

The directors whose names are listed under “The ICAV” (the “Directors”) accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and the Supplements hereto. 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 and the Supplements is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

MARSHAM FUNDS ICAV

An umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated as an Irish collective asset-management vehicle with registered number C435419 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the AIFM Regulations, as amended.

PROSPECTUS

AIFM

KBA CONSULTING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INVESTMENT MANAGER

MARSHAM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLP

DATED 1 OCTOBER 2021

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS PROSPECTUS

The Directors of Marsham Funds ICAV (the “**ICAV**”) whose names appear in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**The ICAV**” accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. 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 document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

This Prospectus describes the ICAV, an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds incorporated as an Irish collective asset-management vehicle pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015. The ICAV is constituted as an umbrella fund insofar as the share capital of the ICAV will be divided with series of Shares representing a separate Fund comprising a separate pool of assets and which pursues its investment objective through separate investment policies. The ICAV may establish open-ended Funds or Funds with limited liquidity.

Each Fund may be further divided into shares of different classes to accommodate different subscription and/or redemption charges and/or dividend and/or charges and/or fee arrangements and/or currencies. A separate pool of assets will not be maintained for each Class.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages and such translations shall contain only the same information as this Prospectus. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English text shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of Ireland.

INVESTOR RESPONSIBILITY

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and consult with their legal, tax and financial advisers in relation to (i) the legal requirements within their own countries for the purchase, holding, exchange, redemption or disposal of Shares; (ii) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the purchase, holding, exchange, redemption or disposal of Shares; and (iii) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares. **Prospective investors should seek the advice of their legal, tax and financial advisers if they have any doubts regarding the contents of this Prospectus.**

AUTHORISATION BY THE CENTRAL BANK

The ICAV is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the AIFM Regulations to market solely to Qualifying Investors and has been established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds.

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. The Central Bank shall not be liable by virtue of its authorisation of this ICAV or by reason of the exercise of the functions conferred upon it by legislation in relation to this ICAV for any default of the ICAV. Authorisation of the ICAV does not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the credit-worthiness or financial standing of the various parties to the ICAV.

As Shares will be available only to Qualifying Investors and the minimum initial subscription for Shares will always equal or exceed €100,000 or the foreign currency equivalent thereof, the ICAV qualifies as a qualifying investor scheme for the purposes of the AIF Rulebook. Accordingly, while the ICAV is authorised by the Central Bank, the Central Bank has not set any limits or other restrictions on the investment objective, the investment policies or on the degree of leverage which may be employed by a Fund, nor has the Central Bank reviewed this Prospectus.

DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or the accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Shares, nor should they in any event use such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements.

When marketing Shares in any territory of the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”) (other than Ireland) to Professional Investors that are domiciled or have a registered office in the EEA, the AIFM intends to utilise marketing passports made available under the provisions of the AIFMD. Shares in the ICAV may only be marketed pursuant to such passports to Professional Investors in those territories of the EEA in respect of which a passport has been obtained, unless a member state of the EEA additionally permits, under the laws of that member state, Shares to be sold to other categories of investors and those categories encompass categories (i) and (ii) set out in the definition of “Qualifying Investor” in this Prospectus.

The ICAV is a collective investment scheme as defined in the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) and a UK marketing passport may be obtained pursuant to the AIFMD. It has not been authorised, or otherwise recognised by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”) and its Shares cannot be marketed in the UK to the general public.

The communication in the UK of this Prospectus (A) if made by a person who is not an authorised person under FSMA, may be made to only the following persons: (i) persons who are “**Investment Professionals**” as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2001 (the “**Financial Promotion Order**”), (ii) persons falling within any of the category of persons described in Article 49 of the Financial Promotion Order and (iii) any other person to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made to and (B) if made by a person who is an authorised person under FSMA, may be made to only the following persons: (i) persons falling within one of the categories of “**Investment Professionals**” as defined in Article 14(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Promotion of Collective Investment Schemes) (Exemption) Order 2001 (the “**Promotion of CISs Order**”), (ii) persons falling within any category of persons described in Article 22 of the Promotion of CISs Order and (iii) any other person to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made in accordance with the Promotion of CISs Order or pursuant to the rules of the FCA made pursuant to the FSMA. If you are not such a permitted recipient do not forward this document on to any other person and please return it to the person who provided it to you.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America, as amended (the “**1933 Act**”), or the securities laws of any State or other jurisdiction of the United States. Except with respect to permitted U.S. Persons (as defined herein) the Shares 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 “**United States**”) or to or for the account or benefit of any U.S. Person (as defined herein) unless the Shares are registered under the 1933 Act, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act is available. It is anticipated that the offering and sale of the Shares in the United States will be exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) and Rule 506(b) of Regulation D and Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act and other exemptions of similar import under the laws of the states and other jurisdictions where the offering will be made. Any offers and sales of the Shares outside of the United States will be made pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. The ICAV will not be registered as an investment company under the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”).

There is no public market for the Shares, and no such market is expected to develop. Each investor that is a U.S. Person will be required to represent, among other things, (unless otherwise advised at the time of subscription), that it is a “Qualified Purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act, that it is an “Accredited Investor” within the meaning of Regulation D of the Securities Act or is not a “US Person” (as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S of the Securities Act), and that it is acquiring the Shares purchased by it for investment and not with a view for resale or distribution.

The Shares are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale by and to US persons and may not be resold or transferred by and to US persons except as permitted under the ICAV's Prospectus and unless the Shares are registered under the Securities Act or exempted from such registration and registration under any other applicable securities law requirements or in accordance with the provisions of Regulation S.

Any resales or transfers of the Shares in the United States or to U.S. Persons may constitute a violation of U.S. law and requires the prior written consent of the ICAV. Applicants for Shares will be required to certify whether or not they are a "**U.S. Person**".

The ICAV will not be registered under the Investment Company Act since it will limit to not more than 100 the number of beneficial owners of its securities that are U.S. Persons. The Directors will not knowingly permit the number of Shareholders who are U.S. Persons to exceed 100. To ensure this limit is maintained the Directors may require the mandatory repurchase of Shares beneficially owned by U.S. Persons.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the person or entity creating the securities and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. The Shares offered hereby have not been approved, disapproved, endorsed or recommended by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") or by the Securities Regulatory Authority of any US state or non-US jurisdiction, and neither the SEC nor any such authority has reviewed this Prospectus or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus, nor is it intended that the SEC or any such authority will do so. No independent person has confirmed the accuracy or truthfulness of this disclosure, nor whether it is complete. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

RELIANCE ON THIS PROSPECTUS

Shares in the ICAV are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus, the Supplement for the relevant Fund and, after publication, the ICAV's latest audited annual accounts. 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 representations in connection with the offering of Shares in the ICAV other than those contained in this Prospectus and the Supplement for the relevant Fund and in any subsequent annual report 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 Directors, the AIFM, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary.

Statements in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently 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.

Prospective investors should read this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement before deciding whether to purchase shares.

RISKS

Investment in the ICAV carries with it a degree of risk. The value of Shares may go down as well as up, and investors may not get back the amount invested. Where preliminary fees are imposed, the difference between the cost of purchase of Shares and their redemption price may mean that an investment should be viewed as medium to long term. The attention of investors is also drawn to the section entitled "**Investment Risks**" below and the Fund specific risks set out in the relevant Supplement.

BENCHMARK REGULATION

The Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**EU Benchmark Regulation**") requires the AIFM to produce and maintain a robust contingency plan setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the EU Benchmark Regulation)

which is used materially changes or ceases to be provided. The AIFM shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available on request.

The AIFM is required under the EU Benchmark Regulation to use only benchmarks which are provided by the authorised benchmark administrators that are present in the register of administrators maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority, pursuant to Article 36 of the EU Benchmark Regulation. The AIFM shall comply with this obligation. Benchmarks are used for the purposes of fund portfolio construction, risk and monitoring and/or performance measurement.

PACKAGED RETAIL AND INSURANCE-BASED INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

EU Regulation on Packaged Retail and Insurance-Based Investment Products (EU 1286/2014) (“PRIIPs”): The Shares in the ICAV are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 December 2002 on insurance mediation, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in ANNEX II To MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Shares or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Shares or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF FLORIDA.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 517.061, *FLORIDA STATUTES*, UPON THE ACCEPTANCE OF FIVE OR MORE FLORIDA INVESTORS, AND IF THE FLORIDA INVESTORS ARE NOT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, DEALERS, INVESTMENT COMPANIES (AS DEFINED IN THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT), PENSION OR PROFIT-SHARING TRUSTS OR QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT), THE FLORIDA INVESTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ANY SALE OF SHARES TO THE FLORIDA INVESTOR IS VOIDABLE BY THE FLORIDA INVESTOR EITHER WITHIN THREE (3) DAYS AFTER THE FIRST TENDER OF CONSIDERATION IS MADE BY THE FLORIDA INVESTOR TO THE ISSUER, OR AN AGENT OF THE ISSUER, OR WITHIN THREE (3) DAYS AFTER THE AVAILABILITY OF THAT PRIVILEGE IS COMMUNICATED TO THE FLORIDA INVESTOR, WHICHEVER OCCURS LATER.

DIRECTORY

Marsham Funds ICAV
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DIRECTORS

David Whelan
Evgeny Lozovik
Peter Madden

AIFM

KBA Consulting Management Limited
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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The ICAV is an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle and the investment objectives and policies for each Fund are formulated by the ICAV at the time of creation of each Fund and will be specified in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus.

CHANGE IN INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OR POLICIES

The Directors will not change the investment objective of a Fund or materially change the investment policies of a Fund at any time without the approval of an Ordinary Resolution of the Shareholders of that Fund. In the event of any change of investment objective and/or policies a reasonable notification period must be provided by the ICAV to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to the implementation of these changes.

THE ICAV

The ICAV is an Irish collective asset-management vehicle registered on 20 July 2020 under registration number C435419 and constituted as an umbrella fund. The ICAV is a qualifying investor alternative investment fund for the purposes of AIFMD and has appointed KBA Consulting Management Limited to be its AIFM. The ICAV is authorised by the Central Bank.

The ICAV is an umbrella fund, which may comprise different Funds, each with one or more classes of Shares. Different classes of Shares may be issued from time to time with the prior notification to and clearance of the Central Bank. Each Class represents interests in a Fund and may be income Classes of Shares which are intended to distribute dividends as set out in the Dividend Distribution Policy section of this Prospectus, and the relevant Supplement. Prior to the issue of any Shares, the ICAV will designate the Fund in relation to which such Shares shall be issued. Each Share will represent a beneficial interest in the Fund in respect of which it is issued. A separate Fund with separate records and accounts will be maintained and assets in such Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives applicable to such Fund. Separate audited accounts of each Fund shall be prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the ICAV.

At the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV comprises the Funds listed below:

Marsham USD Fixed Income Fund
Marsham Euro Fixed Income Fund
Marsham GBP Total Return Fund
Singularity Supertrends Fund

Additional Funds in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the ICAV with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Additional Classes in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such additional classes may be subject to higher, lower or no fees with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Information in relation to the fees applicable to other Classes is available from the ICAV on request.

The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the business affairs of the ICAV. Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors have delegated (i) the management of the assets and Investments of the ICAV to the Investment Manager; (ii) the day-to-day administration of the ICAV's affairs (including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, Shareholder registration and transfer agency services and related services) to the Administrator; and (iii) the safe-keeping of the assets of the ICAV to the Depositary.

The directors of the ICAV are:

David Whelan (Chairman)

David Whelan is a Chartered Accountant (FCA) and investment funds professional with over 20 years' experience having held senior management roles in various fund domiciles. He established and led a regulated fund administration business in Ireland which formed part of a global group which saw substantial growth of assets during his tenure. Subsequently he acted as Global Head of Risk Management, Insurance and Regulatory Compliance for a global legal, fiduciary, investment and fund services provider.

He is an experienced Director who has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland for various PCF roles including acting as Non-Executive director to UCITS and Non-UCITS funds. He has made a significant industry contribution through his participation over a number of years with the Irish Funds

Alternative Investment Committee and Transfer Agency Committee. He holds professional Certifications and Diplomas in Investment Fund Services Operational Risk Management (PRMIA) and Compliance (LCOI). He also holds the designation of Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) and is an active member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland and the Irish Fund Directors Association.

Evgeny Lozovik

Evgeny Lozovik is a founding partner at Marsham Investment Management LLP and has 14 years of experience in private asset management, private equity projects and structuring for high net worth individuals and family offices. He led real estate redevelopment of two large-scale prime hotels in Moscow, supervised concept development, business planning and oversaw architectural and design projects. He has developed and implemented a strategy plan for the development of a world class gold deposit in Russia from greenfield to a successful sale of assets valued at USD \$250. His responsibilities included preparation of the business plan and financials models, teasers and investor presentations, road shows, investor targeting, deal negotiations and finalisation of terms of sale. He has also launched full cycle timber production and processing businesses combining different assets and restructuring businesses to create effective, operational business models. Evgeny has a degree in International Law from Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Peter Madden

Peter Madden has over 25 years' experience in the international insurance and finance sectors. He joined the Société Générale Group in August 2000 and has been General Manager of Inora Life DAC since then. During this time he was also a director of Lyxor Asset Management (Ireland). Since September 2019 the company has been owned by the Monument Insurance Group. He previously worked with Scottish Amicable and Prudential Europe as Head of International Client Services. He is a Certified Investment Fund Director and sits on the boards of a number of Irish regulated investment funds. He holds a B.A in foreign languages, an MBA, a Diploma in Corporate Governance and the Professional Diploma in Compliance.

The Secretary is Matsack Trust Limited.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The ICAV may not acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise a significant influence of the management of an issuer; or take or seek to take legal or management control of the issuer of any of its underlying Investments; unless otherwise disclosed in a relevant Supplement.

In addition, each Fund shall be subject to the following investment restrictions, in addition to such investment restrictions as may be disclosed in a relevant Supplement:

- (1) to the extent disclosed in the relevant Supplement of a Fund, such Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a single collective investment scheme, including, where so specified, another Fund of the ICAV;
- (2) a Fund may not invest more than 50% of its assets in any one unregulated collective investment scheme;
- (3) a Fund which invests more than 50% of its net assets in one other investment scheme must confirm that the underlying scheme falls within either Category 1 or Category 2 of Chapter 2, Part II, Section 2 of the AIF Rulebook, unless the Fund has a minimum subscription limit of €500,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent); and
- (4) any additional specific investment restrictions for a particular Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

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

Any limits on investments disclosed in this Prospectus or a relevant Supplement apply at the time of purchase of investments. If the set limits are subsequently exceeded for any reason beyond the control of the ICAV, the AIFM or the Investment Manager, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV will adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation taking due account of the interests of Shareholders.

In the event that the Directors decide, in their sole discretion, that the ICAV will invest in public offerings of securities that would be deemed “new issues” under any applicable rules of the United States Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (the “New Issues Rule”), the Directors reserve the right to restructure any existing class of Shares to facilitate such investment, including by restructuring such existing class into two classes. The first class of Shares would be held by investors subject to the New Issues Rule which would have no economic participation in “new issues” assets so that no profits associated with “new issues” are allocated to such class of Shares. The second class of Shares would be held by investors not subject to the New Issues Rule which would have full economic participation in “new issues” assets.

The Directors have discretion to determine, among other things: (i) the manner in which “new issues” are purchased, held, transferred and sold by the ICAV and any adjustments (including interest) with respect thereto; and (ii) the time at which “new issues” are no longer considered as such under the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority New Issues Rule. The Directors have the discretion to determine (i) the Shareholders who are eligible and ineligible to participate in new issues; and (ii) the method by which profits and losses from “new issues” are to be allocated among such persons in a manner that is permitted under the New Issue Rules (including whether the ICAV will avail itself of the “de minimis” exemption or any other exemption).

The ICAV will not invest in entities or trusts that are transparent from a U.S. federal income tax perspective, such as limited partnerships and grantor or simple trusts, regardless of whether such entities or trusts are treated as being U.S. or non-U.S. entities under the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

THE AIFM

The ICAV has appointed KBA Consulting Management Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank, to act as alternative investment fund manager to the ICAV and to provide, in accordance with AIFMD, related services to the ICAV pursuant to an AIFM agreement entered into between the AIFM and the ICAV effective as of 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 (the “**AIFM Agreement**”) at which time KBA Consulting Management Limited replaced MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. as AIFM to the ICAV.

