Shares over that eight year period. The amount of Irish tax accounted for will be equal to:

1. 25% of such increase in value, where the Shareholder is a company; and

2. 41% of the increase, in all other cases.

The ICAV will pay this tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. To fund the Irish tax liability, the ICAV may appropriate or cancel Shares held by the Shareholder.

However, if less than 10% of the Shares (by value) in the relevant Sub-Fund are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders, the ICAV may elect not to account for Irish tax on this deemed disposal. To claim this election, the ICAV must:

1. confirm to the Irish Revenue Commissioners, on an annual basis, that this 10% requirement is satisfied and provide the Irish Revenue Commissioners with details of any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (including the value of their Shares and their Irish tax reference numbers); and
2. notify any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders that the ICAV is electing to claim this exemption.

If the exemption is claimed by the ICAV, any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders must pay to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on a self-assessment basis the Irish tax which would otherwise have been payable by the ICAV on the eighth anniversary (and any subsequent eighth anniversary).

Any Irish tax paid in respect of the increase in value of Shares over the eight year period may be set off on a proportionate basis against any future Irish tax which would otherwise be payable in respect of those Shares and any excess may be recovered on an ultimate disposal of the Shares.

#### *Share exchanges*

Where a Shareholder exchanges Shares on arm's length terms for other Shares in the ICAV or for Shares in another Sub-Fund and no payment is received by the Shareholder, the ICAV will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the exchange.

#### **Irish Stamp Duty**

No Irish stamp duty (or other Irish transfer tax) will apply to the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares. If a Shareholder receives a distribution *in specie* of assets from the ICAV, a charge to Irish stamp duty could potentially arise.

#### **Irish Gift & Inheritance Tax**

Irish capital acquisitions tax (at a rate of 33%) could apply to gifts or inheritances of the Shares (irrespective of the residence or domicile of the donor or donee) because the Shares could be treated as Irish situate assets. However, any gift or inheritance of Shares will be exempt from Irish capital acquisitions tax once:

- (a) the Shares are comprised in the gift/inheritance both at the date of the gift/inheritance and at the 'valuation date' (as defined for Irish capital acquisitions tax purposes);
- (b) the person from whom the gift/inheritance is taken is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the disposition; and
- (c) the person taking the gift/inheritance is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the gift/inheritance.

#### **Automatic reporting of Shareholder information to other tax authorities**

From 1 January 2016, the automatic exchange of information regime known as the "Common Reporting Standard" proposed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has applied in Ireland. Under these measures, the ICAV is required to report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders,



including the identity, residence and tax identification number of Shareholders and details as to the amount of income and sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. This information may then be shared by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with tax authorities in other EU member states and other jurisdictions which implement the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

## **Meaning of Terms**

### *Meaning of 'Residence' for Companies*

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is tax resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which was incorporated in Ireland on or after 1 January 2015 is tax resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which was incorporated before 1 January 2015 in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where:

1. the company (or a related company) carries on a trade in Ireland and either the company is ultimately controlled by persons resident in EU member states or in countries with which Ireland has a double tax treaty, or the company (or a related company) are quoted companies on a recognised stock exchange in the EU or in a tax treaty country; or
2. the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double tax treaty between Ireland and another country.

Finally, a company that was incorporated in Ireland before 1 January 2015 will be regarded as resident in Ireland if the company is (i) managed and controlled in a territory with which a double taxation agreement with Ireland is in force (a 'relevant territory'), and such management and control would have been sufficient, if exercised in Ireland, to make the company Irish tax resident; and (ii) the company would have been tax resident in that relevant territory under its laws had it been incorporated there; and (iii) the company would not otherwise be regarded by virtue of the law of any territory as resident in that territory for the purposes of tax.

### *Meaning of 'Residence' for Individuals*

An individual will be regarded as being tax resident in Ireland for a calendar year if the individual:

- (a) spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that calendar year; or
- (b) has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that calendar year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding year. Presence in Ireland by an individual of not more than 30 days in a calendar year will not be reckoned for the purposes of applying this 'two year' test.

An individual is treated as present in Ireland for a day if that individual is personally present in Ireland at any time during that day.

### *Meaning of 'Ordinary Residence' for Individuals*

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 Ireland 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 Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual is not resident. For example, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2018 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2021.