The AIFM will at all times maintain a level of minimum capital in accordance with the requirements of AIFMD. The AIFM has an issued and paid up share capital of €6,750,000.

The AIFM's main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the ICAV. The AIFM is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary and the Investment Manager.

The Directors of the AIFM are described below:

Mike Kirby (Irish resident)

Mr. 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)

Mr. De Barra is an executive director of the AIFM with responsibility for operations and compliance. Prior to his appointment to the AIFM he was a senior consultant within KB Associates' consulting business where he was responsible for advising investment funds on a range of risk and compliance matters. In this role he was responsible for developing risk management programmes for funds operating across a range of investment strategies. Mr. De Barra joined KB Associates in 2008. Prior to this 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 (1998 to 2002) and was an assistant manager at AIB/BNY Fund Management (Ireland) Ltd (2002 to 2003) with responsibilities for statutory reporting. 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 (Honours) Degree from National University of Ireland Galway and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Frank Connolly (Irish resident)

Mr Connolly has been active in the mutual and hedge funds industry since 1997. He has particular expertise in the preparation and audit of financial statements for investment funds and in the regulatory and GAAP requirements applicable to the investment management industry. He also has expertise in the development of compliance programmes for both AIFMD and UCITS funds as well as advising asset managers on the establishment and ongoing operation of both UCITS and non-UCITS funds. He is an executive director of KB Associates' AIFMD and UCITS authorised management company, KBA Consulting Management Limited. Prior to joining KB Associates, Mr Connolly was Senior Manager in the Investment Management Group at PricewaterhouseCoopers Dublin where he specialised in the audit of UCITS funds. Previously, he had been with PricewaterhouseCoopers in the Cayman Islands where his responsibilities included the provision of audit services to a wide range of alternative asset managers.

Mr Connolly holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Honours) from University College Dublin and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Samantha McConnell (Irish resident)

Ms. McConnell has over 20 years' experience in the financial and pensions industry covering administration, investment services, change and integration management as well as expert in devising solutions to complex issues. Ms. McConnell is an independent, non-executive director ("INED") of the AIFM and is the Chair of its Independent Investment Committee. The function of the Investment Committee is the formulation, approval and oversight of the implementation of each fund's investment objectives and policies by the relevant investment manager. The Investment Committee also evaluates the market overview, each fund's performance and any changes of investment objective of a fund. Ms. McConnell is also an INED and interim Chair for another significant fund management company as well as INED on a number of fund boards. Ms. McConnell is a director for Willis HC&B as well as non-executive director for CFA Ireland.

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, a holder of the Institute of Directors Diploma in Company Direction and was awarded the Graduate of Merit award from the Institute of Directors.

John Oppermann (Irish resident)

Mr Oppermann is resident in Ireland and has been involved in the investment funds, asset management and fund services industry for over 30 years in London and Dublin. He has extensive experience with investment funds domiciled in various locations and across a variety of asset classes and investment strategies. Mr. Oppermann is an INED of the AIFM and is the Chair of its Independent Risk Committee. Mr. Oppermann co-founded The Fund Governance Boardroom Panel, a firm which specialises in Collective Investment Governance. He established JPO Corporate Services in 2009 to provide corporate services to entities establishing operations in Ireland and has acted as a consultant within the hedge fund industry since 2008. From 2004 to 2008 Mr. Oppermann held the position of General Manager of Olympia Capital Ireland, and senior positions at RMB International (part of the First Rand Group) and International Fund Services (IFS) from 2001 to 2004. Mr. Oppermann established Capita's Registrar operation in Ireland after they purchased the share registration business of PricewaterhouseCoopers and was Country Manager from 1998 to 2001. From 1995 to 1998 Mr. Oppermann was a member of the senior management team at Mellon Fund Administration (Ireland).

Prior to that Mr. Oppermann held a number of senior financial and operational positions in the investment management, pensions and financial services divisions with The Prudential Corporation in London from 1987 to 1995. Mr. Oppermann is a non-executive director for a number of Companies and Funds. He is one of the founding members of the Irish Fund Directors Association and has served on council from 2015 – 2018.

Mr. Oppermann is a Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants, holds an MBA from the Michael Smurfit Graduate School of Business and has received the accreditation of Certified Investment Fund Director from the Institute of Banking School of Professional Finance.

The AIFM's Professional Indemnity Insurance

The AIFM maintains professional indemnity insurance against liability arising from professional negligence which is appropriate to cover potential professional liability risk resulting from the activities of the AIFM as well as additional own funds appropriate to cover professional indemnity insurance excess amount.

Remuneration Policies and Procedures of the AIFM

The AIFM has established, implemented and maintains a remuneration policy which meets the requirements of, and complies with the principles set out in Schedule 2 of the AIFM Regulations and the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines. The AIFM's remuneration policy is designed to ensure that the AIFM's remuneration practices, for those staff in scope of the applicable rules: (i) are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management; (ii) do not encourage risk taking and are consistent with the risk profiles, prospectus or articles of association of the ICAV; (iii) do not impair the AIFM's compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of the ICAV; and (iv) include fixed components of remuneration. When applying its remuneration policy, the AIFM will comply with AIFMD in a way, and to the extent, that is appropriate to the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the AIFM's activities.

Where the AIFM delegates certain portfolio management and risk management functions in respect of the ICAV, which it does to the Investment Manager, it may in its discretion decide the extent to which it will delegate portfolio management and risk management and the AIFM will use best efforts to ensure that:

- the entities to which portfolio or risk management activities have been delegated are subject to regulatory requirements on remuneration that are equally as effective as those applicable under the relevant guidelines issued by ESMA; or
- appropriate contractual arrangements are put in place to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the relevant ESMA Remuneration Guidelines.

The details of the AIFM's remuneration policy (including how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits) are available at www.kbassociates.ie and a copy will be made available free of charge on request.

Liquidity Risk Management

The AIFM employs an appropriate liquidity management system and has adopted documented procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risk of each Fund and ensure that (where permitted) the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments enable the Fund to meet repurchase requests in normal circumstances. In addition, there are procedures that allow the AIFM to manage each Fund's liquidity in

exceptional circumstances. The AIFM's liquidity management procedures are reviewed on at least an annual basis.

The AIFM conducts stress testing in respect of each Fund on an ongoing basis under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions, having regard to a range of issues, including each Fund's investment strategies, its status as an open-ended, open-ended with limited liquidity or closed-ended fund and the fact that Shares may not be purchased or held by persons who are not Qualifying Investors.

The AIFM Agreement

The AIFM Agreement contains certain indemnities in favour of the AIFM (and each of its directors, employees, delegates and agents) which are restricted to exclude matters to the extent that they are attributable to the negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default in the performance by the AIFM (or persons designated by it) of its duties or obligations under the AIFM Agreement.

The AIFM Agreement may be terminated at any time by either party to the AIFM Agreement by giving the other party not less than 90 days' prior written notice of such termination. In certain circumstances set out in the AIFM Agreement either party may terminate the AIFM Agreement (in accordance with the procedure set out in the AIFM Agreement) upon the occurrence of certain events as specified in the agreement such as the liquidation of either party. The Central Bank may direct the termination of the AIFM Agreement as it thinks fit and in such case the AIFM Agreement will terminate as the Central Bank so directs. In certain limited circumstances, the AIFM Agreement may be terminated forthwith by either party giving notice in writing to the other party.

Delegation by the AIFM

The AIFM may delegate part of its function to another party in accordance with the AIFM Regulations and the AIFM Agreement. The AIFM has delegated: (a) responsibility for portfolio management to the Investment Manager, as well as the non-exclusive authority to market the Shares of the Sub-Funds in the EEA, and (b) to the Administrator, the right and obligation to provide administrative services.

Sustainability and ESG Disclosure

Investments within the Funds do not take into account the EU Taxonomy criteria (Regulation EU 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment) for environmentally sustainable economic activities unless otherwise stated in the Funds' investment objective and policy. Please refer to the Supplements for further information.

The AIFM delegates the portfolio management function of the funds under management and as such, does not consider directly at its level adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors according to Article 4 of the EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("**SFDR**").

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

The AIFM has appointed Marsham Investment Management LLP as investment manager to the ICAV (the "**Investment Manager**") responsible for providing discretionary investment management and advisory services to the AIFM for and on behalf of the ICAV.

The Investment Manager was incorporated on 18 March 2016 and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and authorised to provide discretionary investment management services. The Investment Manager provides discretionary investment management services to clients including individuals and family offices. As of 31 December 2020, the Investment Manager had approximately USD\$500m in assets under management.

The Investment Management Agreement between the ICAV, the AIFM, and the Investment Manager may be terminated at any time by either party thereto upon not less than six months' notice in writing to the other party.

To the extent permitted by law, the Investment Manager shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or Funds or the AIFM except for loss resulting from the Investment Manager's negligence, fraud, willful default, bad faith or failure to perform its duties under the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager shall indemnify and hold harmless the ICAV, the Funds, the AIFM and their respective delegates (each, a "Fund Indemnified Party") against any and all losses, claims, damages, expenses and liabilities ("Liabilities") which a Fund Indemnified Party suffers or to which a Fund Indemnified Party becomes liable arising out of or based upon any unfair, unbalanced, misleading, inaccurate, untrue or wrongful statement or omission in the marketing materials. The Investment Manager will be liable and has agreed to hold harmless each Fund Indemnified Party against any and all losses, actions, claims, proceedings, damages, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses that they suffer or to which they become liable arising out of certain non-compliance, violation, breach or failure of the Investment Manager as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

The Investment Manager serves both as the Investment Manager of the ICAV and, pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement with the AIFM, as the "Commodity Pool Operator" of the ICAV. The Investment Manager is not registered with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") as a Commodity Pool Operator (the "CPO") or Commodity Trading Advisor (the "CTA"), based on its determination that it may rely on certain exemptions from registration provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the Rules thereunder.

The following statements are required under applicable regulations of the CFTC. As the ICAV is a collective investment vehicle that may make transactions in Commodity Interests (as defined by US Commodities Laws), the ICAV is considered to be a 'Commodity Pool'. The Investment Manager has been delegated all responsibility for managing the ICAV's investments in commodity derivatives and is the ICAV's CPO.

Pursuant to CFTC rule 4.13(a)(3), the Investment Manager is exempt from registration with the CFTC as a CPO. Therefore, unlike a registered CPO, the Investment Manager is not required to deliver a disclosure document and a certified annual report to investors in the ICAV. The Investment Manager qualifies for such exemption based on the following criteria: (i) the Shares in the ICAV are exempt from registration under the Securities Act, and are offered and sold without marketing to the public in the United States; (ii) the ICAV meets the trading limitations of either CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3)(ii)(a) or (b); (iii) the Investment Manager reasonably believes, at the time a US person investor makes his investment in the ICAV (or at the time the Investment Manager began to rely on Rule 4.13(a)(3)), that each US person investor in the ICAV is (a) an 'Accredited Investor', as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act, (b) a trust that is not an Accredited Investor but that was formed by an accredited investor for the benefit of a family member, (c) a 'Knowledgeable Employee', as defined in rule 3c-5 under the Investment Company Act or (d) a 'Qualified Eligible Person', as defined in CFTC Rule 4.7(a)(2)(viii)(a); and (iv) Shares in the ICAV are not marketed as or in a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures or commodity options markets.

The Investment Manager expects to be exempt from registration as an “Investment Adviser” with the SEC under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Accordingly, certain protections afforded to investors pursuant to the Advisers Act will not be afforded to investors in the ICAV. However, the Investment Manager may eventually become an exempt reporting adviser under the Advisers Act.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

The AIFM has appointed Credit Suisse Fund Services (Ireland) Limited (the “**Administrator**”) to provide administration, transfer agent and registrar services. The Administrator was incorporated as a limited liability company on 30 November 2016. Credit Suisse is one of the world’s leading providers of global custody and asset administration services to institutional and personal clients.

The Administrator is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank.

The duties and functions of the Administrator include, *inter alia*, the calculation of the Net Asset Value, the keeping of all relevant records and accounts of the ICAV and each Fund as may be required with respect to the obligations assumed by it pursuant to the Administration Agreement and the Act.

The Administration Agreement

The Administration Agreement between the ICAV, the AIFM and the Administrator, provides that the appointment of the Administrator will continue unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than 90 days written notice, although in certain circumstances, the Administration Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by the ICAV or the Administrator to the other.

To the extent permitted by law, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the AIFM or the ICAV except for loss resulting from the Administrator’s negligence, willful default or fraud under the Administration Agreement. The Administrator shall not be liable for any of its actions or omissions which are necessary in order for the Administrator to comply with its regulatory or legal obligations. Under no circumstances will the Administrator be liable for any indirect or consequential loss or damage, or any loss of profits, goodwill, business opportunity, business, revenue or anticipated savings, in relation to the Administration Agreement whether or not the relevant loss was foreseeable, or the affected party was advised of the possibility of such loss or damage or that such loss was in contemplation of another party. The AIFM undertakes to hold harmless and indemnify the Administrator as well as any of its employees from and against all costs, expenses and liabilities as well as proceedings, demands and claims (including proceedings, demands and claims brought by third parties) vis-à-vis the Administrator, which directly or indirectly relate to the services provided pursuant to the Administration Agreement except where such costs, expenses, liabilities, proceedings, demands and claims arise from the negligence, willful default or fraud of the Administrator.

THE DEPOSITARY

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has been appointed as single depositary of the ICAV.

The Depositary is a branch of Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A., a public limited company (*société anonyme*) under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, incorporated for an unlimited duration. Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. has its registered and administrative offices at 5, rue Jean Monnet, L-

2180 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is licensed to engage in all banking operations under Luxembourg law since 25 March 1974.

The Depositary's duties include the following:-

- (i) safekeeping the assets of each Fund which includes (i) holding in custody all financial instruments that may be held in custody that are duly entrusted to the Depositary for custody purposes; and (ii) verifying the ownership of other assets and maintaining records accordingly;
- (ii) ensuring that each Fund's cash flows are properly monitored and that all payments made by or on behalf of applicants upon the subscription to Shares of the relevant Fund have been received;
- (iii) carrying out its oversight functions and ensuring that issues, redemptions and cancellations and the valuation of the Shares of the Funds are calculated in accordance with the AIFM Legislation;
- (iv) carrying out the instructions of the ICAV, unless they conflict with the AIFM Legislation or the Instruments of Incorporation;
- (v) ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of a Fund any consideration is remitted to the relevant Fund within the usual time limits; and
- (vi) ensuring that each Fund's income is applied in accordance with the AIFM Legislation.

Depositary Liability

The Depositary shall not be liable for a loss of financial instruments held in custody:

- a) where the conditions for exclusion or discharge of liability as set out in the AIFM Legislation are fulfilled;
- b) in the event it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary; or
- c) in compliance with the conditions set out under Regulation 22(14) of the AIFM Regulations where the laws of a third country require that certain financial instruments be held by a local entity and there are no local entities that satisfy the delegation requirements of Regulation 22(11) of the AIFM Regulations;

In respect of the loss of assets other than financial instruments held in custody (as defined in the AIFM Regulations and Level 2 Regulation), the Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV for any loss suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and the AIFM Regulations.

The Depositary's liability to the Shareholders of a Fund may be invoked either directly or indirectly through the ICAV or the AIFM provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of Shareholders.

In the event that there are any changes to the Depositary liability, the AIFM will inform shareholders of such changes without delay.

Delegation

The Depositary may delegate its safekeeping functions to one or more delegates in accordance with, and subject to the AIFM legislation and on the terms set out in the Depositary Agreement however, its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping, unless the Depositary has contractually discharged itself of liability for loss of custody investments safe-kept by it or any sub-custodian appointed by it. The performance of the safekeeping function of the Depositary in respect of certain of the ICAV's assets has been delegated to certain delegate, to whom the financial instruments will be entrusted, a transfer of liability to such sub-custodians may be agreed upon.. A list of the Depositary's delegates and sub-custodial agents is available at Appendix III.

The AIFM will inform investors before they invest in the ICAV of any arrangement made by the Depositary to discharge itself contractually of any liability.