### *Meaning of “Intermediary”*

An “intermediary” means a person who:

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

**Potential investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application or interpretation by the relevant tax authorities’ change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment, which will apply at any given time.**

### **FATCA**

Ireland has an intergovernmental agreement with the United States of America (the “**IGA**”) in relation to FATCA, of a type commonly known as a ‘model 1’ agreement. Ireland has also enacted regulations to introduce the provisions of the IGA into Irish law. The ICAV intends to carry on its business in such a way as to ensure that it is treated as complying with FATCA, pursuant to the terms of the IGA. Unless an exemption applies, the ICAV shall be required to register with the US Internal Revenue Service as a ‘reporting financial institution’ for FATCA purposes and report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders who, for FATCA purposes, are specified US persons, non-participating financial institutions or passive non-financial foreign entities that are controlled by specified US persons. Exemptions from the obligation to register for FATCA purposes and from the obligation to report information for FATCA purposes are available only in limited circumstances. Any information reported by the ICAV to the Irish Revenue Commissioners will be communicated to the US Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the IGA. It is possible that the Irish Revenue Commissioners may also communicate this information to other tax authorities pursuant to the terms of any applicable double tax treaty, intergovernmental agreement or exchange of information regime.

The ICAV should generally not be subject to FATCA withholding tax in respect of its US source income for so long as it complies with its FATCA obligations. FATCA withholding tax would only be envisaged to arise on US source payments to the ICAV if the ICAV did not comply with its FATCA registration and reporting obligations and the US Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the ICAV as being a ‘non-participating financial institution’ for FATCA purposes.

### **Common Reporting Standard**

The Council of the European Union adopted Directive 2014/107/EU, which amends Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation. This 2014 Directive provides for the adoption of the regime known as the “Common Reporting Standard” proposed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“**OECD**”) and generalises the automatic exchange of information within the European Union from 1 January 2016. Regulations implementing the Common Reporting Standard came into effect in Ireland on 31 December 2015. Under these measures, the ICAV or any Sub-Fund may be required to report information relating to Shareholders, including the identity and tax residence of Shareholders, and income, sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. This information may be shared with tax authorities in other member states of the European Union and jurisdictions which implement the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

---

## MANAGEMENT

---

**Directors.** The Directors of the ICAV are listed below with their principal occupations.

**Brian Dunleavy:**

**Charles Curtis:** Charles Curtis is a founding partner and CEO of the Investment Manager. Prior to this he was a Managing Director and senior portfolio manager at DB Absolute Return Strategies. London. Before starting DB Equilibria UK, he was responsible for the management of UK Performance Funds and Unit Trusts and was chairman of Deutsche Asset Management's UK Investment Committee. In 1995, Charles launched Deutsche's UK Growth Trust and was one of only three managers in the UK All Companies sector to beat the average sector performance in each of the 5 years to the end of March 2001. In 1991, Charles joined Deutsche Asset Management from Mercury Asset Management. There he was responsible for managing UK specialist funds for clients with high performance mandates. In 1985, Charles obtained his BA in English at Manchester College, Oxford.

**Peter Blessing:** Peter Blessing is a chartered accountant and has been executive director of Corporate Finance Ireland Limited, an independent corporate finance house, since 1996. He is also a director of and consultant to a number of International Financial Services Centre ("IFSC") companies. He was Managing Director of Credit Lyonnais Financial Services, the IFSC subsidiary of Credit Lyonnais, from 1991 to 1995. He previously held senior positions with Allied Irish Banks, plc, where he was a director of its IFSC subsidiary from 1988 to 1991 and was a senior executive in its corporate finance division from 1982 to 1988.

**Owain Lewis:** Owain Lewis is a partner and CFO of the Investment Manager. He is a Chartered Management Accountant who has over 16 years experience of accountancy in Asset Management, Investment Banking and Hedge Funds. After graduating in 2000 from Sheffield Hallam University with a BA (Hons) in Financial Services, he began his industry career at HSBC Investment Bank as an Equity Accountant. In 2004 he moved to UBS as a Equity Business Unit Controller, controlling large proprietary trading desks. In March 2007 Owain joined Invicta Investment Management LLP as the CFO/COO, responsible for all non-investment aspects of the business. In March 2008, with most of the partners of Invicta, Owain became a founding Partner of Samena Capital Management LLP, obtaining its FCA license and putting in place the Trading, Finance, Operations and Compliance infrastructure. During his time at Samena he was responsible for the group's Operations and Compliance, and was the LLP's Financial Controller.

The Directors' address is the registered office of the ICAV.

**Remuneration Policies and Practices.** The Manager has established, implemented and maintains a remuneration policy which meets the requirements of, and complies with the principles set out in UCITS V and the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines relating to same (the "**Remuneration Guidelines**") and ensures that the Investment Manager has an appropriate remuneration policy in place which is in compliance with the Remuneration Guidelines.

The Manager's and Investment Manager's remuneration policy applies to staff whose professional activities might have a material impact on the ICAV's risk profile and so covers senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the ICAV. The Manager's and Investment Manager's remuneration policy is accordingly consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the ICAV.]