Conflicts

From time to time actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and its delegates, for example, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to the ICAV and has a financial or business interest in such product or service, or receives remuneration for other related products or services it provides to the ICAV. These services may include currency hedging services as well as acting as acting as counterparty to OTC transactions and providing credit facility arrangements to the ICAV. The Depositary maintains a conflict of interest policy to address this.

The Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the ICAV and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Depositary will have regard to the applicable laws. Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and will treat the ICAV and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the ICAV than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary's identity, a description of its duties, its delegation of any of its duties and the applicable conflicts of interests will be made available to investors on request.

The Depositary in no way acts as guarantor or offeror of the ICAV's Shares or any underlying investment. The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and has no responsibility or authority to make investment decisions, or render investment advice, with respect to the assets of the ICAV.

The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained herein (except with respect to the description of the Depositary and the services provided hereunder). The Depositary will not participate in the investment decision-making process.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The AIFM has appointed Marsham Investment Management LLP (the "**Distributor**") to act as the distributor to the ICAV and / or the Funds. The Distributor was incorporated on 18 March 2016 and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom. The Distributor will obtain or refer investors to the AIFM for the acquisition of Shares in the Funds. The Distributor may also appoint sub-

distributors for the purpose of obtaining or referring investors to the AIFM for the acquisition of Shares in the Funds.

The Distribution Agreement between the AIFM and the Distributor provides that the appointment of the Distributor will continue unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than 6 months' written notice, although in certain circumstances, the Administration Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party. The Distribution Agreement provides for mutual indemnities against all losses, liabilities, claims, costs and expenses which may be brought against or incurred by the non-defaulting party as a consequence of the defaulting party's fraud, negligence or wilful default with regard to its obligations under the Distribution Agreement, or caused by any breach of its representations, warranties and certain other obligations contained in the Distribution Agreement.

FEES AND EXPENSES

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANISATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

The establishment and organisational expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the establishment of the ICAV and the Funds are not expected to exceed €100,000 (exclusive of VAT), and will be payable out of the assets of the Funds of the ICAV, amortised over a period of 5 years commencing with the first issue of Shares in the initial Funds (or such other period as may be determined by the AIFM at its discretion). Any subsequent funds of the ICAV established during this 5 year period will be subject to a pro-rata share of the establishment costs of the ICAV.

Certain other reasonable and properly incurred vouched costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the ICAV will be borne out of the assets of the ICAV, including without limitation, registration fees and other expenses relating to regulatory, supervisory or fiscal authorities in various jurisdictions, client service fees; writing, typesetting and printing the Prospectus, sales, literature and other ICAV documents for Shareholders; taxes and commissions; issuing, purchasing, repurchasing and redeeming Units; transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents, Shareholder servicing agents and registrars; all legal and professional fees relating to the ICAV; advertising and marketing expenses relating to the distribution of Shares in the ICAV (provided that no such advertising and marketing expenses shall be attributed to the Fund); printing, mailing, auditing and accounting expenses; reports to Shareholders and governmental agencies; meetings of Shareholders and proxy solicitations therefor (if any); insurance premia; association and membership dues; and such non-recurring and extraordinary items as may arise including all expenses arising in respect of the termination or liquidation of the ICAV or a Fund. All such costs and expenses will be disclosed in the annual accounts for the ICAV. Any costs which are attributable to a specific Fund shall be solely the responsibility of that specific Fund and not attributed to the ICAV or any other Fund.

In connection with the registration of the ICAV or the Shares of a Fund for sale in certain jurisdictions, the ICAV may pay the fees and expenses of paying agents, information agents and/or correspondent banks, at normal commercial rates, or as may be set out in a Supplement or addendum or similar document in relation to the sale of Shares in such jurisdiction.

AIFM FEES

Details of the AIFM fees applicable to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEES

Details of the investment management fees applicable to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement.

ADMINISTRATION FEES

Details of the administration fees applicable to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement.

DEPOSITARY'S FEES

Details of the depositary fees applicable to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement.

DISTRIBUTOR'S FEES

Details of the distributor's fees applicable to each Fund are specified in the relevant Supplement.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The ICAV will also 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, insurance, interest, brokerage costs, annual audit fees, promotional and marketing expenses and all professional and other

fees and expenses in connection therewith and the cost of publication of the Net Asset Value of the Shares. Such charges will be at normal commercial rates and where appropriate may be accrued on a periodic basis. The AIFM and the Investment Manager may, at their discretion, contribute directly towards the expenses attributable to the operation of the ICAV and/or the marketing, distribution and/or sale of Shares and may from time to time at their sole discretion waive part of their respective fees in respect of any particular payment period. The AIFM and the Investment Manager will be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV in respect of any such expenses borne by them.

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to a fee as remuneration for their services as Directors at a rate to be determined from time to time by the Directors and which shall accrue daily and be paid annually in arrears. The aggregate amount of Director's remuneration in any one year shall not exceed €50,000. The Directors and any alternate Directors may also be paid 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 ICAV. In the case of the ICAV, Evgeny Lozovik has elected to waive his directorship fees.

Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes

To the extent a Fund invests in underlying investment funds, as disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Fund will indirectly bear a pro rata portion of the fees and expenses of such underlying investment fund as an investor in such investment fund. A Fund will also bear any subscription fee, redemption fee or sales charge payable in respect of its investment in an underlying investment fund.

A Fund shall only invest in shares of an investment fund managed by the AIFM, or by an associated or related company of either the ICAV or the AIFM where the management company of the investment fund in which the investment is being made has waived the preliminary/initial/redemption charge which it would normally charge.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Directors are given authority to effect the issue of Shares of any Class and to create new Classes on such terms as they may from time to time determine and on prior notice to and clearance in advance by, and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Issues of Shares will be made with effect from a Dealing Day.

Details in respect of the minimum subscription amount for each Fund and/or Class are set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

Details in respect of applications and subscriptions for shares in each Fund are also set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund. All subscription into the Funds must be paid into the Cash Collection Account, and applicants should note the information in relation to the operation of and risks associated with the Cash Collection Account set out under the heading "**The Cash Account**" in the section headed "**General**".

Applications for Shares should be made on the application form (which is available from the Administrator) which should be posted or sent by facsimile (with the original application form and supporting documentation in relation to anti-money laundering procedures sent by post where required immediately thereafter) to the ICAV c/o the Administrator in accordance with the instructions on the application form (unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement). Subsequent applications for Shares should be sent by post or by facsimile or via a trading platform if available, (in which case original documentation is not required to be sent by post thereafter) to the ICAV c/o the Administrator (unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement). Any amendment to the details set out in the application form shall not be effected unless notified in writing, by an authorised signatory of the Shareholder, to the Administrator and such amendment will not be effected unless and until the Administrator is in receipt of the original documents where required. Redemption proceeds will not be paid until the original application form in respect of the Shareholder's initial application for Shares has been received by the Administrator and all documentation required by the ICAV (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) and the anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

Applications for Shares must be received before the relevant Dealing Deadline relevant to each Dealing Day, as set out in the relevant Supplement.

The application form will contain a declaration of residence in a form required by the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Failure to complete the declaration of residence and forward the original application form where required by post will result in the ICAV being treated by the Irish Revenue Commissioners as not having received a valid Declaration. The consequences of this for the Shareholder are that the ICAV will be obliged to withhold tax (in relation to any gain made on the Shareholder's account) on any payments made to that Shareholder as if the Shareholder were an Irish resident non-Exempt Investor. Full details of the rates at which tax would be withheld are contained under the heading "Irish Resident Non-Exempt Investors". Investors are therefore advised to forward original application forms where required by post as soon as possible following submission of a faxed application form.

If Shares are issued in return for Investments, the Directors are entitled to add a charge in respect of any fiscal Duties and Charges incurred in connection with any permitted exchange of Investments for Shares.

Shares are issued in registered but uncertificated form. The uncertificated form enables the ICAV to deal with requests for redemption without undue delay and thus investors are recommended to hold their Shares in uncertificated form. The number of Shares issued will be rounded to three decimal places and any surplus money will be credited to the ICAV to defray administration costs.

The ICAV may, at its discretion, from time to time make arrangements for the issue of Shares to any person by way of exchange for Investments held by him upon such terms as the Directors may think fit but subject to and in accordance with the following provisions:-

- (i) Shares shall not be issued until the Investments have been vested in the Depositary or its nominee or sub-custodian to the Depositary's satisfaction;
- (ii) subject to the foregoing any such exchange shall be effected on terms that the number of Shares to be issued shall be the number which would have been issued for cash at the current price against payment of a sum equal to the value of the Investments transferred less such sum as the Directors may consider represents an appropriate provision for any fiscal brokerage, registration or other expenses as aforesaid to be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund in connection with the vesting of the Investments;
- (iii) the Investments to be transferred to the ICAV for the account of the relevant Fund shall be valued on such basis as the Directors may decide so long as such value does not exceed the highest amount that would be obtained on the day of the exchange by applying the method of calculating the value of Investments as set out under the heading "**Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value**";
- (iv) the nature of the Investments to be transferred for the account of the relevant Fund would qualify as Investments of such Fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies and restrictions; and
- (v) the Depositary shall be satisfied that the terms of such exchange should not be such as are likely to result in any prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering may require a detailed verification of the applicant's identity. By way of example an individual may be required to produce a copy of a passport or national identification card which must display a photograph, signature and date of birth of the bearer and be duly certified by a notary public, together with evidence of his/her address such as two original or certified utility bills or bank statements from a reputable financial institution. In the case of corporate applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), and the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business addresses of all directors. Additional information may be required at the ICAV's (or the Administrator's) discretion to verify the source of the subscription monies. The ICAV (and the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV) reserves the right to request such

information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant or the source of the subscription monies. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the ICAV (and the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV) may refuse to accept the application and subscription monies.

It is further acknowledged that the ICAV (and the Administrator in the performance of their delegated duties) shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription if such information as has been requested by the ICAV (or the Administrator) has not been provided by the applicant.

The ICAV (and the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV) reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the ICAV (and the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV) may refuse to accept the application and all subscription monies

Shares will generally not be issued or transferred to any U.S. Person, except that the Board of Directors may authorise the purchase by, or transfer of Shares to, a Permitted U.S. Person provided that: (i) such purchase or transfer does not result in a violation of the 1933 Act, FATCA or the securities laws of any States or other jurisdictions of the United States; (ii) such purchase or transfer will not require the ICAV to register under the Investment Company Act; (iii) such purchase or transfer will not require the AIFM to register under any United States laws; (iv) such purchase or transfer will not result in any adverse tax consequences to the ICAV or the AIFM or the Shareholders; and (v) such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the ICAV to be “plan assets” for the purposes of ERISA. Each applicant for Shares who is a U.S. Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue of Shares.

The ICAV may restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares by any U.S. Person and/or any person, firm or corporate body, if in the opinion of the ICAV such holding may be detrimental to the ICAV or its Shareholders or the AIFM, may result in a breach of any applicable law or regulation (whether Ireland or foreign) or may expose the ICAV or its Shareholders or the AIFM to liabilities (to include, *inter alia*, regulatory or tax liabilities and any other tax liabilities that might derive, *inter alia*, from any breach of FATCA requirements) or any other disadvantages that it or they would not have otherwise incurred or been exposed to. Such persons, firms or corporate bodies (including U.S. Persons and/or persons in breach of FATCA requirements) are herein referred to as “Prohibited Persons”.

For such purposes, the ICAV may:

- (i) decline to issue any Share and decline to register any transfer of a Share, where it appears to it that such registration or transfer would or might result in beneficial ownership of such Share by a Prohibited Person;
- (ii) at any time require any person whose name is entered in, or any person seeking to register the transfer of Shares on, the register of shareholders to furnish it with any representations and warranties or any information, supported by affidavit, which it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not, to what extent and under which circumstances, beneficial ownership of such Shareholder's Shares rests or will rest in a Prohibited Person, or whether such registration will result in beneficial ownership of such Shares by a Prohibited Person;
- (iii) where it appears to the ICAV that any Prohibited Person, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, is a beneficial owner of Shares or is in breach of its representations and warranties or fails to make such representations and warranties in a timely manner as the ICAV may require, may compulsorily redeem from any such Shareholder all or part of the Shares held by such Shareholder in the manner more fully described in the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- (iv) decline to accept the vote of any Prohibited Person at any meeting of Shareholders of the ICAV.

Applications for Shares received during any period when the issue or valuation of Shares has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under the section entitled “**Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value**”, will not be dealt with until dealings

have recommenced. Such applications will be dealt with on the next Dealing Day on the basis set out in the relevant Supplement after dealings have recommenced.

The Directors reserve the right to reject an application in whole or in part for Shares for any reason, in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's account.

Prospective investors should note that by completing the application form they are providing to the ICAV personal information, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. The personal data of prospective investors and registered Shareholders shall be processed in accordance with the Privacy Statement.

By signing the 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 of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for record keeping, security and/or training purposes.

The Administrator may and will hold all or part of the data provided in accordance with applicable laws even after the investor has fully redeemed from the relevant Fund.

REDEMPTION AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Redemption of Shares

Shareholders may request a Fund to redeem their Shares on and with effect from any Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share less any applicable Duties and Charges on such Dealing Day (subject to such adjustments, if any, as may be specified including, without limitation, any adjustment required for redemption charges as described under the section entitled "**Fees and Expenses**") in accordance with the redemption procedures specified below.

Details in respect of the redemptions of Shares in the Funds are set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

All redemption and dividend proceeds shall be paid through the Cash Collection Account, and applicants should note the information in relation to the operation of and risks associated with the Cash Collection Account set out under the heading "**The Cash Account**" in the section headed "**General**".

Redemption requests should be made in writing which should be posted or sent by facsimile or via a trading platform if available to the Administrator, in accordance with the instructions on the application form, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement. Redemption proceeds will not be paid until the original application form where required has been received by the Administrator and all documentation required by the ICAV (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) and the anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

Redemption requests may not be withdrawn prior to the relevant Valuation Point without the consent of the ICAV, and redemption requests may not be withdrawn after the relevant Valuation Point in any circumstances, except when the redemption of Shares has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under the section entitled "**Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value**".

Redemption proceeds will be paid by electronic transfer only.

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the following redemption gating mechanism is provided for. Unless extremely distressed market conditions arise, which create materially adverse liquidity in the market for the assets owned by a Fund and which could prevent the sale of such assets, the below procedure is not expected to be utilised. Redemption requests for the repurchase of Shares in respect of 10% (or 25% in the case of a Fund with quarterly or less frequent redemption facilities, or

such other amount in respect of a limited liquidity fund as the Directors may determine and set out in the relevant Supplement) or more of the outstanding Shares (by number or value) of any Fund on any Dealing Day, the Directors may elect to restrict the total number of Shares of that Fund to be repurchased to 10% (or such other amount, as appropriate) of the outstanding Shares (by number or by value) in that Fund, in which case all the relevant requests will be scaled down pro rata to the number of Shares requested to be repurchased. The balance of such Shares will be repurchased on the next Dealing Day, subject to the same threshold being applicable, and such Shares shall be repurchased rateably to any Shares to be repurchased on that Dealing Day (except for mandatory redemptions which may have priority).

The ICAV may redeem the Shares of any Shareholder whose holding in the ICAV falls below the minimum subscription amount for the relevant Class as set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Investment Manager will take all actions it determines to be reasonably required in order to have sufficient funds on hand to make the redemption payment, which may include the making of redemption requests to an underlying fund.

The ICAV may redeem all of its Shares, or the Shares of any Class of a Fund, in issue if the Shareholders in that Class pass a Special Resolution providing for such redemption at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Class, or if the redemption of the Shares in that Class is approved by a resolution in writing signed by all of the holders of the Shares in that Class or if the Net Asset Value of the Class falls below such amount as specified below. Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day less such sums as the Directors in their absolute discretion may from time to time determine as an appropriate provision for duties and charges in relation to the realisation or cancellation of the Shares to be redeemed.

Holders of Shares in the ICAV are required to notify the ICAV immediately when, at any time following their initial subscription for Shares in the ICAV, they become U.S. Persons or Irish Residents or cease to be Exempt Investors and in respect of which the Declaration made on their behalf is no longer valid. Shareholders are also required to notify the ICAV immediately in the event that they hold Shares for the account or benefit of U.S. Persons or Irish Residents or Irish Residents who cease to be Exempt Investors and in respect of which the Declaration made on their behalf is no longer valid or where they hold Shares in the ICAV in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having or which may have adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the ICAV or the Shareholders.