Consistent with the principal of proportionality referred to in the Remuneration Guidelines the payout process requirements in the Remuneration Guidelines have been disapplied in the Manager's and Investment Manager's remuneration policies. This disapplication has been made following assessment by the Manager of each of the payout process requirements and takes account of specific facts applicable to the Manager and is appropriate to the Manager's size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

The Remuneration Policy can be found at [●]. A copy can be requested free of charge from the Manager.

**Depositary.** The ICAV has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited to act as depositary to the ICAV.

The Depositary is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 5 July 1990. Its main activity is the provision of custodial services to collective investment schemes. The Depositary is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 31 March 2017, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$7.1 trillion.

The Depositary has been entrusted with the following main functions:

- (i) ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument;
- (ii) ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument;
- (iii) carrying out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with applicable law and the Instrument;
- (iv) ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of the ICAV any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits;
- (v) ensuring that the income of the ICAV is applied in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument;
- (vi) monitoring the ICAV's cash and cash flows; and
- (vii) safe-keeping of the ICAV's assets, including the safekeeping of financial instruments to be held in custody and ownership verification and record keeping in relation to other assets.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the appointment of the Depositary and up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to the Shareholders on request from the ICAV. A list of the Depositary's delegates is outlined in detail at Appendix III.

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that: (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations; (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation; and (iii) the Depositary has exercised all due skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third-party to whom it wants to delegate parts of the services, and continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its safekeeping services and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation. The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall be liable, (i) in respect of a loss of a financial instrument held in its custody (or that of its duly appointed delegate) unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary; and (ii) in respect of all other losses as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Regulations. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on ninety (90) days' notice to the other party or earlier upon certain breaches or certain insolvency events of either party or in the event that the performance of the Depositary Agreement ceases to be lawful.

**Administrator.** The Manager has appointed Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of each Sub-Fund of the ICAV.

The Administrator is responsible for the administration of the ICAV's affairs including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and preparation of the ICAV's annual and semi-annual report, subject to the overall supervision of the Manager and the ICAV. The Administrator is not responsible for the monitoring of the ICAV's or any Sub-Fund's investments with any investment rules and restrictions contained in any agreement and / or this Prospectus, unless otherwise stated.

The Administrator was incorporated as a limited liability company on 15 June 1990. The Administrator is a wholly owned

subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. The Administrator's principal business is the provision of administration services to collective investment schemes.

The Administration Agreement provides that the appointment of the Administrator shall continue until terminated by either party on not less than 90 days' notice or earlier upon certain breaches or certain insolvency events of either party or in the event that the performance of the Administration Agreement ceases to be lawful. In the absence of fraud, negligence or wilful default, the Administrator will not be liable for any loss arising as a result of the performance or non-performance by the Administrator of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement. The Fund has agreed to indemnify the Administrator against losses suffered by the Administrator in the performance or non-performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement, except for losses arising out of the fraud, negligence or wilful default of the Administrator.

**Manager.** The ICAV has appointed KBA Consulting Management Limited as its management company pursuant to the agreement signed on [●] 2018 between the ICAV and the Manager (the "**Management Agreement**").

The Manager is a company incorporated under Irish law on 4 December 2006, having its registered office at 5 George's Dock, IFSC, Dublin 1, Ireland. The company secretary of the Manager is Lisa O' Neill of 5 George's Dock, IFSC, Dublin 1, Ireland. The Manager is authorised by the Central Bank to act as a UCITS management company.

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager is appointed to carry out the management, distribution and administration services in respect of the ICAV.

The Manager must perform its duties under the Management Agreement in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner using a degree of skill, care and attention reasonably expected of a professional manager and in the best interests of the Shareholders. The Manager has the discretion to delegate all the powers, duties and discretions exercisable in respect of its obligations under the Management Agreement as the Manager and any delegate may from time to time agree. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager has delegated the administration of the ICAV's affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the ICAV's records and accounts and related fund accounting matters, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the provision of registration services in respect of the Sub-Funds to the Administrator.

[The Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party on ninety days' prior written notice or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement. The Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the Manager's legal responsibilities. The Manager is not liable for losses, actions, proceedings, claims, damages, costs, demands and expenses caused to the ICAV unless resulting from its negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud.]

The directors of the Manager are:

**Mike Kirby (Irish Resident)**

Mike Kirby is the Managing Principal at KB Associates, a firm which provides a range of advisory and project management services to the promoters of offshore mutual funds. He has previously held senior positions at Bank of New York (previously RBS Trust Bank) (1995 to 2000) where he was responsible for the establishment and ongoing management of its Dublin operations. He has also held senior positions in the custody and fund administration businesses of JP Morgan in London and Daiwa Securities in Dublin. Mr. Kirby holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) Degree from University College Dublin and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

**Peadar De Barra (Irish Resident)**

Peadar De Barra is an executive director of KBA Consulting Management Limited and a Senior Consultant with KB Associates. Mr. De Barra was Vice-President at Citi Fund Services (Ireland) Ltd (formerly BISYS), where he was responsible for the Financial Administration team (2003 to 2007). Prior to this Mr. De Barra was an accountant and auditor

with PricewaterhouseCoopers Dublin and Boston (1998 to 2002) and was an assistant manager at AIB/BNY Fund Management (Ireland) Ltd (2002 to 2003) with responsibilities for statutory reporting. Since joining KB Associates in 2008, Mr. De Barra provides project management services to asset managers of funds or hedge funds including assistance with the financial statement process, advising clients on a range of fund restructuring and termination issues with particular focus on the valuation of illiquid assets and the liquidation of investment structures. He has particular expertise in relation to how asset managers and investment funds meet the operational requirements relating to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. He also fulfils the designated person role for a number of UCITS funds. In addition, Mr. De Barra also acts as a director to a number of investment funds, investment managers and management companies. Mr. De Barra holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from University College Galway and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

### **John Oppermann (Irish Resident)**

John Oppermann has been involved in the financial services industry since 1987, experience with international funds domiciled in various locations across a variety of asset classes and investment strategies. Since 2008, Mr. Oppermann acts as a consultant within the hedge fund industry providing fund consultancy, advisory, non-executive directorships, administration and accounting services to the international investment community. Mr. Oppermann served as General Manager of Olympia Capital Ireland Limited from 2004 to July 2008, a fund administration company based in Dublin. Previously he was Accounting Manager at RMB International in Dublin from 2003 to 2004 and a Fund Accounting Manager at International Fund Services in Dublin from 2001-2002. Prior to that role he established Capita's registrars operation in Ireland, Capita Registrars (Ireland) Limited, and was its Senior Country Manager from 1999 to 2001. He was a member of the senior management team at Mellon Fund Administration from 1995 to 1998. He also held a number of senior positions with The Prudential Corporation from 1987 to 1996 in London. Mr. Oppermann is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and holds a Masters of Business Administration from the Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School, University College Dublin. Mr. Oppermann has received the accreditation of Certified Investment Fund Director from the Institute of Banking School of Professional Finance. He is also a director for a number of companies.

### **Samantha McConnell (Irish Resident)**

Samantha McConnell has been involved in the financial services industry since 1991. Currently Chief Investment & Operations Officer, Investment & Operations, Willis Risk Services (Ireland) Limited (formerly IFG Ireland), she has overall responsibility for investments, operations, trustee services and marketing. Her team created the investment strategies followed by Willis' clients and also ensure those are implemented correctly. Ms. McConnell is a member of the Taoiseach's committee on asset management, a member of the IAPF investment subcommittee and a Director of CFA Ireland. She is a well-known industry commentator and has contributed widely to both print and broadcast media. She has worked in investments for over 17 years in a large variety of roles with Ulster Bank Investment Managers, KBC Asset Managers and Fexco. Ms. McConnell holds a first class honours degree in Commerce from University College Dublin and graduated first in Ireland in the ACCA exams. She is a CFA Charterholder and holds a certificate in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors (IoD). She is a non-executive director for a number of companies.

**Investment Manager and Distributor.** The Manager has appointed CZ Capital LLP to serve as the investment manager to each Sub-Fund pursuant to an investment management and distribution agreement dated [●] 2018 (the "**Investment Management and Distribution Agreement**"). The Investment Manager provides an investment management program for each Sub-Fund and manages the investment of the Sub-Funds' assets and also provides distribution services to the ICAV.

The Investment Manager is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales on 7 November 2005. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**") and is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Investment Manager has its principal offices at 53-54 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3HU, United Kingdom and manages approximately \$725 million of assets as at June 2018.

Subject to controls imposed by the Directors under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, all relevant laws and regulations, the Prospectus and the Instrument, the Investment Manager has discretion to take day-to-day investment decisions and to deal in investments and to conduct the investment management of each Sub-Fund.

[The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement provides that the Investment Manager shall be responsible for loss to the ICAV and/or a Sub-Fund to the extent such loss arises out of negligence, wilful default or fraud by itself, its directors, officers, servants, employees and appointees. The ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Investment Manager, any direct or indirect parent of the Investment Manager or any of its employees (collectively, "**Indemnified Parties**") from and against any and all actions, suits, proceedings, claims, assessments, demands, losses, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager as a consequence of (i) any action or inaction of an Indemnified Party under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, including, without limitation, any judgment, settlement, reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs or expenses incurred in connection with the defence of any actual or threatened action or proceeding, save those arising from the Investment Manager's negligence (whether through an act or omission), wilful default or fraud.