Where the Directors become aware that a Shareholder in the ICAV (a) is a U.S. Person or is holding Shares for the account of a U.S. Person, so that the number of U.S. Persons known to the Directors to be beneficial owners of Shares for the purposes of the Investment Company Act exceeds 100 or such other number as the Directors may determine from time to time; or (b) is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having or which may have adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the ICAV or the Shareholders or the AIFM, or where the holding of Shares by a Shareholder causes the assets of the ICAV to be "plan assets" for the purposes of ERISA, the Directors may: (i) direct such Shareholder to dispose of the relevant Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own or hold such Shares; or (ii) redeem the relevant Shares at the Net Asset Value of the Shares as at the Dealing Day immediately following the date of notification of such mandatory redemption to the relevant Shareholder.

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, any person who becomes aware that he is holding Shares in contravention of any of the above provisions and who fails to transfer, or deliver for redemption, his Shares if so directed by the Directors pursuant to the above provisions or who fails to make the appropriate notification to the ICAV is obliged to indemnify and hold harmless each of the Directors, the ICAV, the Administrator, the Depositary, the Investment Manager and the Shareholders of the ICAV (each an "**Indemnified Party**") from any claims, demands, proceedings, liabilities, damages, losses, costs and expenses directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by such Indemnified Party arising out of or in connection with the failure of such person to comply with his obligations pursuant to any of the above provisions.

The Instrument of Incorporation permits the ICAV to redeem the Shares where during a period of six years no acknowledgement has been received in respect of any contract note or other confirmation of

ownership of the Shares sent to the Shareholder, and require the ICAV to hold the redemption monies in a separate interest bearing account.

The ICAV may also compulsorily redeem all of its Shares, or the Shares of any Fund or Class, in issue in the following circumstances:

- (i) if a redemption request would result in the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by a Shareholder to fall below the minimum subscription amount for the relevant Class for the relevant Fund, the ICAV may treat the redemption order as an order to redeem the entire shareholding;
- (ii) the Net Asset Value of the Fund, or of a Class of Shares in a Fund, does not exceed €30,000,000 or falls below such as may be determined from time to time by the Directors;
- (iii) the Directors deem it appropriate because of adverse political, economic, fiscal or regulatory factors affecting the ICAV or relevant Class or Fund of Shares;
- (iv) where the Depositary has served notice of its intention to retire and an alternative depositary has not been appointed within 90 days from the date of such notice;
- (v) if the Directors in their sole discretion resolve to redeem such Shares;
- (vi) if the redemption of the Shares in a class or Fund is approved by a resolution in writing signed by all of the holders of the Shares in that Class or Fund, as appropriate, or is approved by a Special Resolution of all of the holders of the Shares in that Class or Fund, as appropriate; and
- (vii) if the Directors become aware that a Shareholder has become ineligible to hold the Shares as further described in this Prospectus.

A distribution in respect of a redemption may also be made in kind, at the discretion of the Directors, after consultation with the AIFM, provided that where the redemption request represents less than 5 per cent of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the redemption in kind will only be made with the consent of the redeeming Shareholder. The assets to be transferred shall be selected at the discretion of the Directors with the approval of the Depositary and taken at their value used in determining the redemption price of the Shares being so repurchased. As a result, such distributions will only be made if the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of the distribution will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the Shareholders in the ICAV. Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities. If a Shareholder so requests, the AIFM shall sell the assets to be distributed to that Shareholder and distribute the net cash proceeds to the Shareholder.

Transfers of Shares

Transfers of Shares must be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form approved by the Directors from time to time. Every form of transfer must state the full name and address of each of the transferor and the transferee and must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor. The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the transfer form is deposited at the registered office of the ICAV, or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, accompanied by such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Shares until the name of the transferee is entered in the register. A transfer of Shares will not be registered unless the transferee, if not an existing Shareholder, has completed an application form and all relevant anti-money laundering documentation to the satisfaction of the Directors and the Administrator.

The Shares are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale by and to US persons and may not be transferred or resold by and to US persons except as permitted under the Securities Act and the applicable securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction, pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. Investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of these investments for an extended period of time.

Shares are freely transferable except that the Directors may decline to register a transfer of Shares (a) if the transfer is in breach of U.S. securities laws; (b) if in the opinion of the Directors the transfer would be unlawful or result or be likely to result in any adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV or the Shareholders; (c) in the absence of satisfactory evidence of the transferee's identity; (d) where the ICAV is required to redeem appropriate or cancel such number of Shares as are required to meet the appropriate tax of the Shareholder on such transfer; (e) if the transferee has not provided written certification in such form as may be requested by the ICAV that the transferee is a Qualifying Investor; (f) If the transferee has not entered into appropriate separate arrangements relating to the remuneration of the Investment Manager and/or the relevant Sub-Investment Manager and to pay other costs; or (g) for any reason at the absolute discretion of the Directors. A proposed transferee may be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as the Directors may require in relation to the above matters. In the event that the ICAV does not receive a Declaration in respect of the transferee, the ICAV will be required to deduct appropriate tax in respect of any payment to the transferee or any sale, transfer, cancellation, redemption, repurchase or other payment in respect of the Shares as described in the section headed "**Taxation**" below.

On the transfer of all or part of the Shares, the transferee shall accept and become solely liable for all liabilities and obligations relating to such Shares, the Shareholder agrees that it will notify the ICAV in writing not less than 30 days prior to any proposed transfer, unless such notice period is waived at the absolute discretion of the Directors, of the proposed transfer of all or part of its Shares and shall furnish the ICAV with such information in relation to the proposed transfer and the proposed transferee as may be required by the ICAV.

Conversion of Shares

Except where dealings in Shares have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described in this Prospectus, or as may otherwise be specified in the relevant Supplement for any Fund, Shareholders will be entitled to exchange any or all of their Shares of any Fund (Original Class) for corresponding Shares representing another Fund (New Class) subject to the discretion of Directors. Conversion shall be effected by notice in writing to the ICAV in such form as the Directors may approve. Unless specified otherwise in any Relevant Supplement, the general provisions and procedures relating to redemptions of Shares of the Original Class and subscriptions for Shares of the New Class will apply to any conversion of Shares, however, proceeds relating to the redemption of the Original Class which shall become subscription proceeds for the New Class, shall not be returned to the converting Shareholder as part of the conversion process. Accordingly, for these purposes, a conversion notice will be treated as a redemption request in respect of the Original Class and as an application form in respect of Shares of the New Class. Exchange fees, if any, will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

If the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued on conversion is not an integral number of Shares, the ICAV may issue fractional new Shares or return the surplus arising to the Shareholder seeking to convert the Shares of the Original Class.

Liquidity Management

The Investment Manager maintains a liquidity management process to monitor the liquidity risk of the ICAV, which includes, among other tools and methods of measurement, the use of stress tests under both normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The liquidity management systems and procedures allow the Investment Manager to apply various tools and arrangements necessary to ensure that the portfolio of the ICAV is sufficiently liquid to normally respond appropriately to redemption requests. In normal circumstances, redemption requests will be processed as set out in this Prospectus.

Other arrangements may also be used in response to redemption requests, including the temporary suspension or deferral of such redemption requests in certain circumstances or use of similar arrangements which, if activated, will restrict the redemption rights investors benefit from in normal circumstances as set out below under the "**Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value**" section in this Prospectus.

Upon request of shareholders, the Investment Manager will provide further details regarding liquidity management.

DETERMINATION AND PUBLICATION AND TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Determination and Publication of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value per share will be calculated by the Administrator in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund to the nearest six decimal points. It will be calculated on each Dealing Day at the Valuation Point specified in the relevant Supplement. The Net Asset Value of each Fund shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of each Fund and deducting from such amount the liabilities of that Fund (which shall include all fees and expenses payable and/or accrued and/or estimated to be payable by the Fund).

To the extent a Fund has more than one Share Class, the ICAV shall, subject to the Dividend Policy disclosed in the relevant Supplement, distribute and/or accrue capital gains, losses and income to each Shareholder relative to their participation in the relevant Share Class. The Net Asset Value per Share of any Class issued in each Fund will be calculated by ascertaining the amount of the Net Asset Value of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class and dividing the resultant figure by the total number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue or deemed to be in issue as of the relevant Dealing Day. The resultant Net Asset Value per share in the Base Currency will be converted to the relevant Class currencies as specified in the relevant Supplement using the rate of exchange prevailing in a Recognised Market as at the Valuation Point.

In calculating the subscription or redemption value for a Fund, the Directors may on any Dealing Day add or deduct an anti-dilution levy to cover an estimate of Duties and Charges and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund. The anti-dilution levy will vary to reflect specific circumstances. For example, in circumstances where:

- the ICAV makes arrangements for the issue or redemption of Shares to any investor by way of exchange for investments, such arrangements may result in a lesser or no anti-dilution levy.
- netting opportunities are available through multiple subscriptions or redemptions on a specific Dealing Day, such opportunities may result in a lesser or no anti-dilution levy as a consequence of reduced Duties and Charges in the fund.

The AIFM or the Investment Manager may hedge the foreign currency exposure of Classes denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund in order that investors in that Class receive a return in the currency of that Class substantially in line with the investment performance of the relevant Fund.

With regard to classes of Shares offered in a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund which are hedged against currency risk, investors should note that the hedging strategy is designed to reduce, but not eliminate, exchange-rate risk. There is no guarantee that the exposure of the currency in which the Shares are denominated can be fully hedged against the Base Currency of the relevant Fund. Investors should note that the hedging strategy is a passive investment strategy and is not intended for speculative purposes. The successful implementation of the hedging strategy may reduce the benefit of decreases in the value of their currency of investment in relation to the Base Currency of the Fund.

In certain circumstances, there is a risk that currency hedging in one hedged Class of Shares could result in liabilities that affect the Net Asset Value of other Classes of Shares within the same Fund, amongst others due to the risk of counterparty default in relation to specific hedging transactions. The AIFM will employ techniques to limit any such effect.

In determining the value of the debt securities, which are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market shall be valued at the closing bid price as at each Valuation Point. Equity securities for which the primary market is a Recognised Market are valued at the official closing price published by an exchange on such Recognised Market as at each Valuation Point or, if there was no trade on such date, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices or at the last bid price on such day in the absence of an asked price. If the security is normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the

rules of more than one Recognised Market, the relevant Recognised Market shall be that which the AIFM or an external valuer determines provides the fairest criterion of value for the security. For equity securities, this will be the primary exchange on which securities are traded unless otherwise determined by the AIFM or an external valuer. If prices for a security quoted, listed or traded on the relevant Recognised Market are not available at the relevant time or are unrepresentative in the opinion of the AIFM or an external valuer, such security shall be valued at such value as shall be estimated with care and good faith as the probable realisation value of the Investment by the AIFM or an external valuer or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Neither the Directors nor the Administrator, the AIFM, the external valuer or the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the latest available price may be found not to be such.

The value of any security, including debt and equity securities, which is not normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of a Recognised Market or in respect of which the AIFM or an external valuer determines that the closing bid price or official closing price published by an exchange as set out above is not representative of its fair market value, shall be valued at its probable realisation value as determined with care and in good faith by the AIFM or an external valuer.

Shares in collective investment schemes shall be valued on the basis of the latest published net asset value of such shares. If such prices are unavailable, the shares will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the AIFM or an external valuer.

Cash deposits and similar assets shall be valued at their face value together with accrued interest unless in the opinion of the AIFM or an external valuer any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.

Derivative instruments including swaps, interest rate futures contracts 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 that market on the Valuation Day, 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 good faith by the AIFM or an external valuer.

Derivative instruments which are not dealt on a Recognised Market shall be valued on each Valuation Day at the mid-price by reference to freely available market quotations supplied by an independent pricing agent or by any other means determined by the AIFM or an external valuer.

Where a Valuation Day is not also the last day of a month, the valuations of Investments shall be adjusted by the AIFM or an external valuer, to include all income, interest, expenses and fees accruing to those Investments to the last day of the month to reflect the fair value of such Investments. For purposes of determining the NAV of a Fund, the liabilities of the Fund to be deducted from the Fund's assets on the applicable Valuation Day will include accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund (including fees to service providers which have been earned but not yet paid) and any contingencies for which reserves or accruals are made.

Notwithstanding the above provisions the AIFM or an external valuer may (a) adjust the valuation of any listed investment or (b) permit some other method of valuation to be used if, having regard to currency, applicable rate of interest, maturity, marketability and/or such other considerations as they deem relevant, they consider that such adjustment or alternative method of valuation is required to reflect more fairly the value thereof.

In determining the NAV of a Fund, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund using the latest available exchange rates at the Valuation Point. If quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in accordance with policies established in good faith by the AIFM or an external valuer.

The Net Asset Value per share is available promptly to Shareholders on request from the Administrator.

Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value

The Directors may at any time with the approval of the Depositary temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares during:

- (a) any period when any Recognised Market on which a substantial portion of the Investments for the time being comprised in a Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings in any such Recognised Market are restricted or suspended;
- (b) any period when the net asset value of any Underlying Fund, the shares or units of which constitute a significant part of the assets of the Fund, cannot be determined accurately so as to reflect their fair market value as at the relevant Valuation Point;
- (c) any period where, as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, including the unavailability of relevant prices, the disposal or valuation of any Investments for the time being comprised in a Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interest of Shareholders;
- (d) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any Investments for the time being comprised in a Fund or during any period when for any other reason the value of Investments for the time being comprised in the ICAV cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (e) any period when a Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of any Investments for the time being comprised in a 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;
- (f) any period when, as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on a Fund or the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund;
- (g) any period when proceeds of any sale or repurchase of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the relevant Fund;
- (h) any period in which the redemption of the Shares would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in a violation of applicable laws;
- (i) any period in which notice has been given to Shareholders of a resolution to wind up the ICAV;
- (j) any period during which dealings in a collective investment scheme in which the Fund has invested a significant portion of its assets are suspended; or
- (k) any period when the Directors determine that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so.

Any such determination by the Directors to suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares shall be notified to the Central Bank immediately, and in any event within the working day on which the suspension took effect, and shall be notified to Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible. Shareholders who have requested issue or redemption of Shares of any Class will have their subscription or redemption request dealt with, on the basis set out in the relevant Supplement, 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.

Save where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described above, the Net Asset Value per Share as of the most recent Dealing Day and the historical performance of the ICAV may be obtained from the Administrator on request.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Instrument of Incorporation empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares out of net income (including dividend and interest income) and the excess of realised and unrealised capital gains over realised and unrealised losses in respect of Investments of the ICAV and out of capital.

At the discretion of the Directors, dividends will be paid in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class at the exchange rate applicable on the relevant distribution date. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of 6 years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant Fund.

The distribution policy for each Fund will be determined by the Directors from time to time and shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

BORROWING POLICY

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are empowered to exercise all of the borrowing powers of the ICAV, subject to any limitations under the Act, and to charge the assets of a Fund as security for any such borrowings relating to such Fund.

Leverage or borrowings contained in any legal structure controlled by a Fund shall not be included in any calculation of exposure of a Fund provided the Fund does not bear losses beyond its investment in such legal structures.

The extent to which a Fund engages in borrowing or is leveraged is specified in the relevant Supplement.

INVESTMENT RISKS

Investors should be aware that there are risks inherent in all investments and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investments in any Fund, nor can there be any assurance that a Fund's investment objective will be attained, that a Fund will perform well compared to similar investments or a benchmark / comparator or that a Fund will not experience volatile performance. Past performance is not a guide to future returns.

Prospective Shareholders should carefully consider the following risk factors which relate to an investment in the ICAV, to the extent applicable to a Fund. The relevant Supplement should also be reviewed in respect of the specific risks that relate to investment in a particular Fund.

Charges will affect what investors will get back and the amount returned may be less than the original investment. Any preliminary charge due to the AIFM at the outset (if any) has to be matched by an equivalent rise in the NAV of the shares before an investor can receive more than their original investment.

For some Funds, and to the extent disclosed in the relevant Supplement, some or all of the periodic charges are met from capital as opposed to income. Whilst this practice increases distributable income from these Funds, it may also cause erosion of capital values or constrain the future growth in the NAV.