Except as set forth in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, either party may terminate the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice (or such other period as may be agreed between the parties). In addition, the Agreement may be terminated at any time in the circumstances set out in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement.]

**Paying Agents.** Local laws/regulations in certain EEA member states may require (i) the Manager to appoint facilities agents/paying agents/representatives/sub-distributors/correspondent banks (any such appointee is hereafter referred to as a "**Paying Agent**" and provided further that any such appointment may be made notwithstanding that it is not a legal or regulatory requirement) and (ii) the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies may be paid. Shareholders who choose or who are obliged under local regulations to pay subscription monies, or receive redemption monies through a Paying Agent are subject to the credit risk of the Paying Agent with respect to (a) the subscription monies for investment in a Sub-Fund held by the Paying Agent prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund and (b) the redemption monies held by the Paying Agent (after transmission by the ICAV) prior to payment to the relevant Shareholder. Fees and expenses of the Paying Agents appointed by the Manager, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the Sub-Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed. All Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may use the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by the Manager on behalf of the ICAV.

**Secretary.** The secretary of the ICAV is KBA Associates.

**Auditors.** [Ernst & Young] serve as auditors to the ICAV.

**Legal Counsel.** Matheson serve as legal counsel to the ICAV.

---

## SCHEDULE I – DEFINITIONS

---

<b>Act</b>	the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and all applicable Central Bank regulations made or conditions imposed;
<b>Administrator</b>	Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited, or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide administration and accounting services to the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
<b>Administration Agreement</b>	means the administration agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated [●] 2018;
<b>Base Currency</b>	the currency in which the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund is calculated or in which any Class of Shares is denominated, as specified in each Relevant Supplement;
<b>Business Day</b>	every day (except legal public holidays in the United Kingdom, or Ireland or days on which the stock markets in London are closed) during which banks in Ireland and the United Kingdom are open for normal business and/or such other day or days as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify in advance to Shareholders;
<b>Central Bank</b>	the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor entity;
<b>Central Bank UCITS Regulations</b>	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 and any guidance issued by the Central Bank in respect of same;
<b>Class</b>	Shares of a particular Sub-Fund representing an interest in the Sub-Fund but designated as a class of Shares within such Sub-Fund for the purposes of attributing different proportions of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund to such Shares to accommodate different subscription, conversion and redemption charges, base currencies, currency hedging policies and/or fee arrangements specific to such Shares;
<b>Collection Account</b>	the cash subscription and redemption account opened in the name of a Sub-Fund into which all subscriptions into and redemptions due from the relevant Sub-Fund will be paid;
<b>Data Protection Legislation</b>	(i) the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 or any other legislation or regulations implementing Directive 95/46/EC, (ii) the European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services) (Privacy and Electronic Communications) Regulations 2011, (iii) GDPR and any consequential national data protection legislation and (iv) any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Irish Data Protection Commissioner or other relevant supervisory authority, including without limitation the European Data Protection Board;
<b>Depository</b>	Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide depository services to the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
<b>Depository Agreement</b>	means the depository agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depository dated [●] 2018;
<b>Dealing Day</b>	every Business Day (except legal public holidays in the United Kingdom or Ireland or days on which the stock markets in London are closed) during which banks in Ireland and the United Kingdom are open for normal business and/or such other day or days as the Directors may



from time to time determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, provided that in any event there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight;

<b>Dealing Deadline</b>	means the dealing deadline outlined in each Relevant Supplement;
<b>Directors</b>	the directors of the ICAV for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;
<b>Duties and Charges</b>	all stamp duties and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, imposts, levies, exchange costs and commissions (including foreign exchange spreads), custodian and sub-custodian charges, transfer fees and expenses, agents' fees, brokerage fees, commissions, bank charges, registration fees and other duties and charges, including any provision for the spread or difference between the price at which any asset was valued for the purpose of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Sub-Fund and the estimated or actual price at which any such asset is purchased or expected to be purchased, in the case of subscriptions to the relevant Sub-Fund, or sold or expected to be sold, in the case of redemptions from the relevant Sub-Fund, including, for the avoidance of doubt, any charges or costs arising from any adjustment to any swap or other derivative contract required as a result of a subscription or redemption, whether paid, payable or incurred or expected to be paid, payable or incurred in respect of the constitution, increase or reduction of all of the cash and other assets of the ICAV or the creation, acquisition, issue, conversion, exchange, purchase, holding, repurchase, redemption, sale or transfer of Shares (including, if relevant the issue or cancellation of certificates for Shares) or investments by or on behalf of the ICAV;
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area;
<b>ESMA</b>	European Securities and Markets Authority;
<b>EU</b>	European Union;
<b>€ or Euro</b>	the single currency of participating member states of the European Monetary Union introduced on 1 January 1999;
<b>FATCA</b>	the provisions commonly known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act in the enactment of the United States of America known as Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010;
<b>FDI</b>	Financial Derivative Instruments;
<b>GDPR</b>	General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016);
<b>Hedged Share Class</b>	a Share class whose dealing currency is hedged against the Base Currency and/or other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund may be denominated.
<b>ICAV</b>	CZ Capital ICAV;
<b>Initial Issue Price</b>	the price at which Shares may be subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period;
<b>Initial Offer Period</b>	the period during which Shares in a Sub-Fund may be subscribed for at the Initial Issue Price, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
<b>Instrument</b>	the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV;
<b>Investment Manager</b>	CZ Capital LLP or such other entity as may from time to time be appointed to provide investment management services to the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

<b>Investment Management and Distribution Agreement</b>	means the investment management and distribution agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated [●] 2018;
<b>KIID</b>	means the key investor information document;
<b>Manager</b>	KBA Consulting Management Limited or such other entity as may from time to time be appointed to provide management services to the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
<b>Management Agreement</b>	means the management agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated [●] 2018;
<b>Member State</b>	a member state of the European Union;
<b>Minimum Holding</b>	means such number of Shares or Shares having such value (if any) as is specified in the Relevant Supplement for the relevant Sub-Fund;
<b>Minimum Initial Subscription Amount</b>	means such amount (excluding any initial charge) in the relevant currency which must be initially subscribed by each Shareholder for Shares of any class in a Sub-Fund as is specified for the relevant Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement hereto;
<b>Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount</b>	means such amount (excluding any initial charge) in the relevant currency which must be subscribed by each Shareholder for Shares of any class in a Sub-Fund after the initial subscription, as is specified for the relevant Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement hereto;
<b>Minimum Redemption Amount</b>	the minimum amount that may be redeemed from any Sub-Fund on any Dealing Day, as determined by the Directors in respect of each Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement;
<b>Net Asset Value</b>	the net asset value of a Sub-Fund calculated as described in the “ <i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i> ” section;
<b>Net Asset Value per Share</b>	the net asset value of a Share in any Sub-Fund, including a Share of any Class, calculated as described in the “ <i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i> ” section;
<b>OECD</b>	the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
<b>OTC</b>	over-the-counter;
<b>Performance Fee</b>	the performance fee payable by a Sub-Fund to the Investment Manager as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
<b>Privacy Statement</b>	the privacy statement to be adopted by the ICAV, as amended from time to time, the current version of which will be appended to the subscription application form;
<b>Prospectus</b>	this document, the Relevant Supplement and any other supplement or addendum designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document;
<b>Recognised Market</b>	any recognised exchange or market listed or referred to in Schedule II to this Prospectus and

such other markets as Directors may from time to time determine in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;

<b>Register</b>	the register of Shareholders maintained on behalf of the ICAV and each Sub-Fund;
<b>Relevant Institution</b>	(a) a credit institution authorised in the EEA (European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein); (b) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States); or (c) a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;
<b>“Relevant Supplement</b>	Means the supplement for each Sub-Fund supplementing this Prospectus;
<b>Share or Shares</b>	a Share or Shares of whatsoever Class in the capital of the ICAV (other than Subscriber Shares) entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the ICAV attributable to the relevant Sub-Fund as described in this Prospectus;
<b>Shareholder</b>	a person registered in the Register as a holder of Shares;
<b>Sub-Fund</b>	a portfolio of assets established by the Directors (with the prior approval of the Depositary and the Central Bank) and constituting a separate fund represented by a separate series of Shares and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund;
<b>Subscriber Shares</b>	the subscriber shares of no par value issued for €1.00 each which are held by the [Investment Manager and/or its nominees];
<b>UCITS</b>	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations;
<b>UCITS Regulations</b>	the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 352 of 2011), as amended, and all applicable Central Bank notices issued or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder;
<b>UCITS V</b>	Directive 2014/91/EU, the delegate regulation supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries and the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016;
<b>U.S. or United States</b>	the United States of America, its territories and possessions including the States and the District of Columbia;
<b>U.S. Person</b>	a “ <i>U.S. Person</i> ” as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and a person excluded from the definition of a “Non-United States person” as used in Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Rule 4.7; and
<b>Valuation Point</b>	in the case of transferable securities and listed FDI, the valuation point will be such time on a Dealing Day which reflects the close of business on the markets relevant to such assets and liabilities or such other time as the Directors may determine from time to time and notify to Shareholders. In the case of OTC FDI, the valuation point will be the close of business on the Dealing Day of the markets relevant to the underlying assets to which the FDIs relate or such other time as the Directors may determine from time to time and notify to Shareholders. For the avoidance of doubt, the time at which the Net Asset Value is determined will always be after the Dealing Deadline.