Reliance on the Investment Manager

Shareholders must rely on the ability of the Investment Manager to manage the ICAV and Investments. The Shareholders neither participate in the making of any investment decisions nor have the opportunity to evaluate individually the relevant economic, financial and other information used by the Investment Manager in the management and disposition of the Investments. Accordingly, a purchase of Interests should be made only if the prospective investors are willing to entrust all aspects of the management and investments of the ICAV to the Investment Manager.

Lack of Management Control by Shareholders

The Shareholders will have no opportunity to control the day-to-day operation, including investment and disposition decisions, of the ICAV. The Investment Manager will have sole and absolute discretion in structuring, negotiating and purchasing, financing, monitoring and eventually divesting investments made by the ICAV. Consequently, the Shareholders will not be able to evaluate for themselves the merits of particular investments prior to the ICAV making such investments. Accordingly, Shareholders will rely exclusively on the ability of the Investment Manager to select and manage such investments.

Political and Economic Risks

The ICAV will be subject to various risks incidental to investing, including political and economic instability. The ICAV's investments may be sensitive to general downward swings in the overall economy or in their specific industries or geographies. Factors affecting economic conditions, including, for example, public market volatility, inflation rates, rising interest rates, currency devaluation, exchange rate fluctuations, industry conditions, competition, technological developments, domestic and worldwide political, military and diplomatic events and trends and innumerable other factors, none of which will be in the control of the ICAV, can substantially and adversely affect the business and prospects of the ICAV. Further downturns in the U.S. or global economy, deteriorations in the condition of the markets which may in the future be correlated with broader capital markets despite the historical lack of correlation, or adverse developments in the securities or credit markets may have an adverse impact on some or all of the ICAV's investments.

Effect of Fees and Expenses on Returns

Each Shareholder will bear its share of the expenses of the ICAV. Fees and expenses of the ICAV will generally be paid regardless of whether the ICAV produces positive investment returns. If the ICAV does not produce significant positive investment returns, these fees and expenses could reduce the amount recovered by a Shareholder to less than its total Capital Contributions to the ICAV.

Suspension and Termination

In exceptional circumstances, the Directors may with the approval of the Depositary temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares in any and all Funds and Classes. Further, the Directors may close the ICAV and require investors to compulsorily redeem their shares as outlined in the Instrument of Incorporation.

Turnover

Buying and selling securities generally incurs transaction costs which are borne by the relevant Fund. High levels of turnover may have a detrimental impact on a Fund's performance because of these costs.

Deferral Risk

Subscriptions and redemptions of Shares in a Fund are subject to various restrictions and under extraordinary market circumstances, may even be deferred or limited. For more information refer to "*Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value*".

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 honor 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 the following:

Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of the issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will decline substantially during the period when a Fund owns securities of that issuer or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration of the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities. With certain exceptions, credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and that require the payment of interest only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility or liquidity. Although investment-grade securities generally have lower credit risk than securities rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. Consequently, there can be no assurance that investment grade securities will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities. If a security held by a Fund loses its rating or its rating is downgraded, the Fund may nonetheless continue to hold the security in the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Extension Risk

During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower-than-expected principal payments. This may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Extension risk may be heightened during periods of adverse economic conditions generally, as payment rates decline due to higher unemployment levels and other factors.

Income Risk

To the extent a Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates, which may fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk

The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the values of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer durations or maturities and may also be greater for certain types of debt securities such as zero coupon and deferred interest bonds. Interest rate risk also is relevant in situations where an issuer calls or redeems an investment before its maturity date. See also "Prepayment Risk" below. Adjustable rate instruments also generally react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other factors).

Lower-Rated Securities Risk

Securities rated below investment grade (i.e., high-yield bonds or junk bonds) typically lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics and are subject to greater credit and market risks than higher-rated securities. The lower ratings of junk bonds reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. If this were to occur, the values of such securities held by a Fund may become more volatile and the Fund could lose some or all of its investment.

Prepayment Risk

A debt security held by a Fund could be repaid or "called" before the money is due, and the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayment at lower interest rates and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. Intermediate-term and long-term bonds commonly provide protection against this possibility, but mortgage-backed securities do not. Mortgage-backed securities are more sensitive to the risks of prepayment because they can be prepaid whenever their underlying collateral is prepaid.

Mortgage And Asset-Backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-related securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Other asset-backed securities are typically structured like mortgage-related securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle instalment sales or instalment loan contracts, leases on various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, which typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity, may be prepaid, which may result in a Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in other investments at lower interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may extend because of slower-than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and volatility, and reduce the value of the security. As a result, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market values during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayment rates are difficult to predict and the potential impact of prepayments on the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security depends on the terms of the instrument and can result in significant volatility. The price of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral, if any. Defaults on the underlying assets, if any, may impair the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security. For some asset-backed securities in which a Fund invests, such as those backed by credit card receivables, the underlying cash flows may not be supported by a security interest in a

related asset. Moreover, the values of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain situations, the mishandling of related documentation may also affect the rights of securities holders in and to the underlying collateral, if any. Furthermore, there may be legal and practical limitations on the enforceability of any security interest granted with respect to underlying assets, or the value of the underlying assets, if any, may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. In a “forward roll” transaction, a Fund will sell a mortgage-related security to a bank or other permitted entity and simultaneously agree to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed upon price. The mortgage securities that are purchased will bear the same interest rate as those sold, but generally will be collateralized by different pools of mortgages with different prepayment histories than those sold. Risks of mortgage-related security rolls include: the risk of prepayment prior to maturity and the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to purchase the securities. Forward roll transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in a Fund.

Sovereign Risk

A Fund may invest in debt securities issued by governments or by agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of governments. The value of these securities may be affected by the creditworthiness of the relevant government, including any default or potential default by the relevant government. In addition, issuer payment obligations relating to securities issued by government agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of governments may have limited or no support of the relevant government.

Variable And Floating Rate Securities

In addition to traditional fixed-rate securities, a Fund may invest in debt securities with variable or floating interest rates or dividend payments. Variable or floating rate securities bear rates of interest that are adjusted periodically according to formulae intended to reflect market rates of interest. These securities allow the Fund to participate in increases in interest rates through upward adjustments of the coupon rates on such securities. However, during periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates may lag behind the change in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increase in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities readjust downward and this may result in a lower yield.

Commodity Risk

Prices of commodities are influenced by, among other things, various macro-economic factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, weather conditions and other natural phenomena, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programmes and policies of governments (including government intervention in certain markets) and other unforeseeable events. Funds of the ICAV may not acquire commodities directly, but may have indirect exposure to commodities as may be disclosed in any Supplement.

Basic risk warning of US government oversight

An investment in the ICAV may be subject to increasing regulations and governmental oversight, including, for example, the US Bank Secrecy Act and the USA Patriot Act of 2001, including their respective implementing regulations, which, among other things, constitute the US Anti-money Laundering Regulations. Such rules may not require various investor disclosures to, among others, US domestic and foreign government authorities.

Lack of Jurisdiction

The ICAV and all or a substantial portion of the assets of the ICAV are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for US Persons to effect service of process within the United States upon such entities or to enforce against them judgments of United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States.

Absence of US Regulation

While the ICAV may be considered an investment company, it is not registered and does not intend to register as such under the US Investment Company Act. The ICAV is relying upon an exclusion available to investment companies not making any public offering in the United States and offering and selling its securities only to a limited number of US Persons or to US Persons that are Qualified Purchasers (as that term is defined in the US Investment Company Act). Accordingly, the provisions of the US Investment Company Act (which, among other matters, require investment companies to have a majority of disinterested directors, require securities held in custody to at all times be segregated from the securities of any other person and marked to identify clearly such securities as the property of such investment company and regulate the relationship between the investment adviser and the investment company) will not be applicable to the ICAV.

US Persons investing in the ICAV will be required to make certain representations intended to ensure that the ICAV may rely upon the exclusion referred to above (and to covenant to keep those representations accurate). The ICAV has the right to refuse to accept initial subscriptions for Shares from, and to refuse to approve transfers of outstanding Shares to, any prospective investor that is a US Person for any reason including for the purpose of preserving the exclusion referred to above. The ICAV also has the right to require a Shareholder to surrender for redemption all or a part of its Shares for various reasons, including to preserve the foregoing exclusions.

The Investment Manager is not registered CPO or CTA under the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“CEA”) in reliance of exemptions under US CFTC Rules 4.13(a)(3) and 4.14(a)(8). The CEA provides certain protections to investors such as specified disclosures and certified annual reports under the CEA and imposes certain restrictions on registered investment companies (including, for example, limitations on the ability of registered investment companies to incur leverage), none of which will be applicable to the ICAV.

The AIFM and the Investment Manager are not registered with the SEC or any regulatory authority in the United States as an investment adviser. The US Investment Advisers Act imposes certain disclosure, reporting, recordkeeping and compensation requirements upon registered advisers that are intended to protect their clients. Although the Investment Manager is currently exempt from registration as an investment adviser under the US Investment Advisers Act, it may be required to register with the SEC in the future or file certain reports with the SEC as a so-called “exempt reporting adviser”. This reporting by exempt reporting advisers is primarily for statistical purposes and should not be considered a substitute for the supervision and regulation associated with full SEC registration.

“Bad Actor” Disqualifications

In 2013, the SEC adopted amendments to the private placement exemption in Rule 506 under Regulation D of the Securities Act (“Rule 506”) that disqualify an issuer (such as the ICAV) from relying on the Rule 506 exemption if any of its “Covered Persons” commits a “bad act” (a “Disqualified Person”). “Covered Persons” include the ICAV; any affiliated ICAV ; any director, executive officer or other officer participating in the offering, any beneficial owner of 20% or more of the ICAV’s outstanding voting equity securities (a “Covered Investor”); any investment manager of an issuer that is a pooled investment fund; any paid solicitor; the general partner or managing member, or a participating officer or director, of the ICAV, an affiliated fund or an investment manager of any of them, or of a solicitor’s bad acts that could result in the Rule 506 exemption being unavailable to an issuer are not limited to acts that the ICAV or its Investment Manager can control or prevent. Covered Persons include issuers (for example, a Covered Investor), and persons affiliated with issuers, other than the ICAV or funds managed by the Investment Manager. Any bad acts committed by certain of those issuers and/or their Covered Persons could cause the ICAV to be disqualified and lose its ability to rely on the Rule 506 exemption. If the ICAV were to lose the ability to continue to rely on the Rule 506 exemption, it could have a devastating effect on its business.

Rule 506 creates a reasonable care exception that would apply if an issuer could establish that it did not know and, in the exercise of reasonable care, could not have known that a disqualification existed because of a bad act by a Covered Person. In order to rely on the reasonable care exception, a factual inquiry must be conducted based on various factors relevant to an issuer and any Covered Persons. To establish reasonable care, the ICAV and/or the Investment Manager intend to conduct due diligence on

Covered Persons, and may, among other procedures, require Covered Persons (including Covered Investors) to provide information to the Fund concerning bad acts that occurred prior to September 23, 2013, and to notify the Fund of future that these procedures will successfully detect bad actors or that they will be deemed to satisfy reasonable care standards.

U.S. ERISA-Related Risks

Unless otherwise determined by the Directors, the ICAV will not permit 25% or more of its Shares to be owned by Benefit Plan Investors (as defined below) and therefore the assets of the ICAV should not be deemed to be “plan assets” under the U.S. Department of Labor Plan Asset Regulation, 29 CFR 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of U.S. ERISA. The term “Benefit Plan Investor” is defined in Section 3(42) of U.S. ERISA as: (a) any employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of U.S. ERISA), subject to the part 4 of subtitle B of Title I of U.S. ERISA; (b) any plan subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Code; and (c) any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of the investment in the entity by such employee benefit plan and/or plan. For purposes of this determination, (i) the value of equity interests held by a person (other than a Benefit Plan Investor) that has discretionary authority or control with respect to the assets of the entity or that provides investment advice for a fee (direct or indirect) with respect to such assets (or any affiliate of any such person) is disregarded and (ii) only that portion of the equity interests of an entity described in clause (c) of the preceding sentence, investing in another entity that are held by employee benefit plans or other plans described in clauses (a) or (b) of the preceding sentence are included in the testing of such other entity.

The following consequences, among others, would arise in the event that the 25% threshold is reached and the assets of the ICAV are deemed to be U.S. ERISA plan assets: (a) the prudence and diversification standards, bonding requirements and other provisions of Part 4 of Title I of U.S. ERISA applicable to investments by U.S. ERISA plans and their plan fiduciaries would extend to the actions of the Directors and Investment Manager regarding investments by the ICAV, (b) certain transactions that the ICAV has entered into or might seek to enter into might constitute “prohibited transactions” under U.S. ERISA or the U.S. Code, subject to a requirement that such transactions may be rescinded and result in potential penalties or excise tax liability and other fiduciary liability of the ICAV, and (c) the Investment Manager and, potentially, the Directors would be required to disclose certain financial information concerning the ICAV to the plan fiduciaries of any Benefit Plan Investors.

Equity Risk

The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. Prices of equities fluctuate daily dependent on market conditions. Markets can be influenced by a series of factors such as political and economic news, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends, catastrophic events and wider market expectations. The value of equities can fall as well as rise. Potentially a Fund investing in equities could incur significant losses.

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. As a result, the market value of the equity securities that it invests in may go down and the relevant Fund may suffer losses. Factors affecting the equity securities are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions and can thereby expose the relevant Fund to losses.

Concentration Risk

A 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 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 Fund may concentrate its investments in companies or issuers in a particular industry, market or economic sector. When a Fund 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 Fund, and may potentially increase the Fund's volatility levels, than if it had not concentrated its assets in that industry, market or sector. The Fund's liquidity may also be affected by such concentration of investment.

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

Currency Risk

A Fund may, unless otherwise disclosed in a relevant Supplement, invest in securities that are denominated in currencies that differ from the Fund's Base Currency. Changes in the values of those currencies relative to a Fund's Base Currency may have a positive or negative effect on the values of the Fund's investments denominated in those currencies. A 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. Also, these contracts may reduce or eliminate some or all of the benefit that a Fund may experience from favourable currency fluctuations.

The values of other currencies relative to a 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 Fund's portfolio investments.

Custodial Risk

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a 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 Depository will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Depository Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depository but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

The Funds are 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 U.S. 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 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 Fund's portfolio investments.

Market Risk

The investments of a 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 Fund could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the 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 Fund, the value of a 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 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.

International Investment Risk; Emerging Markets 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, especially investments in emerging or less developed markets, more volatile and less liquid than investments in a single country and could potentially result in an adverse effect on a ICAV's performance.

Further, investment in emerging markets subjects a Fund to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things:

- greater market volatility;
- lower trading volume and liquidity issues;
- limited securities markets;
- restrictions on purchases of securities by foreign investors;
- political and economic instability;
- economic dependence on a few industries or on international trade or revenue from particular commodities;
- high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation;
- regulatory, financial reporting, accounting and disclosure standards that may be less stringent than those of developed markets;
- settlement and custodial systems that are not as well-developed as those in developed markets that may cause delays in settlement and possible "failed settlements";
- precarious financial stability of issuers (including governments);
- greater risk of market shut down; and
- more governmental limitations on foreign investment policy than those typically found in a developed market.

The foregoing factors may cause a Fund's investments to be more volatile than if the Fund invested in more developed markets and may cause a Fund to realise losses. This risk of increased volatility and losses may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the Base Currency of the Fund.