---

**SCHEDULE II – RECOGNISED MARKETS**

---

i Any stock exchange or market in any EU or EEA Member State or in any of the following countries: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.

ii Any of the following markets or exchanges:

Argentina	Buenos Aires Stock Exchange Cordoba Stock Exchange La Plata Stock Exchange Mendoza Stock Exchange Rosario Stock Exchange
Bahrain	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	Chittagong Stock Exchange Dhaka Stock Exchange
Botswana	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo Brasilia Stock Exchange Extremo Sul Porto Allegre Stock Exchange Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange Pernambuco e Bahia Recife Stock Exchange Gauhati Stock Exchange Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange Santos Stock Exchange Sao Paulo Stock Exchange
Channel Islands Stock Exchange	Channel Islands Stock Exchange
Chile	Santiago Stock Exchange Valparaiso Stock Exchange
China	Fujan Stock Exchange Hainan Stock Exchange Shanghai Securities Exchange Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	Colombian Stock Exchange Bolsa de Bogota Bolsa de Valores de Columbia

Costa Rica	Bolsa Nacional de Valores S.A.
Egypt	Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange
Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange
India	Bombay Stock Exchange Madras Stock Exchange Delhi Stock Exchange Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Bangalore Stock Exchange Cochin Stock Exchange  Magadh Stock Exchange Pune Stock Exchange Hyderabad Stock Exchange Ludhiana Stock Exchange Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Calcutta Stock Exchange Gauhati Stock Exchange National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	Jakarta Stock Exchange Surabaya Stock Exchange Indonesia Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)
Jordan	Jordan Amman Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Kuwait	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Lebanon	Beirut Stock Exchange
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Bumiputra Stock Exchange
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Morocco	Casablanca Stock Exchange
Namibia	Namibian Stock Exchange

Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Oman	Muscat Securities Market Oman Stock Exchange
Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Qatar	Doha Securities Market Qatar Stock Exchange
Russia	Moscow Exchange
Saudi Arabia	The Tadwal Stock Exchange
Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange SESDAQ
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange Bond Exchange of South Africa
South Korea	Korea Exchange, Inc. (KRX) KRX Stock Market Division (KRX KOSPI Market) KRX Futures Market Division (KRX Derivatives Market) KRX Korea Securities Dealers Association Automated Quotation (KOSDAQ) Division
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange
Thailand	Thailand Stock Exchange
Trinidad and Tobago	The Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange
Tunisia	Tunisia Stock Exchange
Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
United Arab Emirates	Dubai Financial Market Dubai International Financial

	Exchange
Uruguay	Rospide Sociedad de Bolsa S.A.
Venezuela	Bolsa de Valores de Caracas
Vietnam	Vietnam Stock Exchange
Zambia	Lusaka Stock Exchange

(iii) The following regulated stock exchanges or markets:

- In the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC):

(a) Saudi Stock Exchange; (b) Dubai Financial Market; (c) Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange; (d) Kuwait Stock Exchange; (e) Bahrain Bourse; (f) Muscat Securities Market; and (g) Qatar Exchange.

- In the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA):

(a) Amman Stock Exchange; (b) Beirut Stock Exchange; (c) Casa All Shares Stock Exchange; (d) Egypt Stock Exchange; and (e) Tunis Stock Exchange.

- In Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA):

(a) Botswana Stock Exchange; (b) Botswana Market listing; (c) Ghana Stock Exchange; (d) Africa Online – Kenya; (e) Nairobi Stock Exchange; (f) Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM); (g) Lagos Stock Exchange (Nigeria); (h) Nigerian Stock Exchange; and (i) Bourse régionale des valeurs Mobilières (BRVM).

The following markets:

- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
  - the UK market (i) conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) in non-investment products which are subject to the guidance contained in the "Non-Investment Product Code" drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England (formerly known as "The Grey Paper");
  - (a) NASDAQ in the United States, (b) the market in the US government securities conducted by the primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; (c) the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Association of Securities Dealers and by banking institutions regulated by the US Controller of Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
  - (a) NASDAQ Japan, (b) the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan and (c) Market of the High-Growth and Emerging Stocks ("MOTHERS")
  - the alternative investment markets in the United Kingdom regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
  - the Hong Kong Growth Enterprise Market ("GEM");
  - TAISDAQ
  - the Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing and Automated Quotation (SESDAQ)
  - the Taiwan Innovative Growing Entrepreneurs Exchange ("TIGER")
  - the Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("KOSDAQ")
  - the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over the counter market in negotiable debt instruments)
  - the over the counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada
- (iv)

- EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation)

(v) In relation to any exchange traded financial derivative contract, any stock exchange on which such contract may be acquired or sold and which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public and which is:

- located in an EEA Member State,
- located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States
- the Channel Islands Stock Exchange
- listed at (d) above or
- any of the following:
  - The Chicago Board of Trade;
  - The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
  - The Chicago Board Options Exchange;
  - EDX London;
  - New York Mercantile Exchange;
  - New York Board of Trade;
  - New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;
  - Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
  - Singapore Commodity Exchange;
  - Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.



**SCHEDULE III - DEPOSITARY'S DELEGATES**

The Depositary has delegated custody and safekeeping of the ICAV's assets to the following third-party delegates in the referenced markets as sub-custodians of the ICAV's assets: This list may be updated from time to time and is available upon request in writing from the Administrator or the Depositary. The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to The Northern Trust Company or any of the sub-delegates listed below. The Depositary will notify the Directors of the ICAV of any such conflict should it so arise.

	Country	Subcustodian		Country	Subcustodian
1	<b>Argentina</b>	Citibank, N.A. Buenos Aires Branch	48	<b>Malaysia</b>	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
2	<b>Australia</b>	HSBC Bank Australia Limited	49	<b>Mauritius</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
3	<b>Austria</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G	50	<b>Mexico</b>	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A. integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex
4	<b>Bahrain</b>	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	51	<b>Morocco</b>	Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques
5	<b>Bangladesh</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	52	<b>Namibia</b>	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd
6	<b>Belgium</b>	Deutsche Bank AG	53	<b>Netherlands</b>	Deutsche Bank AG
7	<b>Bermuda</b>	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited	54	<b>New Zealand</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai
8	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federation of B &amp; H</b>	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH	55	<b>Nigeria</b>	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc
9	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina - Republic of Srpska</b>	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH	56	<b>Norway</b>	Nordea Bank AB (publ)
10	<b>Botswana</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	57	<b>Oman</b>	HSBC Bank Oman SAOG
11	<b>Brazil</b>	Citibank, N.A., Brazilian Branch	58	<b>Pakistan</b>	Citibank, N.A., Karachi Branch
12	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Citibank Europe plc	59	<b>Panama</b>	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch
13	<b>CD's USD****</b>	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	60	<b>Peru</b>	Citibank del Peru S.A.
14	<b>Canada</b>	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	61	<b>Phillipines</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
15	<b>Canada**</b>	Royal Bank of Canada	62	<b>Poland</b>	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA
16	<b>Chile</b>	Banco de Chile	63	<b>Portugal</b>	BNP Paribas Securities Services
17	<b>China A Shares</b>	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	64	<b>Qatar</b>	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
18	<b>China B Shares</b>	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	65	<b>Romania</b>	Citibank Europe plc
19	<b>Colombia</b>	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	66	<b>Russian</b>	AO Citibank
20	<b>Costa Rica</b>	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	67	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited

21	Croatia	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.	68	Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
22	Cyprus	Citibank Europe plc	69	Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd
23	Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.	70	Slovakia	Citibank Europe plc
24	Denmark	Nordea Bank AB (publ)	71	Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.
25	Egypt	Citibank, N.A., Cairo Branch	72	South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa
26	Estonia	Swedbank AS	73	South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
27	Finland	Nordea Bank AB (publ)	74	Spain	Deutsche Bank SAE
28	France	Deutsche Bank AG	75	Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank
29	Germany	Deutsche Bank AG	76	Swaziland	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited
30	Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	77	Sweden	Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)
31	Greece	Citibank Europe plc	78	Switzerland	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd.
32	Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	79	Taiwan	Bank of Taiwan
33	Hong Kong (Stock Connect Shanghai / Shenzhen)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	80	Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
34	Hungary	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt	81	Thailand	Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch
35	India	Citibank, N.A.	82	Tunisia	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie
36	Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	83	Turkey	Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Bank A.S.
37	Ireland	Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	84	Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
38	Israel	Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.	85	United Arab Emirates - ADX	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
39	Italy	Deutsche Bank SpA	86	United Arab Emirates - DFM	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
40	Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	87	United Arab Emirates - NASDAQ Dubai	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
41	Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank	88	United Kingdom	Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)
42	Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	89	United States	The Northern Trust Company
43	Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	90	Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.
44	Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	91	Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
45	Latvia	Swedbank AS	92	Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC
46	Lithuania	AB SEB Bankas			
47	Luxembourg***	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.			

\* Market Suspended

\*\* The Royal Bank of Canada serves as Northern Trust's subcustodian for securities not eligible for settlement in Canada's local central

\*\*\* Euroclear is classified as an International Central Securities Depository (ICSD), not a subcustodian relationship

\*\*\*\* Deutsche Bank AG operates as a Central Securities Depository for US\$ certificates of deposit and is not classified as a subcustodian