Risks related to the exit of the UK from the EU

The UK held a referendum on 23 June 2016 on whether to leave or remain in the European Union (the "EU"). The outcome of the referendum was in favour of leaving the EU. The UK officially withdrew from the EU on 31 January 2020 but will continue to follow all of the EU rules and its trading relationship will remain the same until the end of the transitional period ending on 31 December 2020. There are a number of uncertainties in connection with the future of the UK and its relationship with the EU, including the terms of the agreement it reaches in relation to its withdrawal from the EU and any agreements it reaches in relation to its future relationship with the EU. The negotiation of the UK's continuing relationship with the EU is likely to take a number of years. Until the terms of the UK's exit from, and continuing relationship with, the EU are clearer, it is not possible to determine the impact that the UK's departure from the EU and/or any related matters may have on a Fund or its investments, including, in each case, the market value or the liquidity thereof in the secondary market, or on the other parties to the transaction documents. However, given the size and importance of the UK's economy, current uncertainty or unpredictability about its legal, political and economic relationship with Europe may continue to be a source of instability, create significant currency fluctuations, and/or otherwise adversely affect international markets, arrangements for trading or other existing cross-border co-operation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise) for the foreseeable future including beyond the date of any withdrawal from the EU. In particular, the uncertainty surrounding the UK's relationship with the EU and its withdrawal as a Member State may adversely impact companies or assets based in, doing business in, or having services or other significant relationships in or with, the UK and/or the EU, including with respect to opportunity, pricing, regulation, value or exit. In addition, the UK's withdrawal as a member state of the EU may have an adverse effect on the tax treatment of any investments in the UK. The EU Directives preventing withholding taxes being imposed on intra-group dividends, interest and royalties may no longer apply to payments made into and out of the UK, meaning that instead the UK's double tax treaty network will need to be relied upon. Not all double tax treaties fully eliminate withholding tax. Further, there may be changes to the operation of VAT and the economic implications could potentially affect wider tax policy in the UK, such as the rate of corporation tax and other taxes. The outcome of the UK referendum could also have a destabilising effect if other Member States were to consider the option of leaving the EU. For these reasons, the decision of the UK to leave the EU could have adverse consequences on a Fund, the performance of its investments and its ability to fulfil its investment objective and implement its investment strategy.

Potential Implications of an Epidemic and/or a Pandemic

Events such as health pandemics or outbreaks of disease may lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. For example, beginning in late 2019, an outbreak of a highly contagious form of coronavirus disease, COVID-19 or 2019-nCoV spread to numerous countries, prompting precautionary government-imposed closures and restrictions of certain travel and businesses in many countries.

Epidemics and pandemics can seriously disrupt the global economy and markets. The outbreak of pandemics such as COVID-19, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity in the countries in which a Fund may invest and global commercial activity and thereby adversely affect the performance of a Fund's investments. Health pandemics or outbreaks could result in a general economic decline in a given region, or globally, particularly if the outbreak persists for an extended period of time or spreads globally. This could have an adverse impact on a Fund's investments, or a Fund's ability to source new investments or to realise its investments. Pandemics and similar events could also have an acute effect on individual issuers or related groups of issuers and could adversely affect securities markets, interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation, deflation and other factors relating to a Fund's investments or the Investment Manager's operations and the operations of the Investment Manager's and the ICAV's service providers.

Any outbreak of disease epidemics may result in the closure of the Investment Manager's and/or an investment's offices or other businesses, including office buildings, retail stores and other commercial venues and could also result in (a) the lack of availability or price volatility of raw materials or component parts necessary to an investment's business, (b) disruption of regional or global trade markets and/or the availability of capital or economic decline. Such outbreaks of disease may have an adverse impact on a Fund's value and/or a Fund's investments.

Delivery Risk

The nature of commodity futures contracts is such that it may require the owner of a long futures contract that was not closed or rolled prior to expiry, to take delivery of the commodity upon expiry or as stipulated in the contract, and as required under exchange and/or the relevant clearing house rules and regulations.

Where the Fund invests in ETFs linked to commodities, if the ETF is delisted, or in the event of a prolonged interruption to the business of the exchange, it may not be possible for the Fund to realise its investment through a sale on the relevant exchange and the Fund may have to redeem its units in the ETF and take delivery of the redemption proceeds in the form of the commodity.

The Investment Manager will implement procedures with the aim of minimising the risk of being required to take delivery. In the event that taking delivery is required, the Investment Manager will pursue alternative arrangements, which will likely be in conjunction with, but is not limited to, the contract's or exchange's clearing agent. The clearing agent will be indemnified in respect of the costs, losses, claims, expenses, damages, fines or liabilities arising out of or in connection with the making of alternative arrangements and/or the failure to take delivery. The clearing agent will not be obligated to accept or make alternative arrangements in the event of delivery.

Sustainability Risks

Pursuant to the SFDR, the Funds are required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Funds.

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance ("**ESG**") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by the Funds ("**Sustainability Risk**").

Such risks are principally linked to climate-related events resulting from climate change (so called physical risks) or to society's response to climate change (so called transition risks), which may result in unanticipated losses that could affect the Funds' investments and financial condition. Social events (e.g. inequality, inclusiveness, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changing customer behavior, etc.) or governance shortcomings (e.g. recurrent significant breach of international agreements, bribery issues, products quality and safety, selling practices, etc.) may also translate into sustainability risks.

Sustainability Risks are integrated in the investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent that they represent potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities to maximising the long-term risk-adjusted returns.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there will be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value.

Such assessment of the likely impact will therefore be conducted at fund level. Further details and specific information can be found in the Supplements.

Leverage

The Investment Manager may utilise leverage in the investment programme of the Funds, which will increase its volatility. Leverage may be employed through various means including the use of short selling, securities lending, and through trading on margin, derivative investments that are inherently leveraged, including among others, forward contracts, futures contracts, contracts for difference, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and swaps. Trading securities on margin, unlike trading in futures (which also involves margin), will result in interest charges and, depending on the amount of trading activity, such charges could be substantial.

Short Selling Risk

The Funds may engage in short selling. Short selling involves selling securities which may or may not be owned and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in securities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Securities may be sold short by the Funds in a long/short strategy to hedge a long position, or to enable the Funds to express a view as to the relative value between the long and short positions. There is no assurance that the objectives of this strategy will be achieved, or specifically that the long positions will not decrease in value and the short positions will not increase in value, causing the Funds losses on both components of the transaction.

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

The managers of Collective Investment Schemes may receive performance based compensation which may create an incentive for such investment manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. Moreover, if a performance fee is calculated on a basis that includes unrealised gains, such fee may be greater than if it were based solely on realised gains and losses and may be paid on unrealised gains which are subsequently never be realised. In addition, those performance fees are paid at the level of a Underlying Fund based on the performance of the relevant Underlying Fund individually and not the aggregate performance of the Funds. The Funds may therefore indirectly be subject to performance fees in relation to its investment in such investment fund in circumstances where the Funds as a whole has suffered a loss. Where the Funds may invest a substantial portion of its assets in other investment funds, investors may be subject to higher fees arising from the layered investment structure.

As an investor in other Collective Investment Schemes, the Funds will be subject to its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of such Collective Investment Schemes. Accordingly, in addition to the fees, costs and expenses payable by a Shareholder in the Funds, each Shareholder will also indirectly bear a portion of the fees, costs and expenses of such underlying investment funds, including management, investment management, performance, depositary and administration fees and other expenses.

Particular Risks of Financial Derivative Instruments (“FDI”)

(a) General

The Funds may make use of FDI in its investment program. Certain futures, options, swaps and other FDI may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. In addition, swaps and other derivatives can involve significant economic leverage.

(b) Liquidity; Requirement to Perform

From time to time, the counterparties with which the Funds effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances, the Funds 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. Further, in contrast to exchange-traded instruments, forward foreign exchange contracts do not provide a trader with the right to offset its obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. For this reason, entering into forward foreign exchange contracts, the Funds may be required to and must be able to, perform its obligations under the contract.

(c) Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships

Participants in the OTC markets typically enter into transactions only with those counterparties which they believe to be sufficiently creditworthy, unless the counterparty provides margin,

collateral, letters of credit or other credit enhancements. While it is expected that the Funds will be able to establish the necessary counterparty business relationships to permit it to effect transactions in the OTC markets, including the swaps markets, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. An inability to establish such relationships would limit its activities and could require it to conduct a more substantial portion of such activities in the futures markets. Moreover, the counterparties with which it expects to establish such relationships will not be obligated to maintain the credit lines extended to it, and such counterparties could decide to reduce or terminate such credit lines at their discretion.

(d) Correlation Risk

Although it is believed that taking exposure to underlying assets through the use of FDI will benefit Shareholders in certain circumstances, due to reduced operational costs and other efficiencies which investment through FDI can bring, there is a risk that the performance of the Funds will be imperfectly correlated with the performance which would be generated by investing directly in the underlying assets.

(e) Futures

Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for such futures. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Funds would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the Funds have insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Funds may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts it holds.

The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to effectively hedge the Funds.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts in some strategies can be substantial, due both to the low margin deposits required, and the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount of investment in the contract.

It is also possible that the Funds could both lose money on futures contracts and also experience a decline in value of its portfolio securities. There is also a risk of loss by the Funds of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Funds have an open position in a futures contract or related option.

Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. It is also possible that an exchange may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract, or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only. This constraint could prevent unfavourable positions from being promptly liquidated and subject the Funds to substantial losses. This could also impair the Funds' ability to withdraw its investments in order to make distributions to a redeeming Shareholder in a timely manner. Therefore, although the Funds are open to all classes of investors and while it is anticipated that these investments made by the Funds will enable it to

satisfy redemption requests, the Funds may be more suitable for sophisticated investors that will not be materially impacted by postponements of the Funds' normal redemption dates.

Particular Risks of OTC FDI

(a) Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Default

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the over-the-counter markets than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to some participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with transactions in OTC FDI. Therefore, although any counterparty with whom the Funds enter into an OTC FDI transaction will be rated at or in excess of the requirements of the Central Bank by a recognised credit rating agency and the Funds may further reduce its exposure to the counterparty through the use of collateral, the Funds will be subject to the risk that the counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions.

In the event that the counterparty is unable or unwilling to meet its contractual liabilities, there may be a limited but detrimental impact on the Funds. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Funds could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Funds seek to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights.

There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated.

(b) Tax

There may also be a detrimental impact on the Funds in circumstances where there has been a change in the relevant taxation legislation or practice, regarding the OTC FDI in which the Funds have invested, whereby an unforeseen tax liability may have to be borne by the Funds. There is also a risk of loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation.

(c) Legal

Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardised with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of OTC FDI, are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows the Funds greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to its needs, OTC FDI may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if OTC FDI are deemed not to be legally enforceable or are not documented correctly.

There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties to the OTC FDI may disagree as to the proper interpretation of its terms. If such a dispute occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required for the Funds to enforce its contractual rights may lead the Funds to decide not to pursue its claims under the OTC FDI. The Funds thus assume the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it under OTC arrangements, that those payments may be delayed or made only after the Funds have incurred the costs of litigation.

(d) Forward Contracts

The Funds may enter into forward contracts and options thereon which are not traded on exchanges and are generally not regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with whom the Funds may maintain accounts may require the Funds to deposit margin with respect to such trading, although margin requirements are often minimal or non-existent. The Funds' counterparties are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts and these contracts can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain counterparties

have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Funds. In addition, the Funds may be exposed to credit risks with regard to counterparties with whom they trade as well as risks relating to settlement default. Such risks could result in substantial losses to the Funds.

(e) Valuation Risk

Derivative instruments and forward exchange contracts which are not dealt on a recognised market shall be valued by the Manager. Investors should note that there is often no single market value for instruments such as OTC FDI. The discrepancies between bid offer spread on OTC FDI may be partly explained by various estimates on their pricing parameters.

(f) Conflicts of Interest

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, FDI entered into with counterparties which are related to the Manager may only be entered into at arm's length and in the best interest of Shareholders. Transactions permitted pursuant to the relevant investment policy are subject to: (a) certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent; (b) execution on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or (c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, execution on terms which the Depositary is satisfied conform to the principle of execution at arm's length and in the best interest of Shareholders.

Counterparties shall not be deemed to be affected by notice of, or to be under any duty to disclose to the Funds, information which has come into its or its associates' possession as a result of the FDI. None of the Manager, any of the counterparties or any of their associates shall be liable to account to the Funds for any profits or benefits made or derived by, or in connection with, any such transaction.

(g) Call Options

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (i.e., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option.

The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing his entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

(h) Put Options

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (i.e., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is "fully hedged" if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option.

The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put option holds the underlying security, the loss on the put option will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying security.

Performance Fees

The Funds are subject to a Performance Fee payable to the Investment Manager. The Performance Fee may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. In addition, since such compensation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealised appreciation of the Funds' assets, such compensation may be greater than if it were based solely on realised gains and losses. As a result incentive compensation may be paid on unrealised gains which may never subsequently be realised.

TAXATION

IRISH TAX INFORMATION

The following is a summary of certain Irish (and, with respect to FATCA only, certain United States) 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 and may not apply to certain other classes of persons.

The summary is based on Irish (and, with respect to FATCA only, certain United States) 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

Please note that the following statements have been drafted on the assumption that the ICAV is not, and does not intend to be, an Irish Real Estate Fund ("**IREF**") (as defined in Section 739K TCA). An investment undertaking or sub-fund of an investment undertaking in which 25% or more of the value of the assets at the end of the immediately preceding accounting period is derived from Irish real estate (or related assets), or the main purpose of the investment undertaking or sub-fund, or one of the main purposes of which, is to acquire such assets will constitute an IREF and will be subject to specific tax rules.

If the ICAV is deemed to be an IREF there may be additional withholding tax arising on certain events, including distributions to Shareholders. In addition, purchasers of Shares may be obliged to withhold tax on the transfer of Shares and the ICAV will have additional certification and tax reporting obligations in respect 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 income 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.

Distributions of income and capital gains on securities issued in countries other than Ireland may be subject to taxes including withholding taxes imposed by such countries. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of withholding tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties in operation between Ireland and other countries. The ICAV may not therefore be able to reclaim withholding tax

suffered by it in particular countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the then-existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

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 set out in the application form has been received by the ICAV confirming the Shareholder's non-resident status. The declaration may be provided by an Intermediary who hold Shares on behalf of investors who are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland, provided that, to the best of the Intermediary's knowledge, the investors are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland. An explanation of the term '*Intermediary*' is set out at the end of this summary.

If this declaration is not received by the ICAV (and in the absence of written notice of approval from Revenue Commissioners being obtained by the ICAV dispensing with the requirement to provide such a declaration), 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 which 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 which 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) TCA, the ICAV will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration set out in the application form 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. Investment limited partnerships (within the meaning of section 739J TCA).
5. Special investment schemes (within the meaning of section 737 TCA).
6. Unauthorised unit trust schemes (to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies).
7. Charities (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA).
8. Qualifying managing companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
9. Specified companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
10. Qualifying fund and savings managers (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(h) TCA).

11. Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) administrators (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(i) TCA).
12. Irish credit unions (within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997).
13. The National Asset Management Agency.
14. The National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund Investment Vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, or Ireland acting through the National Treasury Management Agency.
15. The National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle (as defined in section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner.
16. Qualifying companies (within the meaning of section 110 TCA).
17. 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 which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; 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 and transfers 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. Similarly, if such an 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 or accounted for will be calculated by reference to the gain (if any) which has accrued to the Shareholder on the Shares being redeemed or transferred and will be equal to:

1. 25% of such gain, where the Shareholder is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the gain, in all other cases.

The ICAV will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. In the case of a transfer of Shares, 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 Irish tax liability in respect of the redemption or transfer. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the redemption or transfer 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 or 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 which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the increase in value, 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 ICAV 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 and no payment is received by the Shareholder, the ICAV will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the exchange.

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.

Gift and Inheritance tax

Irish capital acquisitions tax (at a rate of 33%) can apply to gifts or inheritances of Irish situate assets or where either the person from whom the gift or inheritance is taken is Irish domiciled, resident or ordinarily resident or the person taking the gift or inheritance is Irish resident or ordinarily resident.

The Shares could be treated as Irish situate assets because they have been issued by an Irish company. However, any gift or inheritance of Shares will be exempt from Irish gift or inheritance tax once:

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

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 also 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:

1. spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that calendar year; or
2. 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 2016 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2019.

Meaning of 'intermediary'

An 'intermediary' means a person who:

1. 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
2. holds units in such an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

FATCA

Ireland has an intergovernmental agreement with the US (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 U.S. 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 U.S. persons, non-participating financial institutions or passive non-financial foreign entities that are controlled by specified U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the ICAV as being a 'non-participating financial institution' for FATCA purposes.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

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

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

Ireland is a signatory jurisdiction to a Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in respect of CRS while the Finance Act 2014 and Finance Act 2015 contain measures necessary to implement the CRS internationally and across the European Union, respectively. The Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the “**CRS Regulations**”), giving effect to the CRS from 1 January 2016 came into operation on 31 December 2015.

Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation (“**DAC II**”), which amends Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, implements CRS in a European context and creates a mandatory obligation for all EU Member States to exchange financial account information in respect of residents in other EU Member States on an annual basis. The Irish Finance Act 2015 contained measures necessary to implement the DAC II. The Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations 2015 (together with the CRS Regulations, the “**Regulations**”), giving effect to DAC II from 1 January 2016, came into operation on 31 December 2015.

Under the Regulations reporting financial institutions, are required to collect certain information on Shareholders, (e.g. name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN, date and place of birth (as appropriate), to identify accounts which are reportable to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Information that will be reported includes name, address, date of birth, place of birth, account balance, any payments including redemption and dividend/interest payments, Tax Residency(ies) and TIN(s).

The Irish tax authorities shall in turn exchange such information with tax authorities in other EU member states and jurisdictions which implement the CRS. Further information is available on the OECD website: <http://oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/> and on the Irish Revenue website - <http://www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/>

In light of the above, Shareholders in the ICAV will be required to provide certain information to the ICAV to comply with the terms of the CRS. Please note that U.S. Persons are not permitted to own Shares in a Fund unless otherwise determined by the Directors.

GENERAL

THE SHARE CAPITAL

The minimum authorised share capital of the ICAV is €2 represented by 2 (two) Subscriber Shares of no par value and the maximum authorised share capital of the ICAV is 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion) Shares of no par value. The Directors are empowered to issue up to 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion) Shares of no par value designated as Shares of any Class on such items as they think fit.

The issued capital of the ICAV as of the date of this Prospectus is €2 represented by 2 Subscriber Shares of no par value issued for €1 each. The Subscriber Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at 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 to participate in the profits and assets of the ICAV. There are no pre-emption rights attaching to the Shares.

VARIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The ICAV may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution increase its capital, consolidate its shares or any of them into a smaller number of shares, sub-divide 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 Irish law.

VARIATION OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The rights attached to each Class (and for these purposes, reference to any Class shall include reference to any Class) may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three fourths of the issued Shares of that Class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Class. The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation in relation to general meetings shall apply to every such separate general meeting except that the necessary quorum at any such meeting shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the Class in question or, at an adjourned meeting, one person holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy. Any holder of Shares representing one tenth of the Shares in issue of the Class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll. The rights attaching to any Class shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares of that Class ranking *pari passu* with Shares already in issue, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of those Shares.

VOTING RIGHTS

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that, whether a resolution is put to the vote at a general meeting of the ICAV on a show of hands or on a poll, each Shareholder shall be entitled to such number of votes as shall be produced by dividing the aggregate net asset value of that Shareholder's shareholding (expressed in the Base Currency, calculated as of the relevant record date and excluding, where appropriate, the impact of any Class currency hedging) by one and each Subscriber Shareholder shall have one vote for each Subscriber Share held; provided, however, that, in relation to a resolution which in the opinion of the Directors affects more than one Class, such resolution shall be deemed to have been duly passed, only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Shareholders of all of those Classes, such resolution shall have been passed at a separate meeting of the Shareholders of each such Class.

INSTRUMENT OF INCORPORATION

The sole object of the ICAV, as set out in Clause 4 of the Instrument of Incorporation, is the collective investment of its funds giving Shareholders the benefit of the results of the management of its funds.

All holders of Shares are entitled to the benefit of, and are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV, copies of which are available as described under the section entitled "**General - Documents for Inspection**".

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The AIFM, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Investment Manager may from time to time act as registrar, administrator, trustee, depositary, investment manager or adviser in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of the Funds. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the due course of their business, have potential conflicts of interests with the ICAV or any Fund. Each will at all times have regard in such event to its obligations under the Instrument of Incorporation and/or any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the ICAV and, in particular, but without limitation, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the Shareholders when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and they will each respectively endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and, in particular, the Investment Manager has agreed to act in a manner which the Investment

Manager in good faith considers fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to the Funds. Where determined appropriate by the AIFM, a valuation committee of the Investment Manager may be established to value unlisted securities. In this regard, the Directors and the AIFM may accept the valuation of the valuation committee and investors should be aware that in these circumstances a possible conflict of interest may arise as the higher the estimated value of the unlisted securities the higher the fees payable to the Investment Manager.

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of the Funds by entities related to the Administrator, Depositary or the Investment Manager provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders. A certified valuation of a transaction by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent, the execution of transactions on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules and, where these are not practical, transactions executed on terms the Depositary (or in the case of transactions involving the Depositary the Directors) is satisfied conform to the principles set out above, will be deemed to be carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

In particular, but without limitation, the Depositary may hold funds for any Fund subject to the provisions of the Central Banks Act 1942 to 1989 (as amended).

Employees or officers of the Investment Manager or its affiliates may directly or indirectly acquire Shares. Any acquisition or divestment of Shares by such individuals shall be on terms which are no more favourable than those applying to all Shareholders. The Investment Manager will maintain internal procedures to ensure that the size and timing of any subscriptions or redemptions of Shares by such individuals shall not conflict with any duties owed to Shareholders and the ICAV by the Investment Manager or its affiliates or any employees or officers thereof.

In selecting brokers to make purchases and sales for a Fund (other than in relation to purchases and sales of Underlying Funds), the Investment Manager will choose those brokers who provide best execution to that Fund. In determining what constitutes best execution, the Investment Manager will consider the overall economic result to the Fund (price and commission plus other costs), the efficiency of the transaction, the brokers' ability to effect the transaction if a large block is involved, availability of the broker for difficult transactions in the future, other services provided by the broker such as research and the provision of statistical and other information, and the financial strength and stability of the broker. In managing the assets of the Fund, the Investment Manager may receive certain research and statistical and other information and assistance from brokers. The Investment Manager may allocate brokerage business to brokers who have provided such research and assistance to a Fund and/or other accounts for which the Investment Manager exercises investment discretion. The benefits provided under any soft commission arrangements must assist in the provision of investment services to a Fund. Any soft commission arrangements will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the ICAV. The Investment Manager will also have regard to the rules and guidance of the Investment Manager's regulator, the FCA.

A Director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with a Fund or in which a Fund 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 below, no Director nor any connected person 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 Investment Manager maintains and operates organisational, procedural and administrative arrangements and implements policies and procedures designed to manage actual and potential conflicts of interest. It will take all reasonable steps to identify; record and manage conflicts of interest fairly and in accordance with the group "Conflicts of Interest Policy". It will monitor compliance with its Conflict of Interest Policy on an ongoing basis. It may implement additional controls in respect of the management of conflicts of interest where necessary. Where a conflict of interest cannot be managed

and where permissible, the ICAV may obtain the client's consent to continue with the conflict of interest in place or determine to decline to act for the client.

At the date of this prospectus, the Directors have the following conflicts of interest with the ICAV: Evgeny Lozovik is an officer of the Investment Manager.

MEETINGS

In accordance with the Act, the Directors have elected to dispense with the holding of the annual general meeting of the ICAV. The Directors may however decide to hold an annual general meeting in future years in which case the Shareholders will be notified of this fact in accordance with the Act. Furthermore, one or more Shareholders of the ICAV holding, or together holding, not less than 10% of the voting rights in the ICAV or the Auditors may require the ICAV to hold an annual general meeting in that year by giving notice in writing to the ICAV in the previous year or at least one month before the end of the relevant year.

The Directors may call an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV or any Fund whenever they think fit. One or more Shareholders of the ICAV or any Fund holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50% of the voting rights in the ICAV or any Fund may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV or any Fund. The Directors shall, at the request of one or more Shareholders of the ICAV or any Fund holding, or together holding, at the date of making of the request, not less than 10% of the voting rights of the ICAV or any Fund, proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV or any Fund. If the Directors do not within 21 days after the date of the deposit of the request proceed to convene a meeting to be held within 2 months after that date, those making the request, or any of them representing more than 50% of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held more than 3 months after the date the request was first made.

All business transacted at a meeting of Shareholders duly convened and held shall be by way of a resolution.

Not less than fourteen (14) calendar days' notice of every general meeting of the ICAV or any Fund must be given to relevant Shareholders. The notice shall specify the place, day and hour of the meeting and terms of the resolution to be proposed. A copy of the notice shall be sent by post to the Depositary. The accidental omission to give notice to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any of the Shareholders shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.

A quorum at any meeting of the ICAV, any Fund or any class within a Fund shall be two (2) Shareholders present in person or by proxy (unless the ICAV or relevant Fund or relevant Class has only one Shareholder in which case only one Shareholder is required). No business shall be transacted at any meeting and no resolution voted shall be enforceable unless the requisite quorum is present at the commencement of business.

A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. The voting rights attached to the Shares are set out under the heading "Voting Rights".

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

The ICAV's year end is 31 December in each year. The annual report and audited accounts of the ICAV will be filed with the Central Bank and provided to Shareholders within six months after the conclusion of each accounting year. The initial audited annual report will cover the period to 31 December 2021.

Copies of the annual report and accounts of the ICAV are available upon request.

THE CASH ACCOUNT

Operation of the Cash Account for Subscriptions, Redemptions and Distributions

The ICAV has established individual collection accounts at a sub-fund level (the “**Cash Collection Accounts**”). All subscriptions into and redemptions and distributions due from the Funds will be paid into the Cash Collection Account.

Monies in the Cash Collection Accounts, including early subscription monies received in respect of the relevant Fund, 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. Pending the issue of Shares, and pending payment of redemption proceeds or distributions, the relevant investor will be an unsecured creditor of the Fund in respect of amounts paid by or due to it.

All subscriptions (including subscriptions received in advance of the issue of Shares) attributable to, and all redemptions, dividends or cash distributions payable from, a Fund will be channelled and managed through that Fund’s Cash Collection Account.

Where subscription monies are received in a Cash Collection Account without sufficient documentation to identify the investor, such monies shall be returned to the relevant investor normally within 5 Business Days. Subscription monies received into an incorrect Cash Collection Account will be returned to the relevant investor within the same timescales, less any transaction expenses including FX charges if any.

Redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will be held in the relevant Cash Collection Account until payment due date (or such later date as blocked payments are permitted to be paid), and will then be paid to the relevant or redeeming Shareholder.

The Cash Collection Accounts have been opened in the name of the relevant Funds. The Depositary will be responsible for safe-keeping and oversight of the monies in the Cash Collection Accounts.

Failure to provide the necessary complete and accurate documentation in respect of subscriptions, redemptions or dividends, and / or to make payment into the correct Cash Collection Account, is at the investor’s risk.

Cash Account Risk Disclosures

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Cash Collection Account in the name of the Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of such Fund with respect to the amount subscribed until such Shares are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund or ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment by the Fund of redemption proceeds and dividends is subject to receipt by the Administrator of original subscription documents where required and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Units, from the relevant redemption date. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions will, from the redemption or distribution date, as appropriate, be unsecured creditors of the Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund during this period, there is no guarantee that the Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder’s own risk.

FAIR TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS

The AIFM has established procedures, arrangements and policies to ensure compliance with the principles of fair treatment of investors. The principles of treating investors fairly include, but are not limited to:

- Acting in the best interests of the ICAV and of the investors;
- Executing the investment decisions taken for the account of the ICAV in accordance with the objectives, the investment strategy and the risk profile of the ICAV;

- Taking all reasonable measures to ensure that orders are executed to obtain the best possible result;
- Preventing from placing the interests of any group of investors above the interests of any other group of investors;
- Ensuring that fair, correct and transparent pricing models and valuation systems are used for the ICAV managed;
- Preventing undue costs being charged to the ICAV and investors.

The AIFM maintains and operates organisational, procedural and administrative arrangements and implements policies and procedures designed to manage actual and potential conflicts of interest.

The ICAV may, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, create further Share classes from time to time. These Share classes may be subject to different terms and conditions, including potentially different fee, dealing, transfer, information disclosure or liquidity arrangements, subject to the requirements of the Central Bank. Such different terms and conditions may be preferential to the Shareholders of the relevant Share classes. Such Share classes may be made available to any type of Shareholder, whether or not such Shareholder has legal or economic links to the AIFM, the Investment Manager or the ICAV. Where such Share classes afford preferential treatment, the Prospectus will be updated to detail the specific type of preferential treatment, the type of Shareholder to whom the Share classes are available and the legal or economic links (if any) of that type of Shareholder to the AIFM, the Investment Manager or the ICAV (so as to ensure the fair treatment of all Shareholders).

SHAREHOLDER'S RIGHTS AGAINST SERVICE PROVIDERS

The ICAV is reliant on the performance of third party service providers, including the AIFM, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and the Auditor (the "**Service Providers**"). Further information in relation to the roles of the Service Providers is set out above.

Shareholders will not have any direct contractual rights against the Service Providers of the ICAV appointed from time to time. Any Shareholder who believes they may have a claim against any Service Provider in connection with their investment in the ICAV, should consult their legal adviser.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary will be liable to the ICAV for the loss by the Depositary, or a third party to whom it has entrusted custody, of financial instruments held in custody (provided that such liability has not been lawfully discharged). It also provides that this liability can be invoked by the AIFM, both on behalf of the ICAV and on behalf of the Shareholders. The Depositary Agreement imposes further duties and obligations on the Depositary and provides that the AIFM is entitled to pursue the Depositary, on behalf of the ICAV and on behalf of the Shareholders, in the event that the Depositary fails to carry out these duties and meet these obligations. The Depositary Agreement does not create for Shareholders any explicit right of action against the Depositary.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Under the AIFMD, the AIFM must periodically disclose to Shareholders certain information in relation to the Funds. This includes providing disclosure on each Fund's risk profile and the risk management systems employed by the AIFM to manage those risks.

The information detailed below will be set out in the ICAV's periodic reports:

- the percentage of the ICAV's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature;
- any new liquidity management arrangements;
- any changes to the maximum level of leverage which the AIFM may employ on behalf of the Funds as well as any right of the reuse of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangements;

- the total amount of leverage employed by the ICAV.

Shareholders will also be provided with information regarding changes to the rights for re-use of collateral under a Fund's leveraging arrangements.

WINDING UP

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

- (i) if the ICAV shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the Act apply the assets of the ICAV in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims.
- (ii) the assets available for distribution among the Shareholders shall then be applied in the following priority:
 - (1) First, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of each Class of a sum in the currency in which that Class is designated (or in any other currency selected by the liquidator) as nearly as possible equal (at a rate of exchange determined by the liquidator) to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of such Class held by such holders respectively as at the date of commencement to wind up provided that there are sufficient assets available to enable such payment to be made.
 - (2) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Subscriber Shares of sums up to the nominal amount paid thereon out of the assets of the ICAV.
 - (3) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of each Class of any balance then remaining, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of that Class held.
- (iii) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the Court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a Special Resolution and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the Shareholders in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the member or different classes of Shareholders. The liquidator will only make such distributions if he considers that they will not materially prejudice the interests of the Shareholders as a whole and the Depositary is satisfied that the assets distributed are equivalent to the amount of the distribution to which the liquidator has deemed the Shareholder to be entitled. If a Shareholder so requests, the liquidator shall procure the sale of assets to be distributed and shall distribute the proceeds to the Shareholders. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of shareholders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is liability.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts, which are summarised in the Section "**Management and Administration**" above, have been entered into and are, or may be, material:

- (i) AIFM Agreement dated 30 September 2021 between the ICAV and the AIFM;
- (ii) Investment Management Agreement as Novated Amended and Restated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Investment Manager pursuant to which the Investment Manager was appointed to provide certain investment management services to the AIFM for and on behalf of the ICAV;
- (iii) Administration Agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Administrator, pursuant to which the Administrator was appointed administrator and registrar to the ICAV; and

- (iv) Depositary Agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Depositary pursuant to which the Depositary has been appointed as depositary of all of the ICAV's assets.
- (v) Distribution Agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Distributor pursuant to which the Distributor has been appointed to provide certain distribution services to the AIFM for and on behalf of the ICAV.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

The Directors have arranged for electronic communication by the ICAV or any other person on behalf of the ICAV as the case may be of:

- notices of general meetings;
- the annual reports and audited accounts;
- confirmations; and
- the Net Asset Value.

If the Shareholder elects for electronic communication, all communication of notices, accounts, confirmations and Net Asset Value by the ICAV or any other person on behalf of the ICAV will be by way of electronic communication.

Shareholders electing to receive electronic communications will be required to provide the ICAV with their e-mail address. Hard copies of these documents continue to be available.

DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the following documents together with the documents specified in a Fund supplement may be inspected and obtained at 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland during normal business hours on any Business Day:-

- (i) the material contracts referred to above;
- (ii) the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV;
- (iii) the Act; and
- (iv) the annual reports and audited accounts.

GOVERNING LAW AND RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS IN IRELAND

The 1980 Rome Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations (other than Article 7(1)), Regulation (EC) 593/2008 (Rome I) and Regulation (EC) 864/2007 (Rome II), all have force of law in Ireland (together the "Rome Regulations"). Accordingly, the choice of a governing law in any given agreement is subject to the provisions of the Rome Regulations. Under the Rome Regulations, the courts of Ireland may apply any rule of Irish law which is mandatory irrespective of the governing law and may refuse to apply a rule of governing law if it is manifestly incompatible with the public policy of Ireland. The courts of Ireland determine on a case by case basis what the public policy of Ireland is. The fact that contractual parties choose a foreign law, whether or not accompanied by the choice of a foreign tribunal, shall not, where all the other elements relevant to the situation at the time of the choice are connected with one country only, prejudice the application of rules of the law of that country, which cannot be derogated from by agreement.

Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters has force of law in Ireland. In accordance with its provisions, a judgment

obtained in the courts of another EU jurisdiction will in general be recognised and enforced in Ireland without review as to its substance, save in certain exceptional circumstances.

MISCELLANEOUS

While the provisions of the Act provide for segregated liability between Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims. Accordingly, it is not free from doubt that the assets of any Fund of the ICAV may be exposed to the liabilities of other Funds of the ICAV.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

A Fund may use total return swaps, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, buy-sell back or sell-buy back transactions and securities lending (the "**SFTR Techniques**") for investment (including to leverage the Fund) and efficient portfolio management purposes to the extent permitted in the relevant Supplement.

The counterparties to such SFTR Techniques will be entities (which may or may not be related to the AIFM, the Depositary or their delegates) constituted as companies, trusts, partnerships or their equivalent, and will be institutions subject to prudential supervision located globally. They will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority, be financially sound and have the necessary organisational structure and resources for the relevant type of transaction. In addition, a credit assessment (which may, but is not obliged to, include a minimum credit rating requirement) will be undertaken with respect to each counterparty.

A Fund may accept collateral in the context of such SFTR Techniques. Such collateral will be of an appropriate type for the given transaction and the particular counterparty and may be in the form of cash or securities (without restriction as to issuer type or location, maturity or liquidity, provided that the collateral must be of an adequate quality and quantity). It will be transferred, where there is title transfer, to the Depositary (or its delegate) for safekeeping or, where there is no title transfer, it can be held by a third party custodian.

The collateral received will be appropriately diversified and will be valued by the AIFM (or its delegate) in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus (applying appropriate haircuts where the AIFM or its delegate determines this to be necessary or desirable) and at a frequency determined by the AIFM (or its delegate) to be appropriate, taking into consideration the type of collateral and the frequency of the relevant Fund's Dealing Day. Collateral must be issued by an entity that is not the counterparty (or an affiliate of the counterparty) and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. In circumstances where the global credit, debt or equity markets are subject to extreme market conditions, collateral may, however, exhibit a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. 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.

The collateral received pursuant to SFTR Techniques may be re-used by a Fund, provided that leverage generated thereby is included in considering compliance with the maximum level of leverage set by the AIFM and as further described in the relevant Supplement.

The risks relating to SFTR Techniques, as well as risks linked to collateral, are described in the "*Investment Risks*" section.

A Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with the SFTR Techniques. In particular, the AIFM, on behalf of a Fund, may pay fees to agents and other intermediaries, which may be affiliated with the Depositary, the Investment Manager or the AIFM, in consideration for the functions and risks they assume. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable. All revenues arising from SFTR Techniques, net of direct and indirect operational cost and fees, will be paid to the relevant Fund.

The identity of the counterparties (and any affiliation they may have with the AIFM, Depositary or their delegates, if applicable) to SFTR Techniques, as well as information on direct and indirect operational

costs and fees incurred by the funds in the context of those transactions will be available in the annual accounts.

Additional restrictions applicable to each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus the following words and phrases have the meanings set forth below:

“Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and any and all applicable notices issued by the Central Bank or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder;
“Administrator”	means Credit Suisse Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company as may from time to time be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to provide administration and related services to the ICAV in Ireland;
“Administration Agreement”	means the agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 on 30 September 2021 between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Administrator as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
“AIF Rulebook”	means the rulebook issued by the Central Bank as may be amended from time to time which sets out the Central Bank’s regulatory regime for AIFs and other relevant entities that fall to be regulated under the AIFM Regulations;
“AIFM”	means KBA Consulting Management Limited, the alternative investment manager under AIFMD in relation to the ICAV;
“AIFM Agreement”	means the agreement dated 30 September 2021 and effective as of 23:59 pm on that date between the ICAV and the AIFM, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.
“AIFMD”	means the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) as amended;
“AIFM Regulations”	means the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 257 of 2013) as may be amended from time to time, and all applicable Central Bank regulations made, conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder;
“Auditors”	means KPMG or such other firm of registered auditors as may from time to time be appointed as auditors to the ICAV;
“Base Currency”	shall have such meaning as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement;
“Business Day”	unless otherwise defined in the relevant Supplement, means any day (except Saturdays and Sundays) on which banks in Dublin, Luxembourg and London are open for normal banking business or such other day or

days as may be specified, with the approval of the Depositary, by the Directors and notified to the Shareholders in advance;

“Central Bank”	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority in Ireland;
“Class”	means each class of Shares in the ICAV;
“Class Expenses”	means any expenses attributable to a specific class including legal fees, marketing expenses and the expenses of registering a class in any jurisdiction or with any stock exchange, regulated market or settlement system and such other expenses arising from such registration;
“Data Protection Legislation”	means (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) on and with effect from 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016) 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;
“Dealing Day”	shall have the meaning as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement;
“Dealing Deadline”	means such time as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in the relevant Supplement;
“Declaration”	means a valid declaration in a form prescribed by the Irish Revenue Commissioners for the purposes of Section 739D TCA (as may be amended from time to time);
“Depositary”	means Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A., Ireland Branch or such other company in Ireland as may from time to time be appointed as depositary of all the assets of the ICAV with the prior approval of the Central Bank;
“Depositary Agreement”	means the agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Depositary, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
“Distributor”	means Marsham Investment Management LLP or such other company in Ireland as may from time to time be appointed as distributor with the prior approval of the Central Bank;
“Distribution Agreement”	means the agreement as amended and novated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021 between the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Distributor, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;

“Directors”	means the Directors of the ICAV for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;
“Duties and Charges”	means all stamp duty and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, imposts, levies, exchange costs and commissions, transfer fees and expenses, agents’ fees, brokerage fees, commissions, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other duties and charges, whether payable 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 or Investments by or on behalf of the ICAV which may have become or will become payable in respect of or prior to or upon the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation;
“ERISA”	means the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;
“EU Member State”	means a Member State of the European Union;
“Exempt Investor”	means any of the following Irish Residents: (i) the Administrator, for so long as the Administrator is a qualified management company as referred to in Section 739B; (ii) a specified collective investment undertaking as referred to in Section 739B; (iii) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 TCA; (iv) a pension scheme as referred to in Section 739B; (v) any other investment undertaking as referred to in Section 739B; (vi) a special investment scheme as referred to in Section 739B; (vii) a unit trust of a type referred to in Section 739D(6)(e) TCA; (viii) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax by virtue of Section 207(1)(b) TCA; (ix) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 784A(2) TCA in circumstances where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund; (x) a specified company as referred to in Section 739B; (xi) a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I; (xii) a credit union with the meaning of Section 739B; (xiii) the Courts Service within the meaning of Section 739B; (xiv) a company that satisfied the conditions of Section 739(d)(b)(k) TCA; (xv) the National Pension Reserves Fund Commission; (xvi) the National Asset Management Agency; or (xvii) any other person resident in Ireland who is permitted to own Shares under Irish taxation legislation or by practice or concession of the Revenue Commissioners without requiring the ICAV to deduct appropriate tax in respect of any payment to a Shareholder or the transfer by a Shareholder of any Shares and in respect of whom the ICAV is in possession of a Declaration;
“FATCA”	The United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act;
“FDA”	means the U.S. Food and Drug Administration;

“FFI”	a Foreign Financial Institution as defined in FATCA;
“Fund”	means a distinct portfolio of assets established by the Directors (with the prior approval of the Central Bank) constituting in each case a separate fund represented by a separate series of Shares with segregated liability from the other Funds and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such fund as specified in the relevant Supplement;
“ICAV”	means Marsham Funds ICAV;
“Instrument of Incorporation”	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV for the time being in force and as may be modified from time to time, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Investment Manager”	means Marsham Investment Management LLP or such other person, firm or company as may from time to time be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to provide investment management or advisory services to or on behalf of the ICAV;
“Investment Management Agreement”	means the agreement as novated, amended and restated with effect from 23:59 pm on 30 September 2021) between the ICAV, the AIFM, MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. and the Investment Manager as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;
“Investments”	means any securities, instruments or obligations of whatsoever nature in which the ICAV may invest;
“Investment Period”	means the end of five years from a Fund’s first investment;
“Irish Resident”	means any company resident, or other person resident or ordinarily resident, in the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of Irish tax. Please see the “Taxation” section above for the summary of the concepts of residence and ordinary residence issued by the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
“MiFID”	means the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC) as amended;
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV or a Fund calculated as described or referred to herein;
“Net Asset Value per Share” or “NAV per Share”	means, in relation to any Class, the Net Asset Value divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue or deemed to be in issue in respect of a Fund at the relevant Valuation Point subject to such adjustments, if any, as may be required in relation to any Class in a Fund;
“Ordinary Resolution”	means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast in its favour by Shareholders entitled to attend and vote at general meetings

of the ICAV or on matters affecting the relevant Class, as the case may be;

“Permitted U.S. Person” means a U.S. Person within the meaning of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that is subject to the ERISA, or is otherwise exempt from payment of U.S. Federal Income Tax or an entity substantially all of the ownership interests in which are held by tax-exempt U.S. Persons;

“Privacy Statement” means privacy statement adopted by the ICAV, as amended from time to time. The current version will be available from the AIFM on request.

“Prospectus” means this document, any supplement designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document and the ICAV’s most recent annual report and accounts;

“Professional Investor” means an investor who is considered to be a professional client or which may, on request, be treated as a professional client within the meaning of Annex II of MiFID;

“Qualifying Investor” means:

(i) An investor who is a professional client within the meaning of Annex II of Directive 2004/39/EC (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive); or

(ii) An investor who receives an appraisal from an EU credit institution, a MiFID firm or a UCITS management company that the investor has the appropriate expertise, experience and knowledge to adequately understand the investment in the scheme; or

(iii) An investor who certifies that they are an informed investor by providing the following:

1. Confirmation (in writing) that the investor has such knowledge of and experience in financial and business matters as would enable the investor to properly evaluate the merits and risks of the prospective investment; or

2. Confirmation (in writing) that the investor’s business involves, whether for its own account or the account of others, the management, acquisition or disposal of property of the same kind as the property of the scheme.

Each Qualifying Investor must certify to the ICAV that:

(a) it meets the minimum criteria set out above:

(b) it is aware of the risk involved in the proposed investment; and

(c) it is aware that inherent in such investment is the potential to lose all of the sum invested;

“Recognised Market”	means any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other securities market in any part of the world;
“Section 739 B”	means Section 739 B of TCA 1997;
“Share” or “Shares”	means, unless the context otherwise requires, 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 as described in this Prospectus;
“Shareholder”	means a person registered as a holder of Shares;
“Special Resolution”	means a resolution passed with the support of 75% or more of the votes cast in its favour by Shareholders entitled to attend and vote at general meetings of the ICAV or on matters affecting the relevant Class as the case may be;
“Sub-Investment Manager”	means any third party (including its affiliates) appointed by the Investment Manager to provide discretionary or non-discretionary investment advisory services for the benefit of a Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Subscriber Shares”	means the initial issued share capital of 2 Shares of €1 each and initially designated as Subscriber Shares;
“Subscriber Shareholder” or “Subscriber Shareholders”	means a holder or holders of Subscriber Shares;
“Supplement”	means a document which contains specific information supplemental to this document in relation to a particular Fund and any addenda thereto;
“TCA”	means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997;
“UK”	means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
“Underlying Fund” or “Underlying Funds”	means professionally managed investment vehicles, whether open or closed-ended, regulated or unregulated including without limitation, investment companies, investment trusts and investment limited partnerships in which the assets of a Fund may be invested or to which the assets of a Fund may be allocated in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund;
“USD” or “US\$” or “U.S. Dollars” or “\$”	means the lawful currency of the United States of America;
“U.S.” or “United States”	means the United States of America, its territories and possessions including the States and the District of Columbia;
“U.S. Person”	means a person described in one or more of the following paragraphs:

- (i) With respect to any person, any individual or entity that would be a U.S. Person under Regulation S of the 1933 Act. See Appendix II for the Definition of U.S. Person under Regulation S.
- (ii) With respect to individuals, any U.S. citizen or “resident alien” within the meaning of U.S. income tax laws as in effect from time to time. Currently, the term “resident alien” is defined under U.S. income tax laws to generally include any individual who (i) holds an Alien Registration Card (a “green card”) issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service or (ii) meets a “substantial presence” test. The “substantial presence” test is generally met with respect to any current calendar year if (i) the individual was present in the U.S. on at least 31 days during such year and (ii) the sum of the number of days on which such individual was present in the U.S. during the current year, 1/3 of the number of such days during the first preceding year, and 1/6 of the number of such days during the second preceding year, equals or exceeds 183 days.
- (iii) With respect to persons other than individuals, (i) a corporation or partnership created or organised in the United States or under the law of the United States or any state, (ii) a trust where (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (b) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust and (iii) an estate which is subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income from all sources;

“Valuation Day” shall have such meaning as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement; and

“Valuation Point” shall have such meaning as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

APPENDIX II
REGULATION S DEFINITION OF U.S. PERSON

- (i) Pursuant to Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Act”), “U.S. Person” means:
- any natural person resident in the United States;
 - any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States;
 - any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. person;
 - any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;
 - any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person;
 - any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; or
 - any partnership or corporation if:
 - (1) organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction; and
 - (2) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Act, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) under the Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.
- (ii) Notwithstanding (i) above, any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held for the benefit or account of a non-U.S. Person by a dealer or other professional fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States shall not be deemed a “U.S. Person”.
- (iii) Notwithstanding (i) above, any estate of which any professional fiduciary acting as executor or administration is a U.S. Person shall not be deemed a U.S. Person if:
- an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a U.S. Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the assets of the estate; and
 - the estate is governed by non-U.S. law.
- (iv) Notwithstanding (i) above, any trust of which any professional fiduciary acting as trustee is a U.S. Person shall not be deemed a U.S. Person if a trustee who is not a U.S. Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the trust assets, and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a U.S. Person.
- (v) Notwithstanding (i) above, an employee benefit plan established and administered in accordance with the law of a country other than the United States and customary practices and documentation of such country shall not be deemed a U.S. Person.
- (vi) Notwithstanding (i) above, any agency or branch of a U.S. Person located outside the United States shall not be deemed a “U.S. Person” if:
- the agency or branch operates for valid business reasons; and
 - the agency or branch is engaged in the business of insurance or banking and is subject to substantive insurance or banking regulation, respectively, in the jurisdiction where located.

- (vii) The International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations, and their agencies, affiliates and pension plans, and any other similar international organisations, their agencies, affiliates and pension plans shall not be deemed "U.S. Persons".

APPENDIX III
LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIAL AGENTS AND DELEGATES OF THE DEPOSITARY

An up-to-date list of these sub-custodians along with their delegate(s) for the purpose of holding in custody financial instruments of the ICAV or Funds can be found on the webpage <https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/pb/docs/lu/privatebanking/services/list-of-credit-suisse-lux-sub-custodians.pdf> and will be made available to Shareholders and investors upon request